"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light westerly winds.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES in London reports that some excitement was caused yesterday by a dispatch from Johannesburg stating that the British Government had approved the Volksraad's franchise proposals. The report was denied by Mr. Chamberlain. The Parliament of Cape Colony was opened yesterday. Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner and Governor of the colony, was received with great demonstrations. In his speech he made no reference to the Transvaal crisis. He paid marked attention to United States naval officers. Pretoria advices state that the Volksraad, which is still discussing the franchise law, lays the blame for the present trouble upon Great Britain, and considers Mr. Chamberlain a prime mover. The franchise law when passed will be unalterable, it is stated. July 14 was marked in France by a great military review at Longchamps. The feature of the day was the signal ovation accorded Major Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, and his Soudanese contingent. Serious disorders took place at Cherbourg. The condition of the Marchioness of Salisbury, says THE TIMES's special correspondent, is not improved. It is reported that an Anglo-German naval demonstration against the Republic of Guatemala will be made in behalf of foreign creditors. Karl Neufeld, the ex-prisoner of the Khalifa, says THE TIMES's correspondent, is the lion of the hour in London. His story of the death of Gordon is awaited with interest.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

An internal revenue order has been issued prohibiting banks from affixing stamps to unstamped checks presented for payment.

The Detroit street railways have adopted three-cent fares as an object lesson in connection with the municipal ownership fight.

The wife of Thomas McGuinness of Jersey City is suing him for divorce on the ground of cruelty. She claims he is wealthy.

Admiral Dewey has written to his brother, Charles Dewey, that he expects to arrive in New York on Oct. 1, or possibly a day or two earlier.

George M. Valentine, cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., and also Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, surrendered himself to a Sheriff yesterday, a confessed defaulter. A shortage in his accounts of about $125,000 has been discovered.

The Rapid Transit Board has addressed a memorial to the Board of Estimate, asking that body to delay the authorization of other debts on the part of the city to an amount sufficient to reduce the debt limit below the cost of the rapid transit road until there shall have been a reasonable opportunity for the letting of a rapid transit contract.

Page 2.

The Chicago Platform Democrats at a meeting last night decided to hold a big silver meeting in this city, or at one of the nearby Summer resorts, on Labor Day.

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn is uneasy over what it regards as a move by Tammany to deprive it of patronage. The unrest is due to the decision of Controller Coler to transfer the borough auditors to Manhattan.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday held a conference with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, and Harry H. Bender on matters relating to the State Capitol. Col. Roosevelt will to-day issue a statement regarding applications from residents of this State for commissions in the army.

The State Department and the President have decided that Mrs. Rich must be surrendered to Mexico for trial for the murder of her husband. This was done to establish a precedent in order that the United States should be able to demand the return of border thieves.

Page 3.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has decided to place all of its future business as a legal reserve company.

The convention of the State Bankers' Association, now in session at Alexandria Bay, will consider proposed reforms in the State tax laws.

Three men were caught by the police early yesterday morning while they were trying to break into the house at 408 East Fifty-eighth Street, the residents of which are out of town.

A masked man, armed with a revolver, entered the house of Sylvester Faulkner at Wanaqua, N. J., when no one was in but Mrs. Faulkner. He tied her to a chair and then took $362 in cash and a pension check for $36.

A cry of "Mad dog!" caused a panic among the passengers on the ferryboat Flushing, bound to Long Island City, yesterday. The alleged mad dog was an inoffensive greyhound that wanted to get back to New York.

Under pretext of buying a hat two men went into the store of Miss M. E. Toye, a milliner, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and while one of the men engaged Miss Toye's attention, the other took $98 in cash that was in the till.

Two burglars entered the residence of Levi L. Brown, at 9 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday morning and locked Mr. Brown's grandson, Herman Brunswick Kipper, in a wardrobe, after robbing the place and taking supper in the company of their captive. Herman Kipper is a boy, and the only other person in the house was a servant, who heard nothing.

Page 4.

The cup defender Columbia left Premium Point yesterday for Newport.

An unusually large number of yachts has entered the Larchmont Club's races.

In an exciting practice game of polo at Cedarhurst yesterday George J. Gould's Lakewood team beat the Philadelphias.

The New York baseball nine was defeated at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the St. Louis team. At Washington Park the Brooklyns beat the Chicagos.

Montanic, Decide, Knight of the Garter, Waring, The Kentuckian, and Approval won the races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday.

John R. Thomas, the architect of the new Hall of Records, who has been requested to change the interior plans of the building, says the proposed changes will defeat one of his chief objects, namely, the making of the building as nearly fire-proof as possible.

Page 5.

The President announced further appointments in the volunteer army, including that of Webb C. Hayes, as Lieutenant Colonel.

Gen. A. G. Greenwood has arrived in the city from Cuba. He will go to Washington and endeavor to secure the support of the President for the construction of a railway in Cuba from Santa Clara to Santiago.

The Navy Department is considering the advisability of erecting shore barracks for sailors. Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who will sail for Europe on the Campania today, will study the foreign system of the housing of sailors in barracks.

Before adjournment of the National Educational Convention at Los Angeles yesterday President Jordan of Sanford University delivered an address, during which he replied to the critics who asserted that a university education is of no value in business.

Page 7.

Small bicycle dealers are congratulating themselves over the failure of the big manufacturers to form a trust. The plan to combine has been abandoned, at least for the present.

James McDonald, a chemist living at 195 Kent Street, Greenpoint, was shocked by lightning in Wednesday's storm. Yesterday morning he was found dead in the bathroom of his house. Heart disease was the cause of death.

An order has been obtained from Supreme Court Justice Dixon of New Jersey to restrain Judge Watson of the Passaic District Court, from acting in that capacity, as the Justices of the Peace claim his court cuts off their sources on revenue.

The State Department has been informed of the adverse influences working against the American railway concessionaires in China and has directed the American Minister at Peking to aid the company as much as possible. There is no Anglo-American agreement in connection with the matter.

New York sculptors who were invited to submit models for the statue of the late Senator Vance to be erected in North Carolina, were more than surprised when they received word that the award for the statue had been made to a Washington sculptor. The New York men say they were induced to present models under false pretenses, and charge the members of the North Carolina Committee with deceit and duplicity.

Page 12.

The annual meeting of the United States Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association was held in this city yesterday.

The will of Mary Johnson, over which there was prolonged contest before Surrogate Arnold, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Varnum.

Justice Thomas, in Brooklyn, has rendered a decision affecting the estate of Edwin F. Knowlton, to the effect that $42,000 in Government taxes was levied properly.

The Grand Jury yesterday further considered the Molineux case. It is said there is much friction between the jury and the District Attorney's office in respect to the matter.

Twelve additional claims for compensation under the Ahearn act were filed yesterday. Among these was that of Arthur J. McQuade, for $28,271.69, which is the largest claim yet filed. Chief Devery's claim will be argued on Monday with the Stephenson case.

John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, secured an order from Justice Stover yesterday directing J. F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and the Police Board, to show cause why the election officers selected by Sheehan should not be appointed.

While on his vacation at Amityville, L. I., Edwin J. Stalker, Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank, rescued three men from drowning. Their boat had capsized, and they were nearly exhausted when Mr. Stalker, in a boat, in which were also his wife, his son, and two other boys, saw them and went to their assistance. The wind was very treacherous, and the trip was accompanied with much danger.

George Coster, a cashier at 82 John Street, and Frank Furst, a messenger boy, were injured by Broadway cable cars yesterday afternoon witnin a block of each other as the result of the same combination of circumstances, and practically within the same moment of time. The accidents created much excitement, and extra police were called out to keep in order the large crowds which gathered.

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## PURSUIT OF SIOUX WARRIORS.

### Three Parties of Indian Police Are After Swift Bear and His Band—An Uprising Feared.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PINE RIDGE, S. D., July 14.—Some apprehension is felt here of trouble with the Sioux Indians. Forty Indian police to-day started in pursuit of Swift Bear and his band of Sioux warriors, who defied Sheriff Demming of Converse County, Wyoming, to arrest them. Another posse, composed of thirty armed men, is following the Indians from Lusk, Wyoming, and forty men are after the band from Edgemont, S. D. The Indians are making toward the South Dakota Bad Lands. This is the place to which old Big Foot went before the uprising in 1891, and upon being driven from which he precipitated the Wounded Knee battle, in which his force was wiped out.

Swift Bear has with him nearly 100 desperate young bucks of the Sioux tribe. For several weeks they have been killing game indiscriminately in Wyoming. When Sheriff Demming started to arrest them and found their camp on Buck Creek, the Indians threw themselves up at Swift Bear's command, got out their guns, and dared the Sheriff to cross their path, under penalty of starting an Indian war. As the Sheriff had but ten men with him, he had to withdraw, and the Indians hooted at him and fired their guns in the air. The band started for the Bad Lands as fast as their ponies could travel, stealing on their way everything possessed by several sheep outfits.

This makes the situation serious, as the Indians would not commit these depredations unless they were in an ugly mood. The Indians know there are not any troops near enough to fight them. It is feared that if the Indians resist their pursuers, as they probably will, their relatives will come to their assistance and there will be an incipient uprising.

## JURY BRIBING IN CHICAGO.

### State Attorney Deneen Declares It Has Become a Fine Art.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 14.—State Attorney Deneen made the statement to the Public Service Committee of the County Board today that there were 100 authenticated cases of jury bribing that he intended to investigate, of which he had learned through the public disclosures in the Lynch and Coughlin cases. The statement was made in support of a request for an appropriation of $2,500 to pay the expenses of the Coughlin and Armstrong investigation. The State Attorney considers that the money advanced by the attorney for Thomas Carbine to pursue the investigation, as directed by Judge Tuthill, should be repaid by the county, and in his application for the $2,500 he included this expenditure. Mr. Deneen said:

"It seems that jury bribing has become a fine art in Chicago and Cook County, which is shown by the large number of mistrials. Something more than a confusion of ideas among the jurors brought about these results. There is evidence of 100 cases of jury bribing, at least, in my office, and of this number in twenty cases the informants give the names of the persons alleged to be guilty."

## BANKS CANNOT STAMP CHECKS.

### Unstamped Ones Hereafter Must Be Returned to the Drawers.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a circular absolutely prohibiting banks from affixing stamps to checks unstamped when presented and requiring them to return the same to the drawers. In his circular to Collectors the Commissioner says:

You are directed to notify the banks that are guilty of stamping unstamped checks that if the practice is not immediately discontinued, they will be reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution.

The instruction contained in Treasury Decision No. 19,606, under date of June 29, 1898, to the effect that there was no objection to the affixing by the bank of the requisite stamps to an unstamped check presented for payment, is hereby revoked.

This instruction was given to meet an emergency immediately preceding the taking effect of the Stamp act on July 1, 1898, in order to obviate the necessity of returning by the banks of thousands of unstamped checks issued by drawers in ignorance of the law. The law being now generally understood, there is no further need of such permission.

This action was taken upon information that certain banks had adopted the practice of not requiring stamps, so as to win patronage from rival banks.

### Steamboat Men Are Incensed.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 14.—The managers of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company charge the special Treasury agents with overstepping their authority when they recently detained certain of the company's boats for several hours for alleged technical errors in their manifests. The managers are very indignant over the affair.

**Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery,** $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.**

## CHEAP RIDES IN DETROIT

### Railway Lines Adopt Three-Cent Fares as an Object Lesson.

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FIGHT

### Strong Opposition to the Proposed Transfer of Roads to a New Corporation for the City.

DETROIT, July 14.—"Three cent fares" were announced to-day on the fronts of Detroit street cars in the places where amusement advertising signs are usually carried. This sudden voluntary reduction was the result of a decision of Gov. Pingree and Tom L. Johnson to give the people an object lesson as to what they might look forward to if the plan for the sale of all the Detroit street railways to the Detroit Municipal Railway Company, in behalf of the city, is carried out. The three-cent tickets sold to-day at five for 15 cents are so worded that their use in full payment of fare can be stopped at any time.

The city is in a furor over the present situation. All the newspapers and nearly all the leading citizens are opposing the Pingree plan, and it is now claimed that the majority of citizens oppose it, on the ground that three-cent fares and quasi-municipal ownership will fail to pay the expenses and the $17,000,000 proposed to be paid for the roads, and that they will, if purchased, revert to the present owners. In the latter event, the roads would be operated under the security ordinance already passed by the Council, which permits the operation of all the roads at six-for-a-quarter fares for from thirty to forty-eight years. The Pingree people claim that the roads will certainly pay off their purchase price under three-cent fares. Gov. Pingree is having circulars distributed on the streets giving his side of the controversy.

A special meeting of the City Council was held this afternoon to consider a working ordinance granting the Municipal Company rights as to the operation of the roads. The proposed ordinance reserves to the city the right at any time to fix the rate of fare, the rate meanwhile to be 3 cents, with universal transfers.

The Council Chamber could not contain the crowd which pressed for admittance. Although the situation was strained, there were no sensational incidents, and the session lasted only fifteen minutes. The working ordinance had not been considered by a committee, and a motion to refer it to the John C. Committee and Committee ordinances, according to the Council's rule, after a brief debate, prevailed without a dissenting vote. It was suggested by some of the Aldermen that since the people were now getting three-cent fares, there was no cause for haste. It is doubtful whether the committee will report the working ordinance before the regular session next Tuesday, at which time the Mayor's veto of the security ordinance will be presented. Mayor Maybury has called a special meeting of the Council for to-morrow to consider the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the city charter requiring a popular vote on all questions concerning public franchises.

The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon adopted resolutions protesting against further action toward the street railway purchase as at present contemplated. Other meetings of protest were held this evening. Meanwhile the people are enjoying, temporarily at least, the benefits of three-cent fares.

## RUSSIA BUYS AMERICAN BRAKES

### Westinghouse Company Secures Contract to Equip All Railway Cars with Its Air Appliance.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—George Westinghouse, Jr., yesterday cabled here from Europe that the Westinghouse Air Brake Company had secured a contract from the Russian Imperial Railway Commission to equip all its cars during the next four years with Westinghouse automatic air brakes. These are to be manufactured in Russia. The Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburg and London, controls the Russian concern, which is capitalized at 2,000,000 rubles.

The present Russian system comprises about 23,455 miles. The passenger coaches in use have already been equipped with air brakes. The Government is building about 12,000 additional miles of road, of which about 10,500 miles will be completed during the next four years.

Figuring on the basis of rolling stock such as is used by the railroads in the United States, which is about 708 cars to every 100 miles, the Westinghouse Company has secured a contract approximating about $12,042,325, covering a period of four years. The cost of air brakes, pumps, &c., for a freight car is $50, for a passenger car $100, and for a locomotive $350. It is doubtful if the Russian railroads will maintain as many cars per hundred miles as do railroads in the United States, but, in any event, the Westinghouse Company is assured of a contract approximating at least $2,500,000 per year during the next four years.

## MARITIME LAW REFORM.

### A Meeting in London to Effect Assimilation of the Statutes of All Countries.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—Delegates of the States unrepresented at the International Maritime Congress met to-day. Chief among the reforms suggested are the assimilation and codification of all maritime laws.

It is obvious that if a collision occurs between vessels of different nationalities the verdict ought to be unaffected by the country in which the case is tried. Under present conditions this matter is of much moment, and injustice is often inflicted which the common interests of shipowners and shippers should have rendered impossible. This can only be accomplished by an international treaty to deal with all cases upon a uniform standard.

## NO INTEREST IN VENEZUELA.

### London Is Indifferent to This Question of Arbitration.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—The Venezuelan arbitration tribunal has adjourned until Wednesday, after listening to Sir Richard Webster for thirteen days.

The matter excites no interest here.

## CHICAGO SWINDLERS ON TRIAL.

### Men Who Tried to Defraud New York Merchants Plead Guilty.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 14.—Alva W. Ketcham, Daniel P. Eberman, and Harry Leon were before Judge Baker to-day giving testimony on their pleas of guilty to a charge of conspiracy to obtain a large amount of jewelry from various New York City wholesale jewelry houses. Nearly $100,000 worth of property was involved in their transactions.

The men were first arrested four years ago, and March 15, 1895, admitted they had tried to obtain jewelry by false pretenses. Harry Leon told of a gigantic scheme for defrauding New York merchants. According to Leon's story he and his companions gave D. H. Tolman, a banker of Chicago, $750, and received from him a check for $20,000 on the claim that they wanted to establish their credit.

Leon was a diamond broker, with a large acquaintance among New York merchants, with whom he was in good standing. He represented to them that he had fallen heir to $40,000, and upon the credit thus established secured the diamonds and jewelry.

## OLD QUARREL LEADS TO DEATH

### Two Montana Stock Growers Meet in the Open Country and Fight—The Survivor Tells the Story.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LIVINGSTON, Mont., July 14.—As the result of a violent quarrel which took place on the range about forty-five miles up the Shields River Valley, W. D. Smith lost his life last night at the hands of Robert Stephens, his neighbor. The quarrel which terminated in the tragedy, was the outgrowth of a feud of long standing. The tragic event was enacted by the two men nearly a mile from any ranch, and was witnessed by no one.

Smith did not live to tell the tale of the contest, but the story told by Stephens is generally believed to be true. The shooting occurred about 6 o'clock last evening, and immediately after it Stephens rode to the nearest ranch and reported what had happened, and then rode all night, arriving at Livingston early this morning, when he gave himself up to the authorities. The story, as told by Stephens, is to the effect that Smith was the aggressor, and provoked the quarrel from the start. The two men met on the range and began to discuss the old trouble, when they both became angry, and Stephens rode away, but was followed by Smith, who insisted on renewing the quarrel. Stephens finally jumped from his horse, and drawing his revolver, warned Smith not to molest him. Smith then dismounted, and selecting two rocks, advanced toward Stephens. When about twelve feet away he attempted to throw one of the rocks at Stephens, who fired, killing him instantly. Stevens insists that the killing was done purely in self defense, and that if he had not taken Smith's life he would have suffered great bodily harm.

Both men were prominent stock growers in the Shields River Valley, and bore excellent reputations.

## KARL NEUFELD IN LONDON.

### Ex-Prisoner of the Khalifa Lion of the Hour—To Tell the Story of Gordon's Death.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—Karl Neufeld, the German who was liberated at Omdurman by Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, is the latest lion here. He has sold the story of his captivity and torture, but submits to interviews.

Mr. Neufeld looks well and prosperous. He is rather melodramatic in his manner, but this will be forgiven when he tells his promised story of Gordon's death. None of his alleged black wives is with him.

Karl Neufeld was captured by the followers of the Mahdi, near Dongola, in the Summer of 1887. He was the last European prisoner of importance remaining in the hands of the dervishes at the fall of Omdurman. He was a medical student at Leipsic, and had to leave the empire on account of having severely wounded a fellow-student in a duel. Afterward he settled at Assouan, Upper Egypt, as a physician, and lived there from 1879 to 1881, when he was forced to leave because of the rising of the dervishes.

In 1888 Neufeld saved a detachment of English soldiers by giving false information of their route. For this service he was appointed surveyor to the British troops. In April, 1888, he set out on a journey, which was said to have for its object the rescue of Slatin Pasha, and was himself taken prisoner. Before going on this venture he sent his wife and child to Leipsic. While a prisoner he manufactured powder for the Mahdi and Khalifa, and decorated the tomb of the Mahdi, which Kitchener deliberately destroyed for political effect. He also edited the Khalifa's proclamation. It was reported that at the time of the fall of the Khalifa's power Neufeld had embraced Islamism and had several Mohammedan wives.

## A PLAY BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

### How the Ober-Ammergau Passion Drama Is Shown in London.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play has arrived here by cinematograph. The best feature of the play under such conditions is that there is no talking. There is, however, music by a boy choir at intervals. It is not treated as a sensation.

## TO AMERICANIZE GERMANS.

### New York Society's Representative Goes to See the President.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the interest of an organization whose object is to agitate for a thorough amalgamation of German-born citizens with the American people, Gustave A. Gayer of New York arrived here to-day. He intends to obtain an audience with President McKinley, and lay before him the organization's indorsement of the Administration.

Mr. Gayer's organization is the German branch of the American Patriotic League. The objects of this society are said to be to foster among German-Americans a love for their adopted country, to have them act in concert in securing good government in Nation, State, and municipality, and to instruct them in the language, laws, history, and customs of the Republic. It claims to have Theodore Roosevelt, Benjamin Harrison, and Abram S. Hewitt on its Advisory Board, and Admiral Dewey on its list of honorary members.

Mr. Gayer said to-day that in his capacity as President of the German branch he was trying to teach the true principles of American citizenship to his German countrymen. "If it were in my power," he said, "I would, next to God's Word, introduce the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence into every country on the face of the earth. From the moment of my arrival in the United States, twenty years ago, I considered myself as much of an American as did Daniel Webster when he said: 'Thank God, I, too, am an American.' From that time on it became my sole ambition to help others of my countrymen here to become sons and daughters of the grandest country in the world."

## ESTERHAZY IN LONDON.

### Goes Under an Assumed Name and Has Grown Old.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—I met Major Esterhazy in a London hotel to-night. He goes under an assumed name. He has grown a mustache and most accurate side whiskers.

Major Esterhazy looks years older than he did nine months ago. His stoop is most pronounced and he is seemingly not on good terms with himself or the world.

## THE PENSION BUREAU INQUIRY.

### Commissioner Evans Warmly Praised by Secretary Hitchcock.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has gone, and, though it is guarding against any intimation as to the nature of its report, the pension attorneys know enough to feel sadly disappointed.

The committee, which, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, came here with no feeling against Commissioner Evans, received no information likely to alter its opinions, except from the professional friends of the attorneys. When it interviewed Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock it heard the warmest praise of the Commissioner and his work.

One member of the committee says that in the long interview which President McKinley accorded them the President also expressed entire satisfaction with Mr. Evans and complete confidence in him.

**Chautauqua Excursion.**
$10.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27th.—Adv.

## RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS

### Commission Wants Contract Let Before Other Debts Are Made.

### APPEALS TO ESTIMATE BOARD

### Commissioners Fearful Lest the Debt Limit Should Be Reduced Below the Cost of the Road.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday mailed copies of a memorial, which it had prepared, to the Board of Estimate and to the Municipal Assembly, asking these bodies to delay the authorization of any increase of the city's debt so as to leave a margin available for the cost of a rapid transit road until there shall have been a reasonable opportunity for the letting of a rapid transit contract.

As a preface to this memorial, the Commissioners state that the assessment of the realty of the city for the year is $2,932,445,464, as against $2,528,533,441 last year, the result being that the City of New York now has a debt-incurring capacity of at least $40,000,000 above all existing debt.

In their memorial the Commissioners say: "The former City of New York, composing the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in November, 1894, voted by a majority of 132,647 votes in the affirmative to 42,916 votes in the negative for municipal construction of a rapid transit railroad. Routes and a plan of construction of a rapid transit railroad were prescribed by this board on the 4th day of February, 1897. Thereafter and before the 20th day of April, 1897, they received the approval of the municipal authorities; and thereafter, and by order entered on the 6th day of April, 1898, they were approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Nothing then remained to be done except to prepare and duly advertise a contract for construction.

"On the next day, April 7, 1898, the rapid transit contract was, pursuant to law, submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his approval as to form. He has since had it under consideration, but has sent this board no communication with reference to it. This delay, the Rapid Transit Board assumes, has been due to doubt on the part of the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the city to incur the debt necessary for the construction of the rapid transit road. The contract had, however, been so drawn, or, at least, such was the intention of this board as to meet that doubt and to prevent the city from seeking thereby to incur debt beyond its constitutional power. The Rapid Transit Board hoped that the provisions inserted for that purpose might enable the Corporation Counsel, whatever should be his doubt as to the amount of the debt-incurring capacity of the city, to return the contract with his approval so that there should be the least possible delay in proceeding with rapid transit construction. Now, however, the new assessment has removed this doubt and permitted the city to incur debt to the full extent necessary to the commencement of this construction, and the board assumes that the Corporation Counsel will without delay return the form of contract with his approval or with his suggested amendments, if he do not approve the form.

"The Rapid Transit Board respectfully begs to point out to your honorable body that, until the board shall be permitted to make a contract, the proposed rapid transit debt of the city cannot be technically created and secure the legal precedence to which upon considerations of public good faith as well as public policy it is entitled, and that, until such precedence shall be secured, the creation of other debts to an amount sufficient to reduce the debt-incurring capacity of the city below the amount required for the commencement of the rapid transit road would effectually prevent its construction and effectually defeat the will of the city as represented by the vote of its people.

"The Rapid Transit Board respectfully asks your honorable body, therefore, to delay the authorization of other debts on the part of the city to an amount sufficient to reduce the debt limit below the cost of the rapid transit road, until there shall have been a reasonable opportunity for the letting of a rapid transit contract. That contract was sanctioned by popular vote nearly five years ago, for other public purpose involving the creation of debt not payable out of the current income of the city has either sanction or support or necessity equal to those which commend rapid transit to your honorable body."

Copies of a letter addressed by the board to the Mayor, dated May 10, 1899, and of a letter sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen on May 24 last, were sent with the memorial.

## A WIFE'S STORY OF CRUELTY.

### Mrs. McGuinness Sues for Divorce—Says Rich Husband Abused Her.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—Mrs. Mary Ellen McGuinness of Newark has filed in the Court of Chancery a suit for divorce from her husband Thomas McGuinness of Jersey City, in which she charges him with cruelty extending over their twenty years of married life. The two were married in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. John Callahan on July 19, 1879. The wife alleges that McGuinness represented to her that he was a man of great wealth, and promised her that if she would marry him he would take her to live in New York, where he would surround her with every comfort. She avers that the inducements held out led her to accept him.

The husband, she says, possesses a fortune of at least $500,000. The wife avers that their first child lived but three months because of her husband's cruel actions. Afterward he took her to a New York boarding house, but his treatment, she says, was so brutal that she applied for a divorce. McGuinness expressed great sorrow for his conduct, and upon his promise to treat her more gently, she alleges, the divorce proceedings were discontinued.

Mrs. McGuinness charges that whenever she was sick her husband refused to allow her to have a doctor, and when his St. Bernard dog was indisposed he called in two doctors. The wife avers that without the least excuse her husband has circulated reports reflecting on her character. On one occasion, she says, he poured a kettle of boiling water over her, scalding her badly. About a fortnight ago, she alleges, he threw her against the wall of their room with such violence that she was seriously injured. She asks for separation and alimony.

At Mr. McGuinness's last known residence, on Grand street, Jersey City, his present address was said to be unknown.

## ALABAMA STILL FOR BRYAN.

### Ex-Gov. Oates Sees No Sign of Change—Gen. Wheeler's Course Regretted.

*Special to The New York Times*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Ex-Gov. Oates of Alabama, who has sometimes been spoken of as a promising candidate for Senator upon the retirement of Senator Morgan, was in Washington to-day. When asked concerning the dominant political feeling in his State, he said: "I think our State will send a Bryan delegation to the next Democratic Convention. I am sure the State would go for Bryan now, if the question should be put. I see no diminution up to this time of free-silver sentiment in Alabama."

"Isn't the State prosperous now?" he was asked.

"Well, in the mining section they are getting good prices for coal and iron, and the people there are doing well. But the agricultural portions of the State cannot be said to be prosperous while four-cent cotton is the word."

Ex-Gov. Oates said he did not know whether the Governor of the State would declare Gen. Wheeler's seat in Congress vacant or not. There was some talk of it, but he thought no decision had been reached. Gen. Wheeler's friends, he said, regretted exceedingly his going to the Philippines. They felt that the General had earned enough military glory and could not add to his fame. Beyond that, however, they thought Gen. Wheeler should have staid at home and made the race for the Governorship. His friends believed he could have united the warring factions among the Democrats and rendered valuable service to his party.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY'S MESSAGE.

### Will Get a Clean Bill of Health at Trieste to Avoid All Delays Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Long has received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey:

Port Said, July 14.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Olympia in voluntary quarantine. As soon as coaled, proceed Trieste for pratique and recuperation, officers and men.

DEWEY.

Inasmuch as the Admiral is silent on the subject, it is assumed that no change has occurred in his health or that of his men since their departure from Hongkong, when all were reported well.

It is said at the Navy Department that the Admiral's reference to pratique means simply that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various points.

### LONDON EAGER TO SEE DEWEY.

### Britons Hope the Admiral Will Visit an English Port.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—The hope is expressed that Admiral Dewey will stop at an English port and come to London. He would be certain of an enthusiastic welcome.

### DEWEY MAY BE HERE OCT. 1.

### The Admiral Writes to His Brother, Charles Dewey, to that Effect.

Edward Wilkin Dewey, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, called on Gen. Daniel Butterfield yesterday and informed him that he had received a letter from Charles Dewey, the Admiral's brother, in which the latter said that the Admiral had written him stating that he would undoubtedly reach New York on Oct. 1, and possibly a day or two earlier. Gen. Butterfield at once apprised Mayor Van Wyck of the information he had received, and the Mayor cabled to the Admiral at Gibraltar, telling him that the City of New York proposed to give him a hearty welcome home and inviting him in the city's name to take part in the ceremonies.

The Press Committee of the Executive Committee met yesterday and decided to send a circular letter to every daily newspaper and every prominent weekly and magazine, inviting the editors or representatives to attend the reception at the expense of the city. A special boat for the visiting newspaper men will accompany the press boat in the water parade, and every facility will be afforded the visitors to see all parts of the demonstration on land.

### Dewey Home Fund Now $14,120.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Contributions to the Dewey home fund to-day amounted to $411, making a total of $14,120.

### Three Oaks Gets Dewey Cannon.

The village of Three Oaks, Mich., has won the cannon which Admiral Dewey sent from Manila for the Maine Monument Fund. The cannon was to be given to the city or village making the largest contribution in proportion to its population. Three Oaks, with a population of from 800 to 1,000 persons, raised $1,132, representing more than $1 per capita.

### LADY SALISBURY'S CONDITION.

### Wife of the Prime Minister of England Very Ill.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—Lady Salisbury's condition is unchanged.

When she was married to the Premier, then Lord Robert Cecil, his friends considered the match not a good one.

When they were first married he supplemented his small income by writing for the press. Now he is the most difficult man in the kingdom to interview.

### GEN. MILES IS NOT SLIGHTED.

### He Directs the War Department in Secretary Alger's Absence.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Soon after the departure this afternoon of Gen. Alger for Long Branch a tide of inquiry washed through the corridors of the War Department and beat up against the door of the Adjutant General. No announcement had been made of the designation of anybody as Acting Secretary, and as Mr. Meiklejohn was still absent it was assumed that the War Department was to be without a head until Monday, when Gen. Alger is expected to return.

Trouble seekers at once concluded that Gen. Miles had been slighted by this neglect to trust the direction of affairs to him, but Gen. Corbin disposed of this worry to-night by saying that the Major General commanding the army had been designated to act in the absence of Secretary Alger.

## TOWED A HEAVY MAN ASHORE.

### Chicago Fishermen Twice in Danger Owing to His Weight.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 14.—A fishing party of five North Siders was upset in the lake last evening by the attempt of the heaviest man of the quintet to shift his position in the boat, and the cause of the accident was towed ashore after his boat had been righted, because he could not climb in without upsetting it again.

Nearly half a mile from shore Charles Barrinan, who weighs 225 pounds, arose to shift his position. In doing so he capsized the boat, and the five men were thrown into the water. Michael Zimay could not swim, and he had sunk once when Barrinan and a man named Wagner went to his assistance. They swam with him toward the boat, which the others had righted. Zimay was placed in the bottom of the skiff. Barrinan attempted to follow, but almost overturned the boat again, and for several minutes the four lucky occupants had all they could do to save themselves from another plunge while Barrinan attempted to get in. It was finally decided that he would have to be towed ashore. Accordingly, Barrinan swam to the stern, and, seizing a rope, attached himself to the boat, which was towed ashore.

## DELAWARE CONVICT'S FUNERAL.

### Political Leaders Considered Cooper a Victim of Circumstances.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., July 14.—At Wyoming, a small town near Dover, the most remarkable funeral in the history of the State took place this afternoon. It was that of Col. Ezekiel T. Cooper, the lawyer and politician, who died in the Trenton Penitentiary on Tuesday night as he was about completing a term of eighteen months for complicity with William N. Boggs in the embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of Dover. Many of the most prominent politicians of the State, including Democrats Addicks Republicans, and regular Republicans, gathered about his bier.

Several ex-Judges and ex-Governors were there. Some men drove thirty miles to be at the funeral, for they believed that Cooper was a victim of circumstances, and became involved in trouble while trying to aid Boggs. Three Methodist ministers took part in the services. Levi C. Bird, ex-Attorney General John Biggs, ex-Gov. Reynolds, ex-Secretary of State Hawkins, and others of like prominence were the pall-bearers.

Cooper, before his conviction, was one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of the State.

**"When the Sleeper Wakes."**
H. G. Well's thrilling story—See it in TO-DAY'S EVENING JOURNAL.—Adv.

## CASHIER WRECKS A PERTH AMBOY BANK

### George M. Valentine Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff.

### SAID TO HAVE TAKEN $125,000

### Declares He Lost in Stock Speculation the Money He Stole.

### Connected with Middlesex County Bank and Treasurer of Savings Institution—Depositors Will Not Lose Anything.

George M. Valentine, for the past six years cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, in Perth Amboy, N. J., and, for a briefer period, also Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, surrendered himself to a county Sheriff in New Brunswick yesterday afternoon, a confessed defaulter. He had not been in the bank since last Saturday, and an investigation by the State Bank Examiner had disclosed a shortage of about $125,000.

There was great excitement in Perth Amboy when a notice of the closing of the Middlesex County Bank was posted on the door of that institution early yesterday forenoon, and the news that Cashier Valentine was missing began to spread throughout the town. The bank had long been regarded as a very solid institution, and the cashier was a highly respected member of the community.

A crowd of a hundred or more persons speedily assembled in front of the bank building, and, mingled with the anxious inquiries from depositors regarding their chances of getting their money, there were indignant demands for the pursuit and arrest of Valentine. Uriah B. Watson, President of

the check stubs, in the ledger, and the returns from the National Park Bank were all directly controlled by Valentine, and he was consequently in a position to prevent the discovery of any irregularities so long as he was not interfered with.

One of the bank examiners said last evening that the defalcations did not appear to extend any further back than the first of January. The heaviest drafts on the funds of the bank were made by Valentine during the month of June. Accepting as true Valentine's statement that he lost the stolen money in stock speculation, the theory that presents itself to the bank officers is that he made desperate efforts last month to retrieve his losses and was unsuccessful. President Watson, beyond expressing the belief that the defalcation would amount to $125,000, declined to make any statement until after the official examination shall have been completed.

Valentine was under $20,000 bonds as cashier of the Middlesex County Bank and $15,000 bonds as Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution. His bondsmen are the same in both cases, being his father, Robert N. Valentine; his uncles, Mulford and Howard Valentine, and Patrick Convery of Perth Amboy. One of the bank officers remarked last evening that he had been informed that Cashier Valentine carried policies of life insurance aggregating $65,000.

### HIS FATHER A DIRECTOR.

George M. Valentine's father had been connected as stockholder and Director with the two Perth Amboy banking institutions for several years. The Valentines are a numerous family, and have lived in the vicinity of Woodbridge for several generations. The defaulting cashier has some wealthy uncles, with whom his father is in partnership in the firebrick business.

After leaving school George M. Valentine obtained employment as a clerk in the National Park Bank of this city. Six years ago he was appointed cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, succeeding William Peterson, who died. Mr. Peterson had gone to the Middlesex Bank from the National Park Bank some years before. Soon after his removal to Perth Amboy young Valentine married Miss Clara Annis of Woodbridge, whom he had known from childhood. He at first established a modest and comfortable home in Perth Amboy, but a year or two ago he built an attractive Queen Anne cottage on High Street, which some of the Perth Amboy residents say is worth $8,000 to $10,000. It is believed to be mortgaged for a large amount, however.

The young couple lived in a style which attracted no particular attention until in recent months, when, in the language of one of his bank associates, "the cashier showed a disposition to spread himself a little. He bought a pair of horses, and was a little extravagant in the matter of clothing and jewelry."

### COTTAGE AT ASBURY PARK.

Cashier Valentine bought a cottage at Asbury Park last Spring, and his wife and two young children went there to live during the Summer, he joining them after banking hours on Saturdays. The children are both girls, Helen being six years old and Dorothy three years. Soon after Valentine settled in Perth Amboy he was made Treasurer of the Savings Institution, which is practically owned and directed by the same men that control the Middlesex Bank. As cashier of the latter bank Valentine received a salary of $2,500 per annum; as Treasurer of the Savings Institution a salary of $1,500, and as a Notary Public his fees, it is alleged, aggregated $1,000 to $1,200.

Besides these sources of income the energetic cashier frequently made a little money in other ways. He was looked upon by most of the people of Perth Amboy as one of the best business men in the place, and as a man who could be trusted. Some time ago he was appointed receiver for Louis Briegs, a custom tailor and clothier of Perth Amboy, who went into voluntary liquidation. This receivership is believed to have put several hundreds of dollars into Valentine's pockets.

Young Valentine was elected Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Mutual Building and Loan Association, and also became the Treasurer of the Ramsay Dredging and Dry Dock Company. This latter office, it is understood, he held because of the relations between the dredging company and the bank.

During his six years' residence in Perth Amboy Valentine has taken an active interest in all local enterprises and institutions. Although not conspicuous in church work, he was very liberal in contributing toward church charities. He and his wife were attendants at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Perth Amboy. In the various social diversions of the place both Mr. and Mrs. Valentine were quite popular. Mr. Valentine was a bulldog fancier, and some of his dogs have been seen at the New York bench shows.

### ONE DEPOSITOR SUSPICIOUS.

It was along in January when some of the gossips in Perth Amboy began to talk of Valentine's extravagance. He was accused of keeping a coachman "besides two other servants." The belief got abroad that he was living beyond his means, and at least one of the older depositors of the Middlesex County Bank took alarm and drew all of his money out of the bank. This staid resident of Perth Amboy was one of the crowd in front of the closed bank yesterday, and he told about his shrewd measure of self-protection with much complacency.

The excitement among the despositors of the Middlesex Bank and of the Perth Amboy savings institution, which early in the day threatened to take the form of an aggressive demonstration, was considerably allayed by the repeated assurances of the bank Directors that the depositors of the Middlesex Bank would not lose a dollar, and that the Savings Institution was not affected to any extent by the defalcation.

Mr. Watson is President of both institutions, which are in the same building, and he asserted that the $500,000 deposited with the Perth Amboy Savings Institution was absolutely safe, and that no matter how badly the Middlesex County Bank might suffer, the savings institution would be able to meet any and all demands made upon it. These assurances, which were corroborated by the Directors individually, had the effect of checking the run on the savings institution. The force of policemen which was sent to the bank building early in the day to maintain order, had no trouble whatever after the first two hours.

### BANK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of the Middlesex County Bank, which was filed with State Bank Commissioner Battle on Dec. 31, 1898, showed that the resources at that time amounted to $433,422 in loans and discounts, $10,000 in bank property, $21,740 in other real estate, $105,834 due from banks and bankers, $12,325 in bonds and mortgages, $31,706 in United States currency and various other small items, making an aggregate of $630,358. The individual deposits amounted to $444,513 and the bills payable to about $25,000.

This bank was incorporated in 1872, under the State laws of New Jersey. Its capital stock is $50,000, and before the discovery of this defalcation its Directors believed that there was a cash surplus of about $50,000. The officers of the bank are: President—Uriah Burge Watson; Vice President—James T. Watson; Cashier—George M. Valentine; Directors—J. T. Watson, U. B. Watson; E. R. Pierce, Patrick Connery, Robert N. Valentine, J. L. Kearney, and Dr. J. G. Wilson.

The Perth Amboy Savings Institution was incorporated in 1889, and its managers are as follows: J. L. Kearney, Patrick Connery, William King, Jr., J. T. Watson, G. H. Tice, James Grouney, Dr. J. G. Wilson, R. H. Barnes, and Robert N. Valentine. The depositors in this institution are largely working people, men and women, who are employed in neighboring factories.

## VALENTINE WELL KNOWN HERE

George M. Valentine is a nephew of F. F. Anness, the manager of Hudnut's pharmacy, at 205 Broadway, and is well known to all the employes there. When he was a clerk in the National Park Bank it was his custom to call at the drug store almost daily, and after he became cashier of the bank at Perth Amboy he continued to be a frequent visitor, as he often had occasion to visit the Park Bank, which is just across the street.

Mr. Anness, who lives at Woodbridge, N. J., was greatly astonished yesterday when he heard the report that his nephew was a defaulter, and left for home early in the afternoon. H. B Littell, who is in charge of the store as receiver, gave an account of Valentine's last visit, which was on Monday.

"There was nothing unusual in his appearance," said Mr. Littell. "He always appeared to be in high spirits, and so he did on this occasion. He did not have any private conversation with his uncle or ask him for the loan of $200, as some of the papers have said, but, for that matter, he could have had all the money anybody in the store was possessed of if he had asked for it, because we all thought he was making lots of money and in a fair way to become a rich man, if he was not so already.

"While in the store he bought a brush and comb and put the package in his pocket. The report that he ordered the articles sent to the Waldorf-Astoria is untrue. He said nothing about going away or being at a hotel, and he had no satchel with him We supposed he had been making one of his customary visits to the bank and had dropped in here in the usual way."

The employes in the drug store were well enough acquainted with Valentine's doings to know that he was living on a scale which could not be maintained by his salary. They knew he had a fine house, owned fast horses, and exhibited fancy dogs at the bench shows. He visited the city two or three times a week, and was what is known as a "good spender." They did not consider him a "fast" man, however, and were not aware that his habits were any worse than those of the ordinary "good fellow" with plenty of money at his command. They had no idea that he speculated in stocks, but thought his position in the bank afforded him many opportunities to make money in a legitimate way, and that he was rapidly accumulating wealth.

On Tuesday Valentine visited the office of a man who is frequently a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and who has a home near Perth Amboy, and borrowed $1,000. He said he only wanted it for a few hours. The same man, whose name was refused, accidentally met Valentine on Broadway on Thursday and reminded him of the loan.

"Oh, I sent you a check this morning," said Valentine, who appeared quite cool.

"Then I will get it in this evening's mail," was the reply, and the men parted. The loser of the $1,000 told his story to a friend at the hotel after reading of Valentine's defalcation.

At the principal hotels all knowledge of Valentine was denied, and it was declared that if he had been at any of them he had been there under a fictitious name.

### NATIONAL PARK BANK ACTS.

**Gets an Attachment Against Perth Amboy Bank for $31,508.**

Deputy Sheriff Maguire received an attachment yesterday against the Middlesex County Bank for $31,508 in favor of the National Park Bank of this city, which was the New York correspondent of the bank. The claim is for overdrafts. It was asserted that the Middlesex County Bank since Jan. 1 last had drawn checks on the Park Bank to the amount of $30,205 in excess of the amount to its credit, and that since June 1 the Park Bank had forwarded checks for collection to the Middlesex County Bank to the amount of $1,303, no part of which has been paid.

Louis F. Doyle, attorney for the Park Bank, also obtained an order of court permitting the Sheriff to break into the safe deposit box of the Middlesex County Bank in the safe deposit vaults of the Park Bank, where it was stated the Middlesex County Bank had a lot of securities deposited. Armed with the warrant and order, the Sheriff's officials, with the aid of a locksmith, opened the box and found $10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent. bonds and a lot of mining stock, the latter said to be of doubtful value.

One of the bank officials said Valentine's record had always been considered good. "For a long time," said this official, "the Middlesex Bank has kept its accounts with us, in the nature, as it were, of a reserve fund. The average balance carried was $40,000, but we do not care to say anything as to whether or not the balance now is impaired or otherwise, or whether on Monday the defaulter drew on that balance.

"Of course Valentine, as the authorized agent of his bank, could draw on the balance here at any time, and his demands would of necessity be recognized. The greater part of our business with him has, however, been conducted by mail. When he was employed by us he had an excellent reputation, and was accounted a good banker."

### Savings Bank Sound.

PERTH AMBOY, July 14.—The examination of the affairs of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank will continue for at least another day. The examiners worked late into the night, and the President and many of the officers and Directors remained with them. President Watson late to-night gave out a short statement, in which he said that the Perth Amboy Savings Institution was in a perfectly sound condition, and had lost only about $7,000, which is fully covered by the surplus of $20,000. The total loss has not been fully computed, but the estimate given to-night by the examiners places it at about $125,000.

## MRS. RICH IS EXTRADITED.

**Will Be Returned to Mexico for Trial So that Border Thieves and Criminals May Be Claimed.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mrs. Rich is to be surrendered to the Mexican authorities to be tried for the murder of her husband.

For days past telegrams and letters have been coming to the President and to Secretary Hay, some almost hysterical in the strength of their protests against the extradition of the woman. It has been represented that she is insane; that there are impending physical obstacles; that she is innocent of the crime charged against her, and, finally, that it would be an act of barbarism to place an American woman at the mercy of Mexican law and officialism.

All of these considerations have been weighed, and it has been decided that unless Mrs. Rich is surrendered there can be no hope of securing the surrender to our officers of the many Mexican border thieves and criminals who plunder on our side of the line and retreat into Mexico, so that the precedent will be established.

### FRANK MOSS AS BONDSMAN.

Orin Booth, thirty-four years old, who, the police say, is a detective in the employ of the Mazet committee, was arrested last night. Policeman Schelkoe of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was passing 208 West Thirty-eighth Street, when Booth came out and said he had been robbed by a colored woman. He said she had taken a bill that he had marked, and of which he knew the number. He demanded the woman's arrest.

The woman was found, and she surrendered the bill, which was marked as Booth had told. She denied having stolen it. Booth and the woman were arrested. Frank Moss, who was sent for by the prisoner, furnished bail for Booth. He gave his residence as security and placed its value at $11,500, and said it had no mortgage.

When Booth complained of losing his money, the police say, he proposed to the detectives that he wanted his money back only, and would not prosecute the woman if they could quietly arrange it for him. When they told him it was a case of arrest or nothing he grew nervous and wanted to pull out of the case, they say. They say the man is guilty of compounding a felony and that this charge will be preferred against him.

Capt. Cooney is convinced that a trap had then been laid for his men, the intent being to show that they acted in collusion with the keepers of disorderly houses. Capt. Cooney's men say the colored woman, who is charged with taking the money from the man, was evidently acting in collusion with Booth. They say she seemed too ready to surrender the money when asked for it.

### THREE DEATHS FROM LOCKJAW.

Three deaths occurred yesterday from lockjaw, caused by accidents with blank cartridges on July 4. Samuel Greenberg, fourteen years old, of 136 Orchard Street, died in the morning in Mount Sinai Hospital. He shot himself in the hand.

Frank Trola, thirty-three years of age, of 23 Minetta Lane, was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning suffering from tetanus, caused by a wound in the left hand. He died soon afterward. Christian William Ritschel, fifteen years of age, died at his home, at 313 East Forty-third Street, as the result of a wound in the left hand.

There was a change for the better in the condition of the patients at Roosevelt Hospital treated with tetanus serum. They are Joseph Reinberg, twelve years of age, of 414 West Fiftieth Street, and Leo Hagan, eleven years of age, of 260 West Sixty-eighth Street. The latter is a nephew of Warden Hagan of the Tombs. Despite the improvement in their condition, it is stated that there may be a change for the worse at any time.

## TALK OF TROLLEY STRIKE

**It Is Now Said Men in Brooklyn May Go Out Within 48 Hours.**

### EMPLOYES HOLD MEETINGS

**A Committee Is Appointed to See Mr. Rossiter—The Latter and Mr. Johnson Criticise Each Other.**

A meeting of the employes of the surface and elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was held at Granada Hall, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, at which a joint committee of surface and elevated employes was appointed to wait upon President Rossiter this morning for the purpose of learning whether the company intends to keep the promises said to have been made by Mr. Rossiter to a similar committee two weeks ago, in regard to the observance of the ten-hour law. If a favorable response is obtained the committee is instructed to insist that the promises be placed in writing and signed by Mr. Rossiter.

Other meetings were held by employes in different parts of Brooklyn, and it was said that an unfavorable answer would result in a strike within a few days, perhaps in forty-eight hours.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company called on Mr. Rossiter yesterday afternoon. After the call, which was said at the company's offices to have been purely social, Mr. Rossiter met the Division Superintendents and went on a trip with them over the city in his private car.

The demands of the men, which will be presented again to-day, are that the time tables shall be arranged on all lines so as to comply with the ten-hour law, that the prevailing rate of wages for a full day's work shall be $2, trippers and overtime to be paid at a rate of 20 cents an hour, and that two-thirds of the cars shall be put on full-day runs.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company firmly insists, in spite of all the rumors afloat, that there is no probability of a strike, and sticks by his declaration that stock jobbing interests are at the bottom of all this talk.

"I have had no complaints from any of my men," said Mr. Rossiter yesterday, "and I have received no intimation that a committee of them contemplates another call upon me. I am not aware that there is anything for them to talk to me about. The statements that I have discharged men right and left, particularly those taken over from the Nassau Road, are untrue. Furthermore, I am handling the books of the Nassau Road examined, and from a rough estimate made to me by the men engaged in the examination I can say positively that at least 30 per cent. of the men on that road are making more money under our system than they were under Mr. Johnson. That certainly does not look like a cause for discontent, does it?

Mr. Rossiter denied the report that he had offered a reward of $1,000 for the check for $500 given to the men by Albert Johnson, with a view to using it as an argument against the men in case of a strike. Mr. Rossiter also said that if it should happen that the men allowed themselves to be guided by the persons who, he declared, were advising them against their best wishes, the company would not be unprepared for the trouble which might arise. That this is no idle boast is manifest in the fact that the company is busily engaging new motormen and conductors at the enlisting depot on State Street. More than 200 men applied at the depot yesterday for employment. Only a limited number of these applicants, it is said, are put to work immediately. Most of them are placed upon a waiting list, to be drawn upon in case of an emergency. This list is rapidly growing, and is already of such proportions as to cause the strike agitators no little concern.

Albert L. Johnson, formerly the head of the Nassau Railroad, made answer yesterday to some of the comments upon him by President Rossiter on Thursday.

"In answer to Mr. Rossiter's charge that I am interested in this matter as a stock jobber," said Mr. Johnson, "I wish to say that I will give $1,000 to any charity that may be named if Mr. Rossiter or any other person will show that I have made one single cent out of any slump in Rapid Transit stock by reason of this agitation among the men. Mayor Van Wyck or any fair-minded man may be the judge. I have bought bonds; I am not a speculator in stocks. Mr. Rossiter has never answered the chief grievance of the men, that he has cut their pay down 20 per cent. But this is true, and it can be easily proved. Mr. Rossiter criticises me for the interest I take in the men. Why should I not continue to be friends with my old employes? I understand the conditions under which they labor, and my sympathies are with them.

"The reference to me as a stock jobber, coming from Brooklyn Rapid Transit people, is funny. It reads like comedy. They are experts in that business, and I can't compete with them. I advised the men to go to Mayor Van Wyck because he is the head of the city and can do much toward having their condition bettered. I don't want the men to strike. A strike is a dangerous and costly thing. But there is no reason why the men should suffer reduction of pay. It has been said that I ran the Nassau Road in a bad way. Perhaps I did. But I could pay the men for what they did. It the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can run the road so much better it ought to be able to pay the men as much as I did."

## ARBITRATION BOARD ARRIVES.

**State Officers Here to Mediate in Metropolitan Road's Labor Differences—Mr. Parsons Talks.**

The Commissioners of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, whom the Knights of Labor employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have asked to investigate their grievances, are in the city, and yesterday they met in the office of Commissioner Francis B. Delehanty in the St. Paul Building. Mr. Delehanty said that the Commissioners have been trying to see President Vreeland of the railroad company, but he has been kept away on account of his wife's illness. Mr. Vreeland's private secretary told the Commissioners that he will inform them as soon as Mr. Vreeland comes to town, and that he will be pleased to see them.

"The grievances of the men are already in our hands, and we know their side of the case," continued Commissioner Delehanty, "and now we want to know the company's side."

In regard to the affairs of the Brooklyn railroad employes, Mr. Delehanty said that as far as the Commissioners knew officially there were no troubles.

Mr. Parsons felt confident yesterday that there would be no strike on the Metropolitan lines, and that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration would be able to bring about a settlement of the men's complaints. "The company," he said, "hates to have any inquiry made into the manner in which its men have been treated, and the board is bound to make an inquiry if no settlement is made. The case is now in its hands, and it can subpoena all the officers of the company, and has all the powers of the Supreme Court in the matter of examining witnesses.

"I am inclined to believe that the company will make all the concessions that the men have asked. When the men first made their complaints public the company discontinued the extra trip on the Second Avenue line. About five days ago it made another concession.

"The mass meeting of Tuesday evening will be held in Cooper Union, and I have good reasons for saying that it will be one of the largest meetings ever held there. We will send an invitation to the Central Federated Union to attend.

"As regards Brooklyn, I still believe that President Rossiter will carry out his promises notwithstanding the fact that he denies having made any, and I do not believe that there will be any strike there.

"It is a fact that strenuous efforts are being made to cause trouble in Brooklyn for stock-jobbing purposes, and that speculators have been inciting the men to strike. Some of the men who have allowed thtemselves to be made tools of have been taken to certain newspaper offices to make statements of great dissatisfaction among the men and to talk of imminent strikes."

Mr. Parsons charged that the late Roswell P. Flower had made capital out of the last great Brooklyn railroad strike. "He sent the militia to suppress the riots and restore peace," said Mr. Parsons, "and the militia could have done that in forty-eight hours, but Gov. Flower kept the soldiers out for over a month, and at the end of the strike the Flower syndicate owned most of the stock of the Brooklyn railroads."

### LONGSHOREMEN GO ON STRIKE.

One hundred longshoremen employed by the Maine Steamship Company on the company's docks at Pier 38, East River, went on strike last night and won within a few hours. The men have been receiving 25 cents an hour for night and day work. They demanded 35 cents an hour for day work and 45 cents an hour for night work. A temporary arrangement was made last night under which the men went back to work at the increased wages.

At about the same hour a similar strike took place at the Clyde Line docks on the North River. About forty men quit work, but the stevedores persuaded them to resume work pending the arrival of the officials of the company at the offices to-day.

### SHOT AND KILLED A BOY.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—John De Young, fifteen years of age, was shot and instantly killed to-night by Garret Ratje, a young farmer of Carpenter's Lane, just on the outskirts of this city. De Young, with a crowd of other boys from People's Park, was annoying Ratje by running over his farm and stealing his fruit.

When ordered to go away the boys refused, and Ratje fired three shots into a crowd of them. One bullet hit De Young.

The news of the shooting spread and a crowd gathered. The crowd threatened to kill Ratje, and his brother hitched up a horse and drove him to the police station, where he surrendered to the authorities. He says he did not mean to kill De Young, but only shot to frighten the boys.

### CINCINNATI BOND BIDS HIGH.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The City of Cincinnati made $23,939 by the sale of $1,000,000 worth of water works 3 per cent. bonds to-day. The bids were opened by President Herrmann of the Water Works Board at 12 o'clock. They were from eleven bidders, but represented only six bids. The highest bidder was the syndicate representing the Western German Bank, the Atlas National Bank, and Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. They obtained the bonds at the premium mentioned.

The bids were as follows: W. E. Hutton & Co., $1,007,690; Citizens' National Bank, $1,008,305; S. Kuhn & Sons, the Market National Bank, and Federal Holzman & Co., $1,009,635.95; German National Bank and Seasongood, Mayer & Co., $1,014,667; Briggs, Todd & Co., $1,015,205.75; Western German Bank, Atlas National Bank, and Rudolph K. Leibolte & Co., $1,023,939.

The bonds are the highest priced sold in the country up to the present time. They were sold on a 2.83 income basis. The bonds coming closest to this were those recently sold in Philadelphia on a 2.97 income basis, and those sold in New York last week on a 3.02 income basis. The bonds are redeemable in forty years, with the option of payment in twenty years.

### COLD STORAGE TRUST SCHEME.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The North American to-morrow will say:

"English capitalists are trying to buy the plant of the Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company. They offer $2,000,000 in cash for the concern. If the deal is effected, it means a cold storage warehouse trust for the United States controlled by Englishmen, with a cash backing of $25,000,000.

For the past six weeks three representatives of the English syndicate have been in this country examining the various plants. They visited Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. An option was obtained on the biggest concern in Buffalo. Four plants were scooped up in Chicago, while in Baltimore two were successfully negotiated for. Options were secured on five in New York and two in Boston. The options on these expire on July 20.

It is said that the success or failure of the trust hinges on the deal in this city. Some of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company are anxious to sell because the syndicate has made them a remarkably good offer. An answer will be given to the syndicate within the next few days, and there seems to be no doubt among those interested that the Philadelphia deal will go through.

### AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. A. Hopkins, Liverpool.

ASTOR—J. S. Balfour, Chicago; A. T. Nelson, Cincinnati.

EMPIRE—E. P. Brown, Indianapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rear Admiral A. S. Crownshield, Washington; Capt. Edward Tyler, Anniston, Ala.; Dr. Albert Vanderveer, Albany.

GILSEY—The Rev. T. H. Malone, Denver; James Potter, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Dr. Compton Wilson, Acting Surgeon, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, Ohio; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—Thomas S. Arbuthnot, Pittsburg; Dr. Jerrold Ball, Toronto; Kenneth Castleman, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—W. Brunt, Stoke-on-Trent, England; Peter Wagstaff, Fenton Staff, England.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

NETHERLAND—Sydney Paget, London; George W. Walker, Boston.

PLAZA—W. Borda, Puerto Rico.

WESTMINSTER—A. T. Maal, Bordeaux, France; F. M. Toro, Puerto Rico.

WALDORF—Olney Arnold, Newport; B. Engeroff, Madras; William E. Greene, United States Army; Richard Kerens, Jr., St. Louis; Gordon D. Paine, Baltimore; Henry Lane Wallace, Indianapolis.

### ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bunstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Bunstein, millinery; H. A. Lathard, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Denheim & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. Clark, furnishing goods and ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Cohn, J., Dallas Texas; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Globe Clothing Co., Anniston, Ala.; R. Hertz, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Heavenreich Bros., Saginaw, Mich.; C. Heavenreich, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Levy, Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. I. Levy, woolens; 49 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lewis, O. J., Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Clark, dry goods; 60 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, cloaks, millinery, and ribbons; 708 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Murphy Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; G. Murphy, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; J. A. Mears, notions; Hotel Rivers.

Oppenheim A., & Son, Bay City, Mich.; L. Oppenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House

Stark, E. & Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simmons & Cohn, New Orleans, La.; N. Simmons, dry goods; 121 Prince Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Sonneborn, Henry, & Co. Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, woolens; 743 Broadway.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Crabb, furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Joe E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; 335 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Sidebottom, clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Martin.

Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; M. T. Sherburne, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

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## GOV. ROOSEVELT IN HIDING

**Takes Measures to Side-Track Office Seekers at Oyster Bay.**

### OUTPOST AT RAILROAD STATION

**Tells Inquirers Colonel Is Not Home and Servant at House Says the Same—A Statement To-day.**

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has gone to his home on Long Island for rest, and he is going to have it if it can be found in Sagamore Hill and in the purlieus of Oyster Bay. The first part of his holiday has been very busy and his quiet has been greatly disturbed by an invasion of office seekers and local politicians. During the next month he is going to have quiet and rest.

He established yesterday a system that he thinks will be proof against the devices of all comers, and guarantee a restful season amid the woods and grass of Sagamore. It is a sort of buffer system, where some one else sustains the shock and the intended victim escapes.

Ever since the Governor had his interview with McKinley, and there has been so much said about the probability of his succeeding Alger as Secretary of War, intending warriors have sought him out and followed him from place to place and are now laying siege to him on Sagamore Hill. Enough glory seekers have gone to Oyster Bay in the last week and asked the Governor to recommend their appointment as Captain or Colonel to officer all the regiments of this country and of two or three military despotisms in Europe besides.

They think the word of the hero of San Juan is of sufficient power to get them commissions. But it is not, and the Secretary of War is merely asking Col. Roosevelt for his opinion of men the War Department or the President has already selected. The military men have the persistency that the Colonel so warmly admired in other situations, and they threaten to hold their position all Summer.

The Colonel is now employing strategy against superior numbers. He has detailed an outpost, that stands guard at Oyster Bay. Whenever a man alights from a car who looks as if he was on the watch for glory and gold braid, the outpost marks him. A detail approaches him and asks in a kindly way if he wishes to go out to see the Governor. He confesses, and then the guard tells him there is no use in going to Sagamore Hill, as the Governor is not at home, and if he is at home he will see no one. Even the drivers of the crabiike vehicles that ply lazily between Oyster Bay and Sagamore Hill are asked not to take "suspects" out to the Governor's home.

This part of the system of defense has proved so effective that most of the ambitious warriors turn away disheartened and take the next train back to the city. If they rashly break through the first line of defenses and advance on the Hill they are repulsed there in great disorder and come back to Oyster Bay in utter rout. A maid servant guards the door, and smilingly says "The Governor is not in," or "The Governor is out rowing"—or fishing, or walking—or anything that comes to her fertile imagination at the supreme moment.

As a result of this stratagem the Governor had a quiet day yesterday, and saw only a few politicians and officials. To others he was rowing, and fishing, and sailing, until the military men, who compared notes, declared he was "like Cerberus—three gentlemen at once."

In the morning the Governor held a conference with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, and Harry H. Bender, Superintendent of Public Buildings. They constitute the Board of Trustees of Public Buildings, and they met to discuss some minor matters about the changes in departments in the Capitol and the lighting of that building. The contract for lighting the Capitol until Jan. 1, 1901, was given to the Municipal Gas Light Company of Albany. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff returned to Luncheon. There was also, some informal talk of the political situation, but the Governor fought shy of doing or saying anything more than was absolutely necessary.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff later came to the city and left for the Adirondacks, where he will remain for a week, and Messrs. Nixon and Bender started for their homes. It was announced that Gov. Roosevelt this morning would issue a statement regarding applications from residents of this State for commissions in the army. This statement, it was said, would give the Governor's views, as well as those of the President, with whom the Governor recently consulted in regard to the matter.

### CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

**They Are Making Plans for a Big Silver Meeting for Labor Day.**

The Chicago Platform Democrats at their meeting last night adopted a resolution providing for a big silver meeting to be held in this city or at one of the nearby Summer resorts on Labor Day. At this meeting, if the wishes of the local silverites are carried out, addresses will be made by William Jennings Bryan, ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, and Judge Tarvin of Kentucky. Mr. Williams has already announced his willingness to be present, and the strongest possible efforts will be made to secure the other speakers named.

One of the members of the Organization Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats said last night that the meeting was intended to be an offset to the Tammany Hall affair. "That speech of Gov. Hogg," this man said, "convinced us that the rank and file of Tammany Hall is with us, despite what the leaders say. Just the same, we propose to whoop it up for silver and Bryan, if for no other reason than to show Croker and his friends what we can do. It isn't going to be an effort to get the Tammany leaders into harmony with us, but rather an attempt to show them that we want them to stay out."

### BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS UNEASY.

**The Organization Thinks Tammany Aims to Take Away Patronage.**

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn is uneasy over what it regards as a Tammany move to deprive it of patronage. This disquietude is due to Controller Coler's decision to transfer the borough auditors to Manhattan.

The Brooklyn leaders are said to foresee in this the removal of all the Deputy Commissioners in Brooklyn to Manhattan, with the consequent weakening of the influence of the Brooklyn machine. What particularly grieves them is that Mr. Coler, a Brooklynite, should make the first move in this direction. Some of the Brooklyn leaders attribute Mr. Coler's suspected leaning toward Tammany to a Mayoralty bee, which they believe to be buzzing in his bonnet.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Board was in conference with ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, yesterday, and it was understood that the Controller's action was under discussion. It was hinted afterward that Mr. Coler would be given to understand that the move was displeasing to the Brooklyn machine.

### Ezra A. Tuttle Withdraws.

Ezra A. Tuttle has withdrawn from the committee of three appointed by the Chicago Platform Democrats last week to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, in Chicago next Thursday, and Willis J. Abbott has been selected in his stead. "Orator" James R. Brown and Dr. George W. Thompson are the other members of the committee.

### HIGHWAYMEN IN PIKE STREET.

**Robbers Hold Up Frederick Ditner and Take Watch and Money.**

Three men, one of whom has been captured, held up Frederick Ditner, a member of the firm of Ditner & Mankin, of 183 South Street, last evening, at Pike and Water Streets, and took from him a gold watch and chain and $47. Ditner, who lives with his wife at Roosevelt and Water Streets, was about to turn into Pike Street when he felt a hand on his shoulder. He was grabbed about the arms and told to keep quiet. A hand was put over his mouth by a second man and a third ransacked his pockets.

The performance was done so quickly that Ditner hardly realized what was taking place before he was released. He saw the men running up Water Street. He ran after the robbers and met Policeman Albert Stanley, who caught one of the robbers. He gave the name of Hugh Reilly, thirty-six years old, of 174 Madison Street. The watch and chain were found fastened to his suspenders. Reilly refused to tell who his companions were.

## HERR ROSE'S SAMOA STORY.

**Calls on Mr. McKinley and Describes Recent Events—Meeting of Royal Claimants.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Consul General Rose, the German official who has been one of the foremost figures in the recent events in Samoa, called at the White House to-day and was introduced by Secretary Hay to the President.

A brief talk on Samoan affairs occurred, and hopes were expressed on both sides that the causes of recent friction had disappeared. Herr Rose afterward saw a representative of The Associated Press and gave an interesting outline of the conditions up to the time he left Samoa.

"Prior to the arrival of the Samoan Commission," said he, "an armistice had been arranged with the native forces. Mataafa and his men were back of a line sweeping around the City of Apia and extending from the town of Falenia to Lantii. The Mataafa forces numbered about 2,500 men. Tanu and his men occupied the peninsula jutting out from the mainland near Apia. They numbered about 2,000 men. Both forces were fairly well armed, but the Tanua men had, in addition to their old arms, about 700 modern rifles furnished by the British ships at the time of the conflict.

"The Commissioners first turned their attention to disarming the native forces. As soon as they arrived Mataafa sent a letter of greeting, and said he would abide by any decision they might make. The commission then gave a hearing on board the Badger to each of the claimants for the Kingship, Mataafa being heard one day and Tanu another. They were addressed not as Kings, but simply as 'Sir.'

"As senior member of the body the American Commissioner, Mr. Tripp, asked some very direct questions of Mataafa and Tanu. He wanted to know if they were ready to give their support to the commission even if it determined to deny the right of one or the other of them to the Kingship or to abolish the Kingship entirely. Serious as these questions were to the two claimants for the throne, they promised to support the commission in whatever action was taken.

"Some days later the Badger went along the coast to Malie, where Mataafa headquarters were located. The native chiefs came alongside, and a formal surrender of 1,875 guns was made to the commission. Mataafa and his chiefs came aboard the ship and were entertained at a dinner. The Tanu party followed with the surrender of their arms a few days later, for while the decision of the Commissioners had upheld Tanu, it was felt that to be the interest of all concerned that the native kingship would be brought to an end, and that an administration by white men, at least over those localities where white interests are greatest, should be brought about.

"Tanu yielded to this decision, but for a time there was some prospect of trouble as the royal flags were kept flying over the Tanu headquarters, despite the fact he had surrendered the Kingship. This was a source of irritation to the Mataafa people, who considered it contrary to the understanding arrived at.

"Since arriving in this country, however, I understand that this source of difficulty has been removed, and that the Tanu flag is withdrawn and the Tanu forces dispersed. The Mataafa people have also gone back to the interior. With the natives disarmed, and both factors back to their homes,

# BURGLARS ENJOY A FEAST

## Sit Down to Eat with Captive Inmate After Robbing a House.

## TWO MEN ARRESTED BY POLICE

**L. L. Brown's House on Fiftieth Street Entered by White Man and Negro —Locked Boy in Wardrobe.**

To be hauled out of bed between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning by armed burglars, to be marched down to the dining room and made to sit at table while the intruders feasted upon the best cheer they could find in the house, and then to be locked by them in a wardrobe, was the queer and startling adventure that befell Herman Brunswick Kipper yesterday.

Kipper is a boy between seventeen and eighteen years old, and grandson of Levi L. Brown, President of the Windsor Company, paper and cloth manufacturers, of 320 Broadway. He lives at Morristown, N. J., but came to New York a few days ago and is staying at his grandfather's house, 9 West Fiftieth Street, where the burglary occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are at their Summer cottage, at Adams, Mass, and the only other person besides young Kipper in their town house on Thursday night was a maidservant, who slept in a room on the top floor.

Young Kipper, who sleeps in a front room on the second floor, woke up soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning with an instinctive feeling that somebody was in his room. He looked around, and in the dim light of the low-turned gas saw two men, one a smooth-faced white man, the other a masked negro, standing at the open door of his room. Each of the men had a revolver. Kipper uttered a yell of fright and sat up, whereupon the intruders rushed to the bed and pushed him down. The white man put his hand over the boy's mouth, and, thrusting the barrel of a revolver against his head, said: "Keep quiet, you fool! We ain't goin' to hurt you if you don't make any noise, but if you shout again I'll fill you full of bullets." Young Kipper says he realized that the burglar was in earnest, and that the best thing he could do was to keep quiet and still. What followed is best told in his own language:

"They asked me," said he to a reporter, "where the money and jewelry were kept. I said there wasn't any in the place that I knew of, except what was lying around in the room. The colored man, acting on instructions of the white man, then stood beside the bed with his revolver pointed at me, while his companion went through the pockets of my clothing. He got $5.50. He asked me where my watch was. It was under my pillow, and I gave it to him. He next ransacked the bureau in the room, took some jewelry that was in it, and then made me get up, after repeating his caution to me not to make any noise.

"They walked me down stairs, the white man going first and the negro following me, and still covering me with his revolver. We went through the drawing room into the dining room in the rear. The window of this room was open, as was that of the study adjoining. The gas was burning. They made me sit on a chair. There was some fruit on the table. The white man then went to the pantry and got some bread and meat and other things. They made me draw my chair up to the table, and then sat down themselves, the negro beside me, and the white man opposite to me. They laid their revolvers on the table and treated themselves to a hearty meal. They invited me to follow their example, and I ate a little fruit.

"While they were eating they chatted pleasantly with me. They had been through the lower part of the house, and questioned me as to whether there was anything to be got at the top.

"When they had finished eating they marched me up to the second floor again, where they locked me in a wardrobe, after telling me not to make any noise or attempt to get out. A few minutes afterward I heard the front door shut, and then I burst open the door of the wardrobe.

"I ran to the window and looked out. The men were walking eastward down the street. I called to Policeman M. Cassidy of the East Fifty-first Street Station to follow them, as they were burglars. He started after them, rapping and whistling for assistance as he ran. The chase of the men up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-first Street, along Fifty-first Street to Madison Avenue, up that avenue to Fifty-second Street, and through this thoroughfare to Park Avenue. As they darted down Fifty-second Street the policeman fired his revolver at them, and at the corner they separated. The white man ran up Park Avenue and escaped. The negro leaped into the railroad cut, which is 10 feet deep, and there, after a hard fight, he was captured. Policeman George Holder and four or five men who had been attracted by the pistol shot assisted in the capture."

The negro was taken back to the house, where young Kipper identified him. On him were found a pair of jet and gold earrings and an ivory and gold scarfpin taken from the house. A gold manicure set and Kipper's gold watch and chain were found in the railroad cut. The boy is unable to say what else was taken.

At the East Fifty-first Street Station the prisoner said he was Frederick Bend, twenty-two years old, but refused to give his address. He also refused to tell who his companion was. A ticket bearing the address, "John Williams, 321 West Forty-second Street," was found on him. Acting Captain Dillon took the card, and after a careful examination hazarded the opinion that it was the address of Bend's confederate.

At the Yorkville Court later in the day Magistrate Zeller remanded the prisoner until this morning.

Meanwhile Detective Lantry had sent three of his men in plain clothes to shadow the house at 321 West Forty-second Street, and they watched all day. Just about dark they saw a man come out and look anxiously about. Finding the coast clear, as he supposed, he started off briskly. He had not gone far when he was caught by one of the watchmen, a fight followed, but it was quickly stopped by the other two policemen, and the fellow was handcuffed and taken to the station. He said he was the man Williams, named on the card, and gave his age as twenty-nine years. He admitted to Capt. Lantry that he had been arrested about a year ago for stealing an overcoat.

When he was searched several pawn tickets were found. One was for a gold chain, on which he got $6, and one for a gold pin, for which he received $3. He had $9 in money in his pocket. The police also found a gold whistle and a gold and ivory snuffbox of antique design.

Young Kipper, who was sent for, identified the whistle and snuffbox. He thought the box was his grandmother's. He said there had been a long gold chain worth $30 attached to the whistle, and the police think it will turn up when the pawn ticket is presented.

Kipper could not positively identify Williams as the other burglar, but the police say he is undoubtedly the man.

## ROBBER TIED WOMAN TO CHAIR.

**Thief in Home of S. Faulkner at Wanaqua, N. J., Secures $362 in Cash.**

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—The county authorities were to-day notified of a bold robbery at Wanaqua, which occurred on Monday, but for some reason was not reported to the county officers until to-day.

On Monday morning, as the story is told to the authorities, Sylvester Faulkner, Assistant Superintendent of the Pompton Powder Works, left home to go to the works. Soon afterward, while his wife was at work in the kitchen, she heard a noise behind her, and, turning, found a man standing with a revolver aimed at her head. The man wore a black mask and commanded Mrs. Faulkner to keep silence and take him into another room. This she did, and there the man fastened her to a chair with ropes. He then ordered her to tell where her money was hidden, displaying the pistol as an additional argument. As a result the robber secured $362 in cash and a pension check for $36 from under the carpet.

The robber told Mrs. Faulkner that he intended to rob the house on Sunday night. He said he hid in the barn Sunday night intending to kill Mr. Faulkner when he came to lock up, but that night Mrs. Faulkner did the locking up, and he did not have the heart to kill a woman. As Mrs. Faulkner did lock the barn, an unusual thing for her to do, she believes the man's story is true. It was almost an hour after the robber left before Mrs. Faulkner could untie the ropes which bound her.

## TILL TAPPERS STOLE $98.

**Robbed Miss M. E. Toye, a Milliner, Under Pretext of Buying a Hat.**

Miss M. E. Toye, a milliner doing business at 32 and 34 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is mourning the loss of $98, of which she was robbed on Thursday by two clever till tappers. As she was counting the day's receipts about 6 o'clock Thursday evening, she noticed two well-dressed men looking in the window. They seemed to be discussing the hats on show, and finally walked into the store and requested to be shown one of the hats in the window, saying that they wished to purchase it. Miss Toye said that the store was closed for business, but consented to exhibit the hat. On examination it did not suit, and others were brought out of the show case. One of the men stood near the cashier's desk, while the other engaged the milliner's attention overhauling the stock. After much hesitation a hat was found that suited, and the price fixed at $15. The man said he would call for it in the morning, and calling his partner, the two walked leisurely out of the store. A moment later Miss Toye discovered that the till had been robbed of its contents, $98, and the keys of the store.

Miss Toye ran to the street to give the alarm, but finding that the men were out of sight, decided to go to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and report the matter. Yesterday she paid a visit to Police Headquarters, and in the Rogues' Gallery picked out a picture of a man who she is positive is the one who selected the hat. She gave a very accurate description of both men. The man whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery has done several terms for theft, and is known as a till tapper and boarding-house thief.


# B. Altman & Co.

HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR.

"THE DEIMEL LINEN MESH,"

for

MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.


## WOULD-BE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

**Were Trying to Force Entrance Into House on Fifty-eighth Street.**

At about the time the two burglars were at work in the house of Levi L. Brown, at 9 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday morning, three other men attempted to break into another residence in the same precinct, namely at 408 East Fifty-eighth Street, and were caught in the act. Like most of the other houses in the neighborhood, the Fifty-eighth Street house was shut up, the occupants being out of town.

In consequence of the Summer exodus, the police are keeping a more than usually sharp lookout, and when Policeman James Shaw saw three men on West Fifty-eighth Street whose movements struck him as being suspicious he kept out of sight and watched them. The men stopped at No. 408. Shaw, hiding in a doorway at the corner of First Avenue, saw them force open the gate of the area and two of the men go inside. The other staid on the sidewalk, evidently acting as lookout.

Shaw ran to First Avenue while the watcher was looking the other way and summoned Policeman Francis B. Hicks. The officers then ran together around the corner into Fifty-eighth Street, and caught the two men before they could get out of the area. The man on the watch saw them coming, but it was too late, and while Hicks with his revolver kept in respect the men cornered in the area, Shaw caught the sentinel

In the area a "jimmy," a pair of shears, and some skeleton keys were found. At the East Fifty-first Street Station the prisoners described themselves as Andrew Stark, twenty-nine years old, of 349 East Fourteenth Street; Charles Fisher, twenty-six, of 221 East Twenty-sixth Street, and George Williams, twenty-six, of 211 East Eighty-ninth Street. They were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court, before Magistrate Zeller, who remanded them until this morning at Acting Captain Lantry's request.

## THE BAY RIDGE MYSTERY.

**C. F. Hansen Thinks a Strange Woman Can Throw Some Light on It.**

Carl Fischer Hansen, a lawyer, of 55 Liberty Street, thinks that the mystery surrounding the death of Luneberg, who was identified as the Bay Ridge victim, would be cleared up if the police could find a woman who called upon him about a week after the discovery of the body in the water off the Crescent Athletic Club's pier. Mr. Hansen says that this woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Lundberg, was of middle age and well educated. She was a younger and better-looking woman than Mrs. Luneberg, whom he had seen and talked with since the latter identified the remains found in the water as portions of the body of her husband.

The mysterious woman who went by the name of Mrs. Lundberg made two visits to the office of Mr. Hansen. He gives the following account of what happened on both occasions:

"The first time she came she was dressed in black and heavily veiled. She requested a private interview. She asked that the conversation be in Danish, as she wished to take every precaution. She started off by asking what could be done with a man who had murdered another man when insane, and in case a murder had been committed in self-defense if there would be much trouble to secure an acquittal. I asked her what she was driving at. She referred to the finding of the mutilated body, and in an abrupt manner arose to leave the office, saying that she would call again.

"In a few days she returned, and told me on this occasion her name was Mrs. Lundberg. She had a number of newspaper clippings referring to the finding of the mutilated body. She said that the police were getting closer and closer to solving the mystery, and that she expected an arrest would be made, but that the man who would be taken was not the one who committed the murder, but an accessory. She said the man whose body had been found and another man had had a quarrel over a woman, which resulted in murder, but the murderer was not the man the detectives were going to arrest. As he knew all about the case, the police thought that by arresting him he would tell who was the real murderer. I explained to her the provisions of the law relating to homicide, and she went away. I have never seen her again."

When Mr. Hansen saw the accounts of the identification of the body by Mrs. Lundberg, he supposed that she was his mysterious caller and thought it his duty to go to see her. To his surprise he found her to be an entirely different woman, and thereupon he informed the police of the statements made by his visitor.

### Sheriff McLean Takes Office.

Alexander McLean, the new Sheriff of Hudson County, took the oath of office before Judges Lippincott and Blair in County Clerk Fisher's office, at Jersey City, yesterday. He then gave a bond of $50,000, which was approved by the Judges. The bondsmen are John J. Voorhees, William B. Garrison, and James G. Morgan, Democrats, and David W. Lawrence, James A. Gordon, and George F. Lahey, Republicans. Sheriff McLean at once entered upon his duties. His first official act was to reappoint John J. Heavey as Under Sheriff. Sheriff McLean said he would make no changes in his office until Monday.

### No Scarlet Fever at West Point.

WEST POINT, July 14.—Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, Adjutant of the post, announced to-day that the supposed cases of scarlet fever at West Point are nothing more than a mild type of scarlatina, that there are only eleven cases, and that not the least danger is apprehended of the disease spreading. The hops and concerts have been resumed.


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## STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

**Convention at Alexandria Bay to Consider Proposed Reforms in the State Tax Laws.**

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 14.—The New York State Bankers' Association assembled here this morning for its sixth annual convention, with 125 members from all parts of the State in attendance. The leading topic announced for discussion was the present system of bank taxation by the State, and the recommendations to be made to the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to suggest modifications of the existing laws. The opening address of President Charles Adsit of Hornellsville was devoted to this question. He said, in introducing the subject:

"The present laws are oppressive and prejudicial to sound and safe banking methods. With the constantly cheapening value of money to-day the banks cannot pay the present high taxes and exist. The time has come when a fight must be made. The Governor will stand by the banks and insist upon fair dealing with us, and we may rely upon him."

He produced the sworn statements of bank officers of the State to show the injustice of the existing laws, and the load under which the banks are struggling. Arguing from these statistics, he asserted that the average profits of all the banks outside of New York City and Albany were 3¼ per cent. last year, and of the banks in these cities 5½ per cent., from which taxes amounting to 1¾ per cent. must be deducted. This meant that the smaller banks through the State were paying one-half of their profits to the State in taxes, and the larger banks of the metropolis nearly one-third. The trust companies, he said, paid only one-third of the tax paid by the banks, and this constituted unjust discrimination. Continuing, Mr. Adsit said that the Council of Administration of the association would lay these facts before the Tax Commission, and propose a system of taxation modeled after the Pennsylvania idea of indirect taxation. By this method, he said, the bank and the customer share the tax without grievous burden placed upon either.

The report of the Secretary, William I. Taber of Herkimer, showed that the association now has 421 enrolled members, representing over 80 per cent. of the National banks and private banking institutions of the State.

The election of officers will take place to-morrow. The only candidate now in the field for President of the association is ex-Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester, President of the Traders' National Bank.

This afternoon the delegates, many of whom are accompanied by their wives, enjoyed a sail among the Thousand Islands. This evening they attended a reception held by the Thousand Island Yacht Club.

## THE LASH FOR WIFE BEATERS.

**A Boston Judge Would Ask for the Passage of Such a Law.**

BOSTON, July 14.—Judge Joseph D. Fallon of the South Boston District Court, in a wifebeating case, expressed himself vigorously to-day. He said that he felt compelled to release the man, as he was the only support of the family, but he added:

"If I have any influence with the other Magistrates of this county and State, I will go to the Legislature and ask that a law be passed to allow corporal punishment for wifebeaters. I hope to live to see the day when I can order the lash to be applied to the naked back of men who assault their wives."

## BURIED TREASURE IN MISSOURI.

RICHMOND, Mo., July 14.—Neighbors digging in the ruins of the house of Thomas Graves, near here, yesterday, dug up several jars of money, gold and silver, amounting to $2,100.

Graves and his aged sister, who lived with him, were murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. The man was a reputed miser, and it is believed that murderers hoped to secure his hoard. The neighbors are still digging near the house in search of treasure.

## LEFT MONEY TO CHARITY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 14.—The will of Mrs. Horace H. Crary, late of this city, was admitted to probate this morning. Among other bequests are the following:

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $25,000; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $10,000; the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of the City of Brooklyn, $25,000; the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $15,000, to be expended for the Morristown Normal Academy and School for Colored Persons at Morristown, Tenn., and the Trustees of the Wyoming Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $10,000.

## THE WHITNEY STABLE FIRE.

ROSLYN, L. I., July 14.—According to a statement made by one of the employes on the Whitney place this morning, none of the thoroughbred horses was burned last night in the fire which destroyed the stable. The seven or eight animals lost, he said, were used for general work about the place, and were of no special value. The large number of hired men on the estate, as well as some of Mr. Whitney's neighbors, did good service in rescuing the valuable horses and saving the most costly turn-outs.

The origin of the fire has not yet been learned. There was some talk that it was of incendiary origin, but up to the present time no evidence has been discovered to show that the building was set on fire. The Superintendent of the estate said that, in the absence of Mr. Whitney, he could not say just how much the loss was. It is estimated it will be under $25,000.

The insurance on the stables and barns of William C. Whitney at Westbury, L. I., was included in a schedule covering Mr. Whitney's entire property at Westbury and amounting to $157,709, of which $22,000 applied to the buildings and contents of the stables, and was divided among the insuring companies in accordance with the following table of percentages: Union of London, 25 per cent.; Home, 15 per cent.; Commercial Union, 10 per cent.; Hartford, 10 per cent.; Royal Exchange, 10 per cent.; Sun, 10 per cent.; Lancashire, 10 per cent.; Transatlantic, 5 per cent.; Law, Union, and Crown, 5 per cent.

## FIRE IN NEW JERSEY HOTEL.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 14.—The Hotel Essex, at the corner of Bloomfield Avenue and Washington Street, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning shortly after 3 o'clock. The fire, which was discovered by Policeman Gilbert Smith, is believed to have started in the shoe store of Joseph Lewis, in the building.

All the occupants of the hotel managed to escape with their effects. A half dozen streams of water were played upon the fire, which, however, had such a good start that for a long time little headway was made with it. The roof of the livery stable of Dr. Wilfred F. Harrison, adjoining, caught fire several times, but the blazes were extinguished before much damage was done.

Several firemen were cut by falling glass while they worked. It was nearly 6 o'clock before the back taps were sounded, and then the members of the hose companies remained pouring streams on the ruins. The early morning trolley cars to and from Newark were blocked for over an hour.

The stores in the building were occupied by E. Sobol, tailor; Joseph Lewis, shoe dealer; W. J. Miller, printer; Nathan Russell, real estate; Lung Wah, laundry, and J. S. Huyler, butcher. All of these places were either burned out or the contents ruined by water.

The loss of the storekeepers is estimated at $5,800, and the damage to the building and the hotel furniture and other property, $10,000. Almost all the loss is covered by insurance. The firemen believe the blaze was of incendiary origin.

### Fatal Gun Fight in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A dispatch from Texarkana, Texas, says that news of a fatal fight with rifles was received late this afternoon from New Boston, Texas, the county seat of Bowie County, during which Ira Smith was killed and Will Hayes, W. H. Hart, a merchant, and Joseph Manning, a lawyer, were fatally injured. The trouble is said to have been over a barbed-wire fence.

### Alleged Diamond Thief Caught.

A dispatch yesterday from Chicago announces the arrest there of Abraham Gelula, who is wanted in this city on the charge of having stolen $1,800 worth of jewelry and diamonds from Michael Price, a jeweler of 246 Park Row. The robbery was committed on Jan. 21, and the detectives had been looking for Gelula ever since.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

**Statistics for 1898 Show Many Roads Taken from Receivers — Average Dividend Was 5.29 Per Cent.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The report of railway statistics for the year 1898, compiled by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and made public to-day, shows that eleven roads went into the hands of receivers, and forty-five were taken out, while the mileage of receivership roads was reduced by 6,116 miles operated and 5,133 miles owned. There was a decrease in the capital stock of the roads in receivers' hands of $221,927,239.

The aggregate mileage of railways on June 30, 1898, was 247,532, an increase of 4,088 miles.

The total number of railway corporations in the United States was 2,047. The total number of locomotives in service was 36,234, an increase of 248 over the previous year. The total number of railway employes was 874,558, an increase of 51,082.

An interesting feature is a wage summary compiled from over 99 per cent. of the total employes. There was paid in wages $495,055,618, an increase for the year of $29,454,037. This sum represented 60.52 per cent. of the total operating expenses.

The total amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1898, not including current liabilities, was $10,818,554,031. Of the outstanding stock, 66.26 per cent. paid no dividends.

Of the stock paying dividends, 6.03 per cent. paid from 1 to 4 per cent. There was 4.54 per cent. of the dividend-paying stock that paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The total in dividends paid was $96,152,389, being an average of 5.29 per cent. on all stock on which a dividend was declared.

The total number of passengers carried was 501,066,681, an increase of 11,621,483. The total number of tons of freight carried one mile per mile of line was 617,810, which was greater by 98,731 than in the previous year. The gross earnings of the whole mileage was $1,247,325,621, an increase of $125,235,848.

The total number of casualties for the year was 47,741. The aggregate killed was 6,859, and injured 40,882. Of railway employes, 1,958 were killed and 31,761 injured. The passengers killed were 221, and injured 2,945. The total number of persons killed, other than passengers and employes, was 4,680, and injured 6,176. This included persons classed as trespassers, tramps, and the like. One passenger was killed for every 2,267,270 carried, and one injured for every 170,141. One out of every 447 employes was killed, and one out of every 28 injured.

## NEW POST FOR GEORGE W. RISTINE.

**Colorado Midland President Will Enter the Alton Service.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 14.—From reliable sources it is learned that George W. Ristine, now President of the Colorado Midland Road and a former Chicagoan, has accepted an executive position with the Chicago and Alton. Just what office Mr. Ristine is to occupy with the Alton is not announced.

Mr. Ristine has just returned from New York, where, it is said, he was offered the Alton berth by S. M. Felton, who is Supervisor of Affairs for the Harriman syndicate. Mr. Felton and Mr. Ristine have been close friends for years, and the appointment will not surprise those who know of the feeling that exists between the two. When Mr. Felton was Vice President of the Erie system, Mr. Ristine was Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the same company and General Manager of the Erie Dispatch, an auxiliary traffic company.

### A TRANSCONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

**Reported Arrangement in Which the Baltimore and Ohio Is Interested.**

CHICAGO, July 14.—It is reported that the Great Northern and the Wisconsin Central Roads either will be consolidated or will enter into a close operating agreement. The alleged object of the alliance between these two companies is to form the long-talked-of connecting link between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Great Northern systems.

Such an arrangement would form a through system between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Wisconsin Central is now in the hands of owners who are said to look with favor on the reported deal.

### Fort Wayne Railway to be Sold.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 14.—A decree was handed down in the Circuit Court of this county to-day for the sale of the Fort Wayne Consolidated Street Railway to satisfy a mortgage held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for $724,629, and another held by the Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland for $2,085,321. Other claims against the road aggregate $100,000.

## MUTUAL RESERVE'S NEW MOVE.

The management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which recently qualified in Massachusetts under the new Dewey law as a legal reserve company, has decided to place all of its future business on a similar basis. In a circular letter signed by President Frederick A. Burnham and Vice President George D. Eldridge the following explanation of the step is given:

"It has, for some months been the purpose of the management of the Mutual Reserve to introduce into all of its contracts the basis of reserve accumulation and to provide that such reserve should be held for the purpose for which accumulated. But the present session of legislature during the late legislative season affecting this question, this change would have been made with the opening of 1899. It was deemed best to await such legislation before action was taken, and the result has been that the management is convinced that under the present conditions the basis of contract reserve to be introduced into its future contracts should be the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with interest at 4 per cent."

Vice President Eldridge said yesterday: "The association will not effect reincorporation as an 'old line' company, so that the maintenance of this reserve will be a matter of contract and not a statutory obligation. We shall, however, carry this reserve in our statement as a liability, although we do not think that some of the State Insurance Departments, at least, will treat it as such within the cognizance of the law. Others undoubtedly will.

"The examination by the New York department, now in progress for purpose of verification at the instance of the management of the association, bears no relation whatever to our change to a legal reserve basis."

## MISSOURI INSURANCE CASES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 14.—The Supreme Court, en banc, to-day overruled a motion for rehearing in the cases of seventy-three fire insurance companies, against which a writ of ouster was issued by this court for violation of the anti-trust law. Attorneys Given Campbell and James R. Waddell, for the companies, then filed a motion for modification of the judgment, to allow the companies to do business "upon such terms as the court may deem just and proper in the premises." The court took recess to consider the motion.

After a consultation between the Judges it was decided by the court to modify the judgment against the companies. The order of ouster was recalled and the court will allow the companies in question to continue to do business in the State on payment of a fine of $1,000 each.

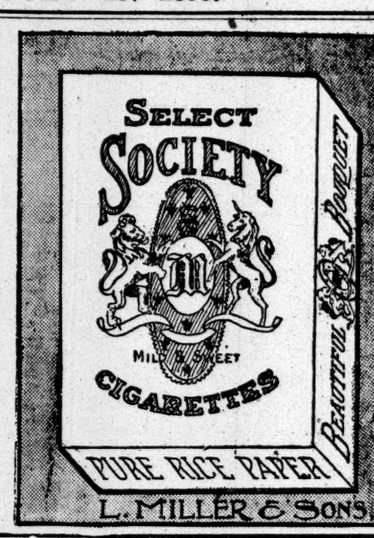
### Life Underwriters Elect Officers.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The National Association of Life Underwriters resumed its business sessions this morning, when the following officers were elected: President—James L. Johnson, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary—E. W. Christy, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer—Eli B. Weeks, Litchfield, Conn.; Vice Presidents—E. B. Cantine, Albany; J. Kaufman, Minneapolis; D. C. Segog, Duluth; S. F. Habbe, Indianapolis; W. H. Hawkins, Atlanta; F. A. Stal, San Francisco; T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga; T. D. Cheeney, Kansas City; J. S. Gay, Grand Rapids; J. Putnam Stevens, Portland; A. H. Babcock, Michigan. Executive Committee—H. S. Ayers, Pittsburg; J. W. Tredell, Jr., Cincinnati; C. N. Ady, Omaha; Col. H. S. Fuller, Milwaukee; Capt. E. A. Kendall, Cleveland.

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

**Commissioner Stephens of the Michigan Insurance Department has issued a license to the State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool.**

It is practically certain that Manager William Grohnwaldt of the South German Reinsurance Company has decided to establish a United States branch on account of the number of States which have enacted statutes prohibiting reinsurance in unauthorized companies. It will, however, be some time before this entrance will have been accomplished, as the New York Insurance Department will be asked to examine the charter and papers of the company in a manner similar to that pursued in the case of the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich last year.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## PANIC ON FERRYBOAT.

A cry of "Mad dog!" caused a panic on the ferryboat Flushing that left the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street for Long Island City yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. In an instant pandemonium reigned. The passengers who crowded the front of the boat dashed into the cabins and upon the trucks and other vehicles in the middle way, each for himself, regardless of his neighbor. The women in the cabin screamed and got up on the seats. The men then shut the doors and held them fast.

The animal which caused all this commotion w s in point of fact a "mad" dog, but not in the Pasteur Institute sense of the term, and needed no such quietus as the bullet of a policeman's pistol. He was an inoffensive canine of the greyhound variety, and he was on the boat against his will. Never indeed did more reluctant passengers board any vessel on the East River than the dog in question and another greyhound when they started for Long Island City on the Flushing. They were in charge of two men and they had to be dragged on the ferryboat.

### Glass Blowers Plan an Affiliation.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America decided at its session to-day to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The question of amalgamation with the flint glass workers was laid over one year. It was also decided that work should cease at 4 o'clock on Saturdays instead of 5.

### Three Children Drown at Derby.

DERBY, Conn., July 14.—Annie and Lizzie Kinney, aged twelve and four years, respectively, daughters of Michael Kinney, and Julia Kinney, aged ten years, a daughter of Mrs. Owen Kinney, were drowned in the Housatonic River this afternoon. Their bodies were recovered. The children were playing on an improvised raft, which upset where the water is very deep.

### Strife in the Paterson Silk Trade.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—A deadlock between the Broad Silk Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Weavers' Organization of this city is likely to result because of the strike now on at the mill of John Hand & Sons. Instead of being a dispute between the relatively small number of weavers who left their looms a month ago and their employers, it is a struggle between the larger organizations, of which each is a part.

### On the Prins Regent Luitpold.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the Prins Regent Luitpold were Alphons Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who will take the place of Baron von Hollen, German Amassador to the United States, during the latter's leave of absence; Consul Carl H. Arnal, William Epriche, F. Fell, Leon Dankelmann, and T. G. Dodworth.

### Consul Jones Dies at Tuxpan.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 14.—Col. Abram B. Jones of this city, United States Consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, died at Tuxpan this morning. The nature of his illness is not known. Col. Jones was born in Wales in 1845. He was appointed Consul to Tuxpan by President McKinley in October, 1897.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

| A. M. | | P. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4:41 | Sun sets | 7:30 |
| Moon sets | 11:00 | | |

**High Water This Day.**

| A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | .... | Gov Isl'd | .... | H. Gate | 1:52 |
| P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. | |
| S. Hook | 12:32 | Gov. Isl'd | 12:49 | H. Gate | 2:45 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 15.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack, Kingston | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Ardes, Haiti | 10.00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| British Queen, Antwerp | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Campania, Liverpool | 6:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Caribbee, Barbados | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Cherokee, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Curityba, Matanzas | ..... | ..... |
| Ems, Naples | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Furnessia, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Francesco, Hull | ..... | ..... |
| Graf Waldersee, Hamburg | ..... | 9:30 A. M. |
| Hubert, Para | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Knickerbocker, N. Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| La Normandie, Havre | 6:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Leona, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Mexico, Havana | ..... | 1:00 P. M. |
| New Orleans, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Rotterdam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Silvia, Newfoundland | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Grecian Prince, La Plata | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algonquin, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Chateau Yquem, —— | ..... | ..... |
| Excelsior, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friesland Antwerp | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Finance, Colon | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Germanic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Seguranca, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| St. Paul, Southampton | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship America Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Maana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 14 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 14.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 15.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
El Monte, New Orleans, July 9.
Nutfield, St. Michael's, July 4.
Nymphae, Gibraltar, June 30.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen, July 4.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 8.
Trois, Havana, July 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 8.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 13.
Croma, Dundee, July 2.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 8.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 6.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 7.
Dominic, Para, July 8.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Alene, Port Limon, July 11.
Astrakhan, Shields, July 4.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 6.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, July 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 13.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Majestic, Liverpool, July 12.
Nueces, Galveston, July 13.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Trave, Bremen, July 11.
Palatia, Hamburg, July 10.

**Arrived.**

SS Prins Regent Luitpold, (Gen.,) Walter, Bremen July 4 and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp July 1, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Saage, Savannah July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Guantanamo June 29, Cienfuegos July 4, Santiago 8th, and Nassau 11th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

Bark Peerless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, Macoris, 17 days, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig G. B. Lockhart, (Br.,) Sheridan, Curacao, sixteen days, with salt and passengers to Foulke & Co.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Hamburg June 28, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS San Agustin, (Span.,) Quesada, Vera Cruz July 4, Progreso 6th, and Havana 10th, in ballast and with passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Schrotter, Stettin June 26, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen June 28, Christiania 29th, and Christiansand 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Yule, Philadelphia July 13, in ballast to John C. Seager.

United States transport Burnside, Laffin, San Juan July 6 and Santiago 9th, with passengers and discharged soldiers to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

S

Wanamaker's

# Until Noon

WE close at twelve. A half-day for you, a half-day for us. Your half has these plums in it for the picking out:—

**Shoes** Men's shoes for $2.30 a pair that have all the characteristics and most of the qualities of good $4 grades. Tan and black shoes with full, broad toes.

Women's shoes at $1.70 a pair, that you'd pay $3 for, if it were asked, and never be sorry for your purchase. Of kidskin in all the good shapes; laced or buttoned.

Both of these are in the Fifth Floor Shoe Store, with many others.

**Men's Summer Clothing Business and Sport** The striped flannel suits—coats and trousers only—now in greater demand than supply can be found in good variety here. That is, the $10, $11 and $12 sorts can be. The imported ones at $20, are not so plentiful, but there's still good choice. Stylish suits, all of them, and moderately priced:

BICYCLE TROUSERS
At $2.50—Good values in a lot of fancy cassimeres.
At $2.50—White duck; new style.
At $2—Linen crash; riding breeches style.

**Boys' Double-breasted Jacket Suits** There are 200 suits here that are to be closed out in a hurry. All strictly all-wool. Values and prices:

Some at $3.50—With double seats and knees; extra well sewn with silk. They were low-priced at $5.
All that were $7.50 to $10 are now $5.
All that were $3.50 to $5 are now $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**White Lawn Shirt Waists** It's economy to have good shirt-waists that will stand laundering. It's superlative economy when their prices are tiny. It's economy plus satisfaction when they are the prettiest waists possible. All here:

65c.—Sheer drop-stitch lawn; full front, yoke and plaited back; detachable collar, laundered cuffs; were $1.
85c.—Full front, clusters of 8 plaits across bust; yoke and plaited back; detachable collar; laundered cuffs, value $1.25.
$1—White lawn in satin striped plaids on white madras; full front on bias; yoke and plaited back; detachable collar; laundered cuffs.
$1.75—Round yoke back; full front of shirred plaiting; plaited back; detachable collar; laundered cuffs, value $2.25.
$2—Full front, 6 rows of fine embroidery insertion; yoke and plaited back; detachable linen collar; laundered cuffs.
$2.50—Full front; clusters of fine plaits; rows of embroidery insertion; plaited yoke back.

Others up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

## WRECKED ON THEIR HONEYMOON

**Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Brooklyn, Passengers on the Portia, Home Again.**

Arthur I. Perry of 142 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, who was married two weeks ago, yesterday returned from Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his bride, after a most exciting honeymoon. Mr. Perry is an assistant engineer in the City Works Department of Brooklyn. He was among the passengers on the steamship Portia, which went aground on Monday last off Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry, in speaking of their experience last evening, said that great excitement followed among the passengers when the vessel struck the rocks. There was a heavy sea, and a dense fog on. But for the coolness of some of the passengers and crew, Mr. Perry says, there would have been a panic and probably great loss of life.

Mr. Perry and his bride returned to Brooklyn by train, not caring to make the trip by water. They lost their baggage on the Portia.

## DEFENSE OF SECRETARY GAGE.

**Controller Tracewell Says He Is a Friend of Civil Service Reform.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has returned to the city after three weeks' absence in the West. He said to-day that he had heard that some member of the National Civil Service Reform League had criticised Secretary Gage in connection with the President's recent order exempting certain positions from the classified service, and added:

"These gentlemen apparently do not recognize their best friends, for Secretary Gage is and always has been a stanch friend and supporter of the civil service reform principle. I have watched his course carefully during the last two years and more, and I have never known of a single instance where he has made the least exception on account of the politics of a man he wanted for the service, and I venture the assertion that he has never made an appointment or approved a promotion that was not in his judgment for the good of the service. Republicans and Democrats have been treated to my certain knowledge with exact impartiality, and it is a mistake for any one to attack his course in the name of civil service reform."

## CASE OF ROBERT J. LUSK.

**Reduction of the Post Office Station Superintendent Sustained.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath announced to-day his decision sustaining the previous action in the case of Superintendent Robert J. Lusk of Station G of the New York City Post Office, whose reduction to an inferior place at $1,000 a year was made an issue by the Civil Service Reform League. The decision has an important general bearing.

Mr. Heath holds that after investigation the department finds nothing in the civil service rules relative to reductions, except that they cannot be based on political or religious opinions or affiliations. In the absence of any rule, the department has decided that a change in rank or compensation of any person within the classified service is within the discretion of the head of the department, subject to this political or religious limitation. Section 8 of Civil Service Rule II. is held to imply clearly that a reduction in compensation or rank is not a removal, as contemplated by the rules, and that all required of the appointing officer is to state upon his records the reasons for such changes, and he is not required to furnish the individual a statement and opportunity to answer.

**Bicyclist Collides with a Team.**

STAMFORD, Conn., July 14.—Henry L. Eckhard, aged forty-five years, a prominent merchant of this city, is in a critical condition as the result of a bicycle accident last night. He collided with a team, the shaft striking him in the breast, fracturing three ribs and injuring him internally. Two years ago Eckhardt ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket.

## RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

### Odom Rode Three Winners and McCue Rode Two.

### FAVORITES WON THREE RACES

**Montanic, Decide, Knight of the Garter, Waring, The Kentuckian, and Approval Got the Purses.**

Odom was in good form yesterday, for he rode the winners of three of the races in which he had mounts, though he failed to get into the money in the other three. McCue also got a couple of races, Mitchell winning the other. Three favorites, Decide, The Kentuckian, and Approval, won their races, and two second choicers—Montanic and Waring—were successful. John E. Madden won two of the races with Waring and Approval. So, on the whole, it proved a satisfactory day's sport to the big crowd that was at the track.

Montanic had little trouble in defeating the pair that ran against him, Maribert and Trumpet, in the opening dash at three-quarters of a mile. Maribert was a hot favorite, but he was so badly ridden by Spencer, and so directly opposite to the orders given, that the Fleischmann people, who own the horse, asked the Stewards for an investigation. The sheets of the bookmakers were inspected to see if there was anything suspicious about the betting, and if any of the Spencer following had backed Montanic. That investigation was not completed at the close of the day's racing. The Stewards seemed pretty busy all day, in fact, for after nearly every race they had one or more jockeys haled before them. That caused a lot of gossip, but the explanation was that there was a lot of careless riding, for which the offending jockeys were reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful in future.

Two "good things"—Exit and Emigre—were cut loose in the second race, a five furlong dash. Both were beaten, however, by Decide, "Billy" Lakeland's gelding, who was just able to go the route, but would probably have been beaten had he been compelled to go a furlong further.

Knight of the Garter gave the crowd a surprise by winning the handicap at a mile and a quarter. Mitchell took him to the front at the fall of the flag and kept him there to the end, winning by a length from Decanter, who beat George Boyd home in a struggle for the second money.

Odom and Waring beat Affect and McCue in the five furlongs selling race for two-year-olds, for which Affect was a strong favorite. Affect led for four and a half furlongs. Then Waring came with a rush and got the prize. Fluke was a good third, and the rest of the lot were beaten off and strung out for a sixteenth of a mile. Waring, entered to be sold for $1,125, was bid up to $2,000, and then bought in by Mr. Madden for the customary $5 bid.

C. L. Railey, the well-known saddle horse trainer and dealer, came very near to pulling off one of the best planned coups of the season in the fifth race. He had a colt, Wait Not, about which no one knew anything, entered to beat the hot favorite, The Kentuckian. Against Wait Not's chances the bookmakers laid 100 to 1 at the opening, but a small but steady play drove the price against him down to 20 to 1 at the close. Wait Not "took the track" at the start and held his lead to the last sixteenth pole. At that point, by a vast amount of hard riding, McCue managed to catch him with The Kentuckian and beat him home, as the distance proved just a trifle too far for Wait Not. But it was a close call for the favorite, and though the Railey party did not win quite so many thousands as they had expected to, they yet won about $30,000 by backing the horse for a place and to show as well as to win.

Approval won the last race easily from Captain Sigsbee, the second choice in the speculation.

**The Summaries.**

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 119 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 3.... (Odom)
2—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 122, 14 to 20 and out.....(Spencer)
3—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 122, 15 to 1.. (Clawson)

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1898 or 1899, selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Decide, William Lakeland's b. g., 6 years, by Deceiver-Lucy Wallace, $500, 95 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Exit, T. E. Mannix & Co.'s b. f., 3, 92, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Emigre, M. J. Cavanagh's b. g., 3, 108, 6 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(Turner)

Athy, 5, 93, 6 to 1, (H. Evans;) Article, 5, 94, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Belle of Erin, 4, 93, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Landgrave, 3, 106, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Graham Bruce, 4, 97, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Uam Var, 5, 89, 25 to 1, (Fletcher;) Asthore, 3, 95, 100 to 1, (Oleson;) Rose O'Lee, 3, 85, 50 to 1, (Crostwaithe;) Fairy Dale, 4, 98, 200 to 1, (Rowden;) Sharpless, 3, 94, 200 to 1, (Moody;) Dalion, 4, 95, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Our Annie, 3, 85, 200 to 1, (Ryan;) Aurum, 4, 98, 60 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Rose Heimdal, 5, 89, 200 to 1, (A. Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:06 2-5.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 112 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Mitchell)
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 4, 116, 13 to 5 and even.....(O'Leary)
3—George Boyd, William Lakeland's b. c., 4, 109, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)

Azucena, 4, 105, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Lackland, 4, 108, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Laverack, 4, 108, 8 to 1, (Mason,) and Goodrich, 4, 117, 10 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

1—Waring, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Masetto-The Sweeper, $1,125, 101 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Odom)
2—Affect, John Daly's br. f., 110, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 101, 12 to 1.....(Bullman)

Ross Clark, 98, 30 to 1, (J. Stack;) Pompadoura, 93, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Mynheer, 97, 100 to 1, (Bercker;) Shoreham, 104, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Salmagundi, 96, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Frank Webb, 95, 200 to 1, (J. Burns;) Belle of Orleans, 95, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Prestige, 93, 30 to 1, (Brennan;) G. E. Wightman, 104, 50 to 1, (Clawson;) Betsey Jane II., 96, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Allowance, 96, 300 to 1, (Fletcher,) and Mimicry, 101, 300 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won in 1899, weights 10 pounds below the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—The Kentuckian, E. F. Sims's ch. c., by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Lizzie Mertrose, 116 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(McCue)
2—Waitnot, C. L. Railey's ch. c., 116, 30 to 1 and 7 to 1.....(Van Kueren)
3—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., 116, 15 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Manlius, 116, 15 to 1, ((O'Leary;) Onomastus, 116, 2 to 1, (Odom;) Camotop, 116, 100 to 1, (Spencer;)) Disturber, 113, 300 to 1, (Moody,) and Mail Bag, 113, 100 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, for non-winners in 1899 of $750. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Approval, J. E. Madden's b. c., 3 years, by Pessara-Ruperta, 114 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Odom)
2—Captain Sigsbee, Tinney Brothers' b. c., 3, 114, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3, 114, 30 to 1.....(Sims)

The Burlington Route, 114, 50 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Estace, 5, 126, 75 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

**The Card for To-day.**

FIRST RACE.—Welterweight handicap, for all ages. Five furlongs.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Maximo Gomez....130 | Marsian .....130 | |

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $1,000; allowances. Six furlongs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Post Haste.....122 | Sadducee .....119 | |
| Wax Taper.....122 | Narsen .....115 | |

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, non-winners since June 15; allowances. Five furlongs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imperator .....126 | St. Callatine.....115 | |
| Voter .....120 | Satin Slipper.....114 | |
| Abuse .....120 | Hellabas .....113 | |
| Floronso .....120 | Lady Lindsay.....108 | |
| Opaque .....120 | Gaze .....108 | |
| Merry Day.....120 | Decimal .....87 | |
| Continental .....120 | Tenderloin .....87 | |

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Martimas .....121 | Little Saint.....119 | |
| Captain Sigsbee.....119 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1899; selling. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marshall .....108 | Wolhurst .....103 | | |
| Utopia .....107 | Rossifer .....103 | | |
| Acrobat .....107 | Lansdale .....103 | | |
| Nautch Girl.....107 | Rare Perfume.....102 | | |
| Maurice .....103 | Galathee .....102 | | |
| Rinaldo .....103 | St. Lorenzo..... 95 | | |
| Zanone .....103 | Lepida ..... 84 | | |

SIXTH RACE.—The Punchestown Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. The full course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lion Heart.....163 | Kink T.....140 | | |
| Dr. Catlett.....150 | Perion .....138 | | |
| Rhinestrom .....152 | Iranian .....135 | | |
| Decagod .....150 | The Tory.....137 | | |

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1899; selling. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twinkler .....112 | Mordecai .....101 | | |
| Hanwell .....106 | Theory ..... 97 | | |
| Marlit .....105 | Belle of Troy..... 95 | | |
| Donation .....105 | Sister Fox..... 93 | | |
| Barataria .....103 | Tyran ..... 91 | | |
| Sam McKeever.....102 | Diminutive ..... 86 | | |
| Blueaway .....101 | | | |

Note.—The fifth race, having received twenty-seven entries, it was divided, the last half being run as the seventh race.

## ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

**A Large Crowd on the Second Day, and More Prizes Awarded.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—There was another large crowd at the Horse Show at Inlet Park to-day. The show has been such a success that it is almost certain it will be a permanent fixture of the season hereafter.

The first event of the day was the judging of omnibus horses. Miles Barnett's Nellie took first prize, with Levi Darby's Maude second, and F. H. Faries's Nellie third.

Single harness horses under 15 and over 14.1 hands brought out the fancy horses. C. F. Bates's Whirl of the Town took the first prize. J. L. Conway's U. I. G. was second, and the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Rushlight was third.

Master J. W. Maitland's saddle pony Skeesics took first in the event for that class; Highland Farm's Maude was second, and H. A. Little's Fiddlesticks was third. A. J. Nutting's tandem was the prize winner in the 15.1 and over class, and C. F. Bates's was second. The local owners had another class in the next event, which was for hotel coaches. G. Jason Waters's Winsor and Flanders won first prize, and Leeds and Lippincott's Puck and Judge second, while H. B. Cook's John and Charlie had consolation honors.

In the single harness animals class, horses exceeding 15.3, C. F. Bates's Applause won first prize. Chestnut Stock Farm's entry was second, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman's The Rook was third.

Duke and Holly, A. J. Nutting's entry in the harnes pairs, amateur owners, won the first prize in that event S. P. Hume's Lord Algy and Lord Overbrook won second, and J. L. Conway's U. I. G. third. T. L. Watt, Jr.'s, Dot and Just in Time obtained a first in the class for ponies under harness. Maria A. Hirst's Belle Meade and John were second. Local roadsters had a class to themselves, in which Jacob C. Myers's Gold Wilkes carried off first honors, Charles R. Meyers's Almont R. second, and C. E. Scull's Gazette third.

Charles F. Bates scored another winner in the horses to runabouts with Whirl of the Town. James Hefferman's Fenton was second, and J. L. Conway's U. I. G. was third. Miss Marian Holloway's Ben Bolt was the first in the Ladies' Hunters Class. Elk Ridge Club's Fritz was second.

## SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

**Flying Fox Adds the Eclipse Stakes to His List of Victories.**

LONDON, July 14.—At the first day of the Sandown Park second Summer (Eclipse) meeting to-day Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Swirl, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won the Ditton Selling Plate. Sixteen horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 100 to 12 against Swirl.

The twelfth renewal of the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns was won by the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, the winner of this year's Derby, Two Thousand Guineas, and Princess of Wales Stakes. Five horses ran about one mile and a quarter.

Sloan won the great Kingston two-year-old race (twenty-fourth renewal of 500 sovereigns on Lord William Beresford's Blacksmith. Locasta was second and Bournebridge was third. Twelve horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 5 to 4 against Blacksmith.

## FLAT RACING EXPLAINED.

**A Book That Will Interest All Students of Horse Racing.**

"Flat Racing Explained," a series of articles by the English turf writer, "Analyst," whose pen-name sufficiently indicates the character of his work, is published in book form to-day by Goodwin Brothers of this city. pubnishers of The Official Turf Guide, simultaneously with its publication in London. While the critical comments on breeding, handicaps, weights, courses, jockeys, and time tests are especially applicable to racing as conducted in England, there is very much in the work that can be read and studied to advantage by breeders, trainers, owners, handicappers, and jockeys in this country. "Analyst" has good reasons that he advances as to the fallacies of handicapping, the test of time in racing, and the need of intelligent training of specially constituted horses for special work, such as sprinting, distance running, hurdling, &c. There is a lot of good, hard common sense in the fifteen chapters into which the book is divided, and "Analyst's" theories are based on many years of practical observation and study. "Analyst" commends the American system of riding introduced in England by Sims, Reiff, and Sloan, and thinks it the scientific method that English jockeys will ultimately be compelled to adopt. His reasons for this belief are cleverly given in the chapter on jockeys, which shows a careful study of the American methods, and advances reasons that seem scientifically good for their successes with horses on which English jockeys of equal skill, but with the wrong methods, have failed to win.

## OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TEAM.

**Expect a Visit from the American Team—Hind Injured.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—The Oxford-Cambridge athletes are hard at work on the Queen's Club track to-day. The Harvard-Yale team is expected to-morrow.

All the men are well, except Hind, who hurt his back at the university cricket match. It is doubtful if he can start.

## SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

**Canada Wins the Colonial Prize in the Contests.**

BISLEY, England, July 14.—In the contest for the Kolapore Cup, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, open to teams of eight, one team of volunteers from the mother country, one team from the militia or volunteers of each British colony or dependency, and one team from members of the India Staff Corps, India Service or India Volunteers, at the end of the 200 yards shooting, to-day, the scores were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mother Country | 243 |
| Canada | 240 |
| Guernsey | 237 |
| India | 236 |
| Jersey | 229 |

The best Canadian score was that of Rennie, 32; Simpson, Ogg, and Gilchrist each made 30.

In the 500-yards' competition for the Kolapore Cup, the scores were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mother Country | 265 |
| Canada | 263 |
| Guernsey | 258 |
| Jersey | 254 |
| India | 246 |

The best Canadian scores were those of Blair, Rennie, and Fleming, 34 each.

Simpson and Gilchrist each made 33.

The final scores in the Kolapore Cup competition were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mother Country | 768 |
| Canada | 759 |
| Jersey | 714 |
| Guernsey | 735 |
| India | 702 |

The Canadian scores at 600 yards were as follows: Simpson and Rennie, 34 each; Blair and Gilchrist, 33 each; Ogg, 32; Cartwright, 31; Bertram, 30; Fleming, 29.

Canada thus wins the Colonial prize of $400.

**Shortage of Sea Bright's Collector.**

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 14.—W. Fitzgerald Smith, the expert accountant who was recently appointed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Sea Bright, N. J., to examine the books of the Collector, Charles Desch, who disappeared on March 17, has submitted his report. Mr. Smith's examination covers the transactions of the Collector for years past. He found that Mr. Desch had kept his accounts loosely, and that no attempt at any method of bookkeeping had been observed. He fixes the total shortage at $1,570.55.

## GOULD'S POLO TEAM WINS

### Lakewood Men Take a Lively Game from the Philadelphias.

### COWDIN PROVES TO BE A STAR

**The Contest, Although Only for Practice, Develops Quick, Daring Riding, and Finesse.**

Two days without a polo game proved to be too much for the enthusiasts who have been keeping the Rockaway Club field active during the past two weeks at Cedarhurst, L. I., so yesterday a practice game was arranged between the Lakewood and Philadelphia Country Club teams. The Lakewood men won by the score of 11 goals, to 2¾ for Philadelphia, the latter losing one-quarter of a goal for a safety in the second period.

In the absence of Robert J. Collier from the Lakewood team, who broke his collarbone a week ago, John E. Cowdin of the Rockaway team played for the New Jersey men, and his dashingly clever work gave five goals to the team. The teams lined up as follows:

| PHILADELPHIA. | Hd'cp. | LAKEWOOD. | Hd'cp. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..W. A. Hazard..... | 4 | 1..George J. Gould.... | 2 |
| 2..W. H. Smith..... | 6 | 2..J. Dallett, Jr..... | 4 |
| 3..Albert E. Kennedy.. | 6 | 3..J. E. Cowdin..... | 9 |
| Back..J. F. McFadden. | 3 | Back..P. F. Collier... | 3 |
| Total..... | 18 | Total..... | 18 |

The handicap basis being even, practically made the contest a scratch affair. Cowdin and Dallett made three goals apiece in the first period, while Kennedy scored once for Philadelphia. This quick and pronounced lead by the team headed by George Gould seemed to take the snap from the Philadelphians. The summary by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

| Goal. | Made By. | Team. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | J. Dallett, Jr. | Lakewood | 2:00 |
| No. 2. | J. E. Cowdin | Lakewood | 3:45 |
| No. 3. | A. E. Kennedy | Philadelphia | 0:30 |
| No. 4. | J. Dallett, Jr. | Lakewood | 1:15 |
| No. 5. | J. E. Cowdin | Lakewood | 1:00 |
| No. 6. | J. Dallett, Jr. | Lakewood | 2:15 |
| No. 7. | J. E. Cowdin | Lakewood | 5:00 |

Played three-quarters of a minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

| Goal. | Made By. | Team. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | J. Dallett, Jr. | Lakewood | 1:00 |
| No. 2. | A. E. Kennedy | Philadelphia | 1:00 |
| No. 3. | J. Dallett, Jr. | Lakewood | 1:00 |
| No. 4. | J. E. Cowdin | Lakewood | 3:30 |

Knockout 1¾ minutes over time. Penalty of ¼ a goal against Philadelphia for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

| Goal. | Made By. | Team. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | J. E. Cowdin | Lakewood | 3:00 |
| No. 2. | W. A. Hazard | Philadelphia | 3:30 |

FOURTH PERIOD.

| Goal. | Made By. | Team. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | P. F. Collier | Lakewood | 16:30 |

Played one and a half minute over time.

SUMMARY.

Goals earned—Lakewood, 11; Philadelphia, 3. Lost by penalties—Philadelphia, ¼ of a goal for a safety. Total score—Lakewood, 11; Philadelphia, 2¾.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the Whitney stables and the illness of C. C. Baldwin, the Meadow polo team has given the contest which would have been held today to Devon by default. The final match for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cups will take place on Tuesday between Devon and the Philadelphia Country Club.

## NEWPORT GOLF SEASON BEGUN.

**First Mixed Foursome Match Played—Weekly Handicaps Planned.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, July 14.—In the mixed foursome match played this week on the links of the Mianetuck Golf Club, which was the first fixture of the season, J. S. Brown and Miss Martha Landers carried off the first prizes, and second honors were won by George F. Cozzens and Miss Myra Reynolds. The match was witnessed by quite a large number of members and was cleverly contested.

The links of the Newport Golf Club have been lengthened since last season. It is expected that the weekly handicap matches will be started next week. The following nominations have been made for officers of the club: President—Buchanan Winthrop; Vice President—William R. Travers; Governors—R. I. Gammell, John Bolt, Victor Sorchan, Arthur T. Kemp, and George Peabody Wetmore.

## CANADIAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

**M. D. Whitman Defeats J. P. Paret in Final Round for Championship.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 14.—The climax of the Canadian Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament was reached here to-day, and a big crowd of enthusiastic people saw the matches played. To the surprise of all, J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer, his fellow-New Yorker and the holder of the Metropolitan championship, after a fast match, in the semi-final round of the championship singles. Paret showed the best form he has exhibited this season, and easily outplayed Fischer in the deciding set. Fast ground strokes and good smashing were responsible for his success.

Champion Whitman, who has all along been looked upon as a sure winner of the tournament, disposed of Paret in the afternoon in three straight sets. In the first set Paret made a splendid struggle, and forced the score up to 9—7, but after that he seemed too tired from his hard match of the morning to keep up his good defense. Whitman meets Ware to-morrow for the Canadian championship and the challenge cup. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer, 6—4, 1—6, 4—1.
Final Round—M. D. Whitman beat J. P. Paret, 9—7, 6—1, 4—2.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—P. Norton and E. R. Tate beat Park Wright and Bert Wright, 6—4, 6—4.
First Round—E. P. Fischer and E. W. Grant beat A. McMaster and E. R. Patterson, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0. J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat L. E. Ware and S. F. Ware, 6—4, 6—4. M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright beat P. Norton and E. R. Tate, 6—1, 6—4. Scott Griffin and George Wright beat L. J. Grant and J. Kirkland, 4—2, 6—3, 6—4.
Semi-Final Round.—M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright beat S. Griffin and G. Wright by default.
Handicap Singles.—Second Round—S. P. Ware, (owe half 15,) beat S. Little, (half 15,) 6—1, 6—3. F. Bissell, (half 15,) beat M. D. Whitman, (owe 40,) by default. R. D. Little, (owe 15,) beat A. C. McMaster, (scratch,) 6—4, 4—2, 4—2.
Semi-Final Round.—F. Bissell, (half 15,) beat S. P. Ware, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—0.

## KENWOOD TOURNAMENT GAMES.

**Eastern Players Need One Game to Win Western Championship.**

CHICAGO, July 14.—W. S. Bond went down before Sam Neel in the Western championship tennis tournament at Kenwood to-day. The defeat of the big Kenwood player, whom many picked to win first prize in the singles, was the surprise of the day.

Bond and Collins lost the final set in their match of doubles to the Eastern pair, Hackett and Allen. This leaves Myers and Wardner to contest against the Western title going East again. Both the Eastern players won their matches in singles.

## CRICKET MATCHES TO-DAY.

**Team A of the Knickerbocker A. C. to Meet the Manhattans.**

What should prove the most interesting cricket contest played this season in New York will take place to-day at Prospect Park, when Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will play the Manhattans. The Manhattans have not yet sustained defeat in the championship games of the Metropolitan League. The Knickerbockers have gotten together their strongest eleven for the game.

The other matches in this vicinity to-day will be: Kearny vs. Kings County, at Kearny; Paterson, Team B, vs. Brooklyn, at Paterson; Brooklyn II. vs. Manhattan II., at Prospect Park; Staten Island vs. Montclair, at Livingston, S. I.; Newark vs. Yorkville, at Newark, and New York vs. Paterson, at Prospect Park.

**Eton and Harrow Cricket Match.**

LONDON, July 14.—The annual Eton and Harrow cricket match opened to-day at Lord's with brilliant weather and an immense attendance. There was the usual gay gathering of fashionable people, ladies predominating. A large number of luncheon parties were given on the grounds, which had the usual picnic appearance.

Eton won the toss, went to the bat, and at luncheon time had scored 212 runs for six wickets down.

Eton was all out, in the first innings, for 274 runs.

At the close of play, Harrow, in the first innings, had scored 200 runs for six wickets down.

## LONGER BOOM FOR SHAMROCK.

**First Trial Race of the Cup Challenger—Sir Thomas Lipton's Crew—He Shuns Reporters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—Shamrock in crossing the Atlantic will have a longer boom than she carries in the trial races. This will increase the spread of her canvas. The first trial with the Britannia will occur on Tuesday.

In spite of the name of the yacht, there is not an Irishman among the crew.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been at Southampton all the week. He lives on board the steam yacht Erin and shuns representatives of the press. Before he became a yachtsman he had a weakness for society journalists.

## COLUMBIA OFF FOR NEWPORT.

**Big Sloop Leaves Premium Point—Amusement Over a Cablegram.**

The cup defender Columbia left her moorings off Premium Point at 5 o'clock last evening for Newport. She was in tow of her tender, the St. Michaels. C. Oliver Iselin and his usual party were aboard the tender, but Mrs. Iselin was not, and it was said that she would not go to Newport immediately. There is sadness in the hearts of New Rochelle boatmen, who have done a thriving business since the arrival of the Columbia. Hudson Port has also lost an attraction which has drawn an unusual number of persons thither during the last fortnight.

Considerable amusement was caused among yachtsmen yesterday by an extract from The Sportsman, cabled from London, to the effect that it was reported that Shamrock had a hollow keel in which it was proposed to stow cable, thus having a deep ballast which could be shifted. The big racers do not carry enough cable to serve any purpose as ballast, and, as storage space in the keel for ever so small an amount of steel cable, could only be secured by sacrificing an enormous weight of lead, the proposition was, of course, laughed at as preposterous.

## GREAT NECK MODEL YACHT CLUB

**New Organization Formed, and It Will Hold a Regatta on July 28.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 14.—A new yacht club has been organized at this place, which is to be known as the Great Neck Model Yacht Club. The members are sons of well-known residents of New York and elsewhere, who have their Summer homes at Great Neck. The enrollment thus far includes James W. Alker, son of A. H. Alker of the Ward Steamship Company; James E. Martin, Jr., son of James E. Martin of Philadelphia; John B Hoyt, son of Hazen L. Hoyt; William B. Arnold, son of A. H. Arnold; William H. Williams, W. G. Holloway, grandson of William R. Grace, and E. P. Alker.

The officers of the club are: James W. Alker, Commodore; James E. Martin, Jr., Vice Commodore; John B. Hoyt, Secretary; William B. Arnold, Treasurer. The club has fifty boats of all classes on its lists.

An annual regatta will be held on July 28, when silver cups will be awarded to the winner in each class.

J. W. Alker has entered a new sloop, Columbia, which is considered to be one of the fastest models afloat.

## DOROTHY WINS NEWPORT RACE.

**The Vaquero II. Eight Seconds Behind—Yachts in the Harbor.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, July 14.—The Dorothy won a very pretty race in the thirty-footer contest to-day by a few seconds from the Vaquero II. The course was a triangular one from Bishop's Buoy to Beaver Tail. The start was at 3:31. The summary:

| Name and Owner. | Finish. Time. H.M.S. | Elapsed Time. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Dorothy, Harry Payne Whitney | 5:29:40 | 1:58:40 |
| Vaquero II., H. B. Duryea | 5:29:48 | 1:58:48 |
| Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks | 5:29:59 | 1:58:39 |
| Puck, Ed Morgan | 5:30:32 | 1:55:32 |
| Asahi, Lloyd Warren | 5:31:30 | 2:00:30 |
| Carolina, Pembroke Jones | 5:35:15 | 2:04:15 |

The schooner yacht Fleetwing, with Capt. J. R. Delamar on board, arrived from New York to-day. The yachts in port include steamers Electra, Gretchen, Ballmena, Duquesne, Palmer, and Gladys; schooners Hildegarde, Alcaca, Priscilla, Esperanza, and Clytie; sloops Navahoe, Moccasin, Queen Mab, Zigeuner, Awa, Coya, Wenonah, and Carmita.

## LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

**Many Schooners, Sloops, Yawls, and Knockabouts Entered.**

Larchmont Yacht Club race week commences to-day, and yesterday afternoon nearly three score of entries had been received for the open events of to-day. The start will be at 11:30 A. M., and the yachts will sail over the club's regular course for their respective classes. The entries are as follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B, 65 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

| No. | Yacht and Owner. | Length. |
|---|---|---|
| B 5 | ....Colonia, C. A. Postley | 93.13 |
| B 4 | ....Atlantic, W. Marshall | 80.31 |

CLASS C, 85 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

C 2....Ariel, F. L. Leland.....83.53

CLASS D, 75 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

D 1....Amorita, W. G. & R. L. Brokaw....74.86
D 19...Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt.....71.10

CLASS D, CRUISING TRIM.

F 52...Katrina, R. E. Tod.....73.14
F 54...Elsemarie, J. Berre King.....

CLASS F, 65 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

F 46...Clorita, Philip Dodge.....51.46
F 45...Uncas, Charles Buchanan.....51.46

SLOOPS—CLASS G, 70 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

G 11...Vigilant, Percy Chubb.....94.70

CLASS K, 51 FEET RACING MEASUREMENT.

K 34...Syce, F. M. Hoyt.....50.86
K 48...Aeushla II., W. & A. Hanan.....50.15
K 47...Kestrel, J. B. Mills.....48.37

CLASS K, CRUISING TRIM.

K 19...Lris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.....48.00
K 4....Awa, T. L. Arnold.....46.88
K 56...Klora,

# TEACHERS' MEETING ENDS

## National Educational Convention at Los Angeles Adjourns.

## ADDRESS BY DAVID S. JORDAN

### Answers the Recent Assertions that a University Training Is of No Value to a Business Man.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—The National Educational Association Convention finished its business and adjourned to-day.

A number of instructive papers were read by educators, one of the most interesting of which was that of President David Starr Jordan of Leland Sanford Junior University, who said in part:

"Now and then in these days some successful business man raises his eyes from his counter to question the American university's right to exist. 'Does higher education pay?' he asks, and from his own experience of tireless energy and from his own contact with the thin-legged, white-faced collegians seeking a job, he gives to this question a qualified negative. He further claims, should he care to pursue the subject at greater length, that opportunities for higher education are too widely diffused, and that the American masses are victims of overeducation.

"If all this is true, it is time to call a halt and take account of stock. We have invested too much in universities, love, and devotion, as well as bonds and gold, for us to be indifferent to their usefulness.

"It is certain that to speak of 'overeducation' is a misuse of terms. If education is rational and effective there cannot be too much of it. It is not men trained and efficient who enter into destructive competition. It is the ignorant and ineffective who make the struggle for existence so dire a battle. Whatever leaves men weak and ineffective cannot justly be called edulcation. There is nothing more useful than wisdom, nothing more effective than training; nothing more practical than sunshine. Surely no one can claim that the American people are too wise, too skillful, or too enlightened for their own good. Yet to give wisdom, skill, and enlightenment is the main function of higher education. It cannot give brains, courage, and virtue where these qualities were wanting before. It cannot make a man, but it furnishes the best known means to help a man to make himself. The gain through self-building often outweighs in value the original material. It may be more important even than the finished product, as effort is a greater source of strength and happiness to a man than final achievement.

"What these critics usually mean to attack is misfit education—the training or straining of the memory rather than the acquistion of power to think and act. They mean that the colleges give schooling rather than training. They 'teach young people how to talk rather than how to live.' This is still true, to some extent, in some places, but the whole tendency of university movement is toward reality and practicality. These critics have not watched this movement. They do not draw their idea of a university from the powerful, well-organized institutions of the day, which lay hold of every various power of humanity and seek to draw it into effective, harmonious action. Rather they picture to themselves the starveling colleges of their youth, where callow boys were driven against their will over race courses of study, no part of which appealed to their own souls or was related in any direct way to their lives.

"Such colleges and such ideals of education exist in our time in certain forgotten corners, but they are in no sense typical of the American university of to-day. Harvard University, Cornell University, the great and growing State universities of the West, are as firmly and thoroughly devoted to the needs of American democracy as the modern harvester is to the needs of the American wheat fields.

"Not all the critics in business life taken together have done one-tenth as much to make education practical as has one of the great university Presidents of our time. Under the hands of Eliot and White and Angell and Tappan and others like these the whole face of higher education in America has changed in the last twenty years, and the change has been in every way toward greater usefulness and greater practicality.

"The American college of the past was a feeble copy of the colleges of England. The American university of to-day draws its inspiration from the deeper, stronger currents of German scholarship.

"The college of the past dealt with records and tradition. It sought no new truth and coveted no action. The college life was a period of restful growth, to be cherished for its fragrant memories. It was not a time of forceful struggle, for heightened power and deeper wisdom.

"The university of to-day is alert to all the problems of social and political development. The poorhouse, the jail, the caucus, the Legislature, the army, the discordant demands of freedom and order—all these call for closest attention of the university student. There are just as many classical scholars to-day as there ever were, but they no longer bar the way to men of other powers and tastes.

"To the university we must look for the promotion of true democracy. Its function as a part of public education is to break up the masses that they may be masses no more, but living men and women, to draw forth from the multitude the man. The mass is the real foe of democracy, for the slave in all ages has woven his own lash. Where men are driven or sold like sheep, there the tyrant rules. It matters not whether the tyrant be a King in velvet and satin or a ward boss in slouch hat and striped waistcoat, when individual intelligence does not rule, men are governed by brute force.

"The old education seemed to accentuate the inequalities among men. This was because it took the traditions from aristocratic England, though its real effect was to promote democracy. The great service of the State university, the cap-sheaf of the public school system, is that it carries the university into democracy without impairing the essential qualities of either. It furnishes a plan, the way to every student, the highest as well as the lowest, from the commonest schooling to the training that gives the highest power. So long as the grass does not grow in the path from the farmhouse to the university, to borrow Ian MacLaren's phrase, so long is the Republic safe So long as the people can become enlightened and wise, rich and poor alike, so long shall government of the people, by the people, and for the people endure upon the earth.

"The universities of America have grown enormously in wealth and power within the last twenty-five years. The next twenty-five years will tell the same story. They have the confidence of the people because they deserve their confidence, and the good citizen of the Republic must give them trust and support. For it is in the university at last the history of democracy must be written."

## MAY PAY DOUBLE TAXES.

### New Jersey People Likely Swindled by Bogus Collectors.

Tax Collector Conlin of West Hoboken thinks he is on the track of an extensive swindle. Some years ago Jersey City and West Hoboken constructed a joint outlet sewer. Five years ago the assessments were laid on the property benefited, and the levy was made. According to the tax books in Jersey City a considerable portion of the assessment laid on property in that city remains unpaid, and the same state of affairs exists in Mr. Conlin's town.

A few days ago Mr. Conlin was approached by a property owner, who expressed regret she could not have paid the collectors and obtained the rebate of the interest which she owed on the assessment. Mr. Conlin knew of no collectors and no rebates.

Some months ago, the woman said, two men called on her and offered to compromise the debt she owed West Hoboken. They had with them a big book, in which they showed her the entry of her property, and the back assessment for the joint sewer benefit. They had a duplicate of the tax bill in her possession, and offered to accept the principal if she would pay then and there. This was a considerable reduction, as four years' interest was then due. The woman could not pay, much as she desired to, and is thankful now she could not.

Mr. Conlin says he believes the men were swindlers, and obtained an extract from the books filed at the Court House in Jersey City, and then made out the book they carried, which was a good imitation, as it is described. Mr. Conlin will notify all those in his town still in debt to pay up, and then he expects to be flooded with the fraudulent bills receipted and signed.

# VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

### Webb C. Hayes Is Made a Lieutenant Colonel — Other Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Webb C. Hayes has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-first Infantry, one of the new regiments of volunteers. He was Major of the First Ohio, and saw service in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The President has made the following other appointments in the volunteer army, each officer's former service being given:

MAJORS.

Lloyd H. Brett, Captain Second United States Cavalry.
Charles Ellett Cabell, Major Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Elmore F. Taggart, Captain Sixth United States Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

Amos W. Brandt, Captain Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.
Frank W. Eckers, Captain Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers.
William H. Gillenwaters, Captain Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Frank M. Hime, Captain First Maine Artillery.
William M. Scofield, Captain First Ohio Cavalry.
Charles D. Roberts, First Lieutenant Seventeenth United States Infantry.
George T. Summerlin, Second Lieutenant Eighth United States Cavalry.
John D. Croasman, Captain Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Charles S. Wood, Captain First Pennsylvania.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen T. Balentine, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.
Edgar N. Coffey, Captain First Mississippi.
Henry M. Fales, Captain Third New York Volunteers.
Julien E. Gaujot, Captain Second West Virginia.
Joseph W. Porterfield, Captain Ninth Illinois.
William Sullivan, Captain First New Hampshire Volunteers.
George I. Becker, First Lieutenant Fifteenth Minnesota.
Solomon L. Jeffers, Captain First Arkansas.
John H. Lewis, Captain Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.
Henry Stroup, Captain First Arkansas.
Theodore Schultz, Captain Sixth Missouri.
Wilson B. Strong, in volunteer service.
Charles G. Allen, First Sergeant First Pennsylvania.
Alpha T. Easton, Captain Fourteenth Pennsylvania.
Harry Ashmond Porter, private First United States Volunteer Engineers.
Charles S. Tariton, Captain One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.
John Teagarden, Captain Tenth Kentucky Volunteers.
Grant A. White, Captain First Arkansas.
John A. Wagner, Captain First North Carolina.
Samuel L. Willetts, Captain Fourth Pennsylvania.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Holmes Conrad, Jr., Second Lieutenant Second North Carolina.
Albert J. Dillon, Lieutenant United States Volunteer Signal Corps.
Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., First Lieutenant Second Alabama.
Henry Gibbins, First Lieutenant Third Tennessee.
John P. Spurr, First Sergeant Fourth Tennessee.
Charles P. Hirst, Sergeant First California.
John W. Healey, Sergeant Major Twentieth United States Infantry.
Archie Miller, First Lieutenant Sixth Missouri.
Frank O. Graham, First Lieutenant Fourteenth Pennsylvania.
Robert S. Hansbury, Lieutenant Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry.
Rodman Jones, private First Pennsylvania.
Ralph M. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.
George T. Newhall, private Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Benjamin R. Swade, First Lieutenant Second Missouri Volunteers.
George W. Warner, private Sixth United States Cavalry.
Joseph C. Wilson, Corporal Tenth United States Infantry.

The reports from the recruiting stations show that 313 men were enlisted for the new regiments yesterday, making a total of 1,124 since the recruiting began.

Webb C. Hayes, who has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-first Infantry, is the son of the late President Hayes, and a lawyer by profession. When the war with Spain began last year he volunteered, and was made a Major of the First Ohio Cavalry. His regiment went to Tampa, and while it was under waiting orders there Major Hayes was detached and assigned to temporary duty on Gen. Young's staff. In his capacity of aide to the General he went to Cuba, and participated in the first day's battle at Santiago, on July 1. In the thick of the action his horse was shot under him, and he was wounded. His wound was not dangerous, however, and at his request no mention of it was made in the official dispatches. He remained in the hospital for a fortnight, and then once more reported for duty. After the Santiago campaign he went to Puerto Rico with the invading army under Gen. Miles.

## TALK OF AN ARMY OF 100,000.

### Volunteer Regiments May Be Added to the Regular Establishment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There is some talk about the War Department to justify the report that the President is to ask Congress next Winter to permit the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. Gen. Corbin has explained that one of the reasons for choosing the officers for the ten regiments of volunteers from men who have seen service is to qualify the regiments for acceptance later on, if Congressional consent is obtained, as part of the extended regular establishment. Before December—perhaps as soon as the ten regiments are filled—another call for ten regiments to be raised in like manner will be issued. They may be used for a time to take the places of regulars now in the coast fortifications or in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, and then, if the plans of the department are approved at the Capitol, they will be added to the regular army. With the 62,000 men already allowed to the regular establishment, these volunteers will nearly make up the 100,000 men considered to be necessary for the military purposes of the Government.

### Wounded in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The War Department has received from Gen. Otis the following list of soldiers wounded:

Seventeenth Infantry—Corp. Christian Jenson, Company K, arm, slight, June 30; George W. King, Company E, thigh, severe, July 4; First Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, Company E, cheek, hand, and foot, moderate, July 11.

Fourth Cavalry—Frank Bouchard, Company C, hand, slight, July 5; Edward Reeves, Company C, foot, moderate, July 11; Aman Nall, Company C, abdomen, severe, July 11.

## SHORE BARRACKS FOR SAILORS.

### Navy Department Considering Advisability of Erecting Them.

The Navy Department has under consideration the housing of sailors in barracks on shore. Speaking on this subject, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy, who will sail on the Campania for Europe to-day, said:

"I am going to Europe primarily to see my family and incidentally to study the foreign systems of the housing of sailors in barracks. Continental countries long ago ceased to have the men sleep on board at home ports and Great Britain is also adopting the custom. Something will have to be done here in the same direction. We have a large building at Newport for use by boys in the training schools. This is to be materially enlarged and another is to be built near San Francisco.

"The men can be better cared for on shore, where it will be easy to give them sleeping quarters with 1,000 cubic feet of air, while on board ship and on the old hulks such a thing is impossible. I shall be absent about a month."

## SHAFTER'S FRIENDS ARE ACTIVE

### Trying to Prevent His Retirement on Account of Age.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Major Gen. Shafter will have reached the age limit in about three months, and it is said his friends are working quietly, but none the less energetically, to secure his retention in the service a few years longer.

The friends of Gen. Shafter argue that since the Department of the Pacific has become so important by reason of the acquisition of the Philippines, it is inadvisable to make a change in its commander just at this time.

It is rumored that Brig. Gen. Merriam, at present in command of the Department of the Columbia, is likely to succeed Shafter in the event of his retirement.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The North Atlantic Squadron will leave Portland, Me., Sunday for Newport, arriving at the latter place on the 21st inst. The intervening time will be spent in drills at sea.

The Essex, with naval apprentices aboard, has sailed from Newport for Plymouth.

The Michigan has arrived at Detroit.

The Wilmington has sailed from Santa Catharina for Montevideo.

# FOR A RAILWAY IN CUBA.

### Gen. Greenwood Will Seek to Enlist the Support of the President—Says Cubans Want the Road.

Cuba, in the opinion of Gen. A. G. Greenwood, who wants to build a railroad from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba, is the most fertile piece of land under the canopy of heaven.

The General has just returned from Cuba on the Ward liner New York, and after two days in quarantine on Hoffman's Island came to the city, and is at the Hotel Imperial.

"Gens. Wood and Lawton," Gen. Greenwood said to a reporter yesterday, "granted me the necessary right of way for the construction of the proposed road, but thus far I have been unable to secure the approval of Gen. Brooke, who is in supreme control. I am on my way to Washington, backed by the petitions of thousands of Cubans, pointing out to the President not only the necessity for the road, but that the construction will furnish what is so badly needed—work to the thousands of idle Cubans.

"Gen. Brooke, it is understood, bases his opposition to giving permission to cross highways, roads, and streams to his desire to conform with the Senator Foraker resolution, which provides that no concessions for commercial enterprises should be granted to Americans pending American occupation of the island.

"The road with branches will be about 800 miles in length, 500 of which will be on the main line. The cost is estimated at $25,000,000, and Boston capital largely in excess of that sum is back of the enterprise. English capitalists are very anxious to secure the necessary concessions, but I don't believe they can get them.

"The construction of the Cuban Central Railroad means much to the people of Cuba. It will develop a large tract of fertile country, and afford greatly needed transportation facilities. We do not ask any subsidy, compensation, or assistance. Gen. Alger, at the outset, did not favorably regard our proposition, but he is our friend now."

Gen. Greenwood is a yellow fever immune. He commanded Confederate cavalry throughout the war and fought a battle, the last of the war, near Washington, Ga., after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

# CUBAN MALCONTENTS AT WORK

### Address Issued in Matanzas Urging the Natives to Resist the United States.

HAVANA, July 14.—Many Cuban papers flatly deny the existence of "plots" against American visitors who remain here a few days and then return to the United States, but there is undoubtedly a considerable element endeavoring to sow dissensions among the Cubans and using every means to array them against the Americans. Even the Province of Matanzas, which is supposed to be the most peaceable in the island, has such malcontents within its borders.

Recently 2,000 leaflets were issued in the City of Matanzas containing an address to the people, as follows:

Cubans, you men of honor whom Spanish bullets respected and whom fever and hunger only served to make doubly strong, your mother country calls you to make her stronger and grander because there are those who wish to humiliate her. You who have been proved in fray and hardship; you who have helped to convert your family hearthstones into bread, clothing, medicine or arms; you who have been ready to give your very lives, even while you would have left your adored ones to a miserable orphanage, to know only the pain of living by menial toil, their beautiful eyes full of tears; you, whose women were born to be happy only as their country is free—you their mother asks to be ready to hurl from the country the crafty eagle, as you have removed the haughty and hungry Spanish lion.

Let one thought only be ours. So long as our flag does not flutter from Cape Maisi to Cape San Antonio, there will be only ruin, desolation and vandalism for our fertile fields, our rich treasures, our wealth, and beauty. The Americans deceive us. They tyrannize over us. They are masters of our palaces and forts. They make a display of wealth and power and reduce us to the level of men without a country and without a faith.

No. This cannot continue. The intervening power must keep its promises or give quantities of blood to pay for its ambition. Be ready to answer the cry of the country. While we men do our duty, let our sisters, if necessary, convert their jewels into rifles and cannon, as they have already done. Let them at the same time make bandages of lint to stanch the blood of liberty. There will be with you all the soul of your chief.

BETANCOURT.

One copy of this pronunciamento is in the possession of Gen. Ludlow. The name Betancourt is common among the Cubans, and, while an address like this, though inflaming the passions of those who read it, scarcely points to any present danger, still, in the opinion of men prominent in Havana business circles, it indicates some possibilities of the future.

El Diario de la Marina complains that contracts are not given for public improvements which are recognized as necessary. It says: "The American intervention will leave behind the record of a sad, sickly, and incompetent régime of administrators, who have proved themselves wholly incompetent to grasp the situation and to take advantage of the opportunity to throw new life into the country and new energy into the people."

Other papers say that the American authorities are doing all that can be done, and point out that such utterances as those of El Diario only hamper the good intentions and work of the Americans.

## RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA.

### Miss Barton Has Established Twelve Asylums for Children.

HAVANA, July 14.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society will leave for the United States to-morrow. She has established twelve asylums in this province, having obtained as many buildings from the Mayors. All are thronged with children, mostly orphaned reconcentrados. About three hundred are now under care in the various institutions, where they are kept clean and well fed. Cuban women brought their sewing machines and made the necessary clothing for the orphans, the Red Cross Society furnishing the cloth and the military authorities supplying the rations. Corporal punishment is not allowed in the asylums. The larger children are given tools and seeds, together with a small plot of land to be tilled; and many are already eating their own lettuce, radishes, and potatoes. Miss Barton expects to take up a hundred children weekly, until she has them all under tutelage.

### Mrs. Julia A. M. Barton Dead.

OXFORD, Mass., July 14.—Mrs. Julia A. M. Barton, a cousin of Miss Clara Barton of Red Cross fame, died at her home here this morning at the age of eighty-six years.

## LIEUT. M. S. MURRAY AT HOME.

### Built the New Post at the Entrance to Cienfuegos Harbor.

Lieut. M. S. Murray, who was mustered out of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers at Cienfuegos on April 10, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga, which arrived from Cuba yesterday. Immediately after being mustered out Lieut. Murray was detailed to build a new post for the troops at the eastern entrance to Cienfuegos Harbor. The work was commenced on April 11 and completed on July 1, at a cost of $150,000.

The new post is known as Post Paso Caballos, and it now houses the Second Cavalry and the Second Infantry. "The post is built on an excellent and healthy site," said Lieut. Murray. "The troops are in good health, and there was no sickness whatever when I left there. I sank a fine artesian well, which yields a daily supply of 75,000 gallons of lime-medicinal drinking water."

## A TRICYCLE BUILT FOR SIX.

### A Man, His Wife, and Four Children Travel on It from Philadelphia.

The sight of an entire family riding through the streets on a tricycle was enjoyed by numbers of people yesterday. The tricycle, with its riders, halted in front of "Andy" Horn's café, at the Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge, and in a few seconds the riders were surrounded by hundreds of curious onlookers, who blocked up the car tracks and caused a suspension of traffic for several minutes. On the tricycle rode a man, a woman, and four children. The man said his name was Warren, and that he had come from Philadelphia with his wife and children, and was bound for Yonkers, which he expected to reach today. After a short stay there the family will ride back to their home in Philadelphia.

The tricycle is composed of an ordinary tandem, to which is annexed a kind of box supported by a third wheel. In the box sit the four children, and there is also room for all necessary camping-out utensils, including an awning, which may be adjusted over the crib for protection against the weather.

# NAVAL CADETS ON SHORE LEAVE

### Temporarily Relieved from Duty on the Gunboat Annapolis They See the Sights of New York.

There are some individuals who declare that New York is a dull city in the Summer, and who betake themselves to Narragansett or Long Branch for recreation. The opinion of these persons would have been effectually and permanently changed could they have "gone around" with the naval cadets from the gunboat Annapolis who had shore leave yesterday.

The Annapolis is lying at anchor in the East River, opposite Twenty-sixth Street. It was not until yesterday morning, however, that any shore leave was allowed to the half hundred or so cadets on board. They were kept strictly to their duties, the only relief from the monotony being the visitors, who came in considerable numbers to look the vessel over. The cadets took turns in showing the land-lubbers over the gunboat and replying to questions. When an officer was within hearing the replies were severely technical. When this was not the case, they were less technical, more entertaining, and considerably Munchausenesque.

All but a few of the youngsters were set free yesterday morning. The unfortunates who had to remain on board made no attempt to conceal their disgust, and eyed their lucky messmates enviously. What made it all the harder for them was the fact that those who came ashore had a generous allowance of leave. They do not have to return to the Annapolis until to-day.

When, as has frequently been the case recently, a party of students from some college of divinity comes to the city, the young men keep together, and visit various places in order, they declare, to study practical sociology. The cadets did not keep together. They broke up as soon as they landed into parties of threes and fours, and they did not attempt to study sociology. Strange to say, however, they visited the same parts of the city and many of the same institutions as the divinity students. They were to be found on the Bowery, in Chinatown, on Broadway, in the Tenderloin; and in the evening the majority of them were divided between two of the roof gardens. However, there was little rowdyism about them. They all wore Uncle Sam's uniform, and evidently felt sufficiently proud of it to refrain from anything that would bring discredit on it. There was therefore no "painting the town red," in the college undergraduate's acceptance of that term. The middies came ashore for a good time, and they had it, but they kept within bounds, and no active interest in their visit to the city was manifested by the police.

## MR. FAUST SAYS HE IS POOR.

### Minister Cannot Pay a Judgment—He and Adolph Benjamin Clash.

The Rev. Herman Faust was examined in supplementary proceedings in the County Court House yesterday on an order signed by Justice Stover, upon a judgment for $205.82, obtained against him by the Sun Printing and Publishing Company for costs. Dr. Faust was the plaintiff in an action for libel against The Sun, in which he sought to recover $5,000 damages. The suit resulted in a verdict for the defendant, which was awarded costs, and judgment was subsequently entered against the clergyman.

Mr. Faust, who was not represented by counsel, explained how he, being a converted Jew, and at present a Christian minister, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, had been persecuted and opposed by the orthodox Jews of this city, which opposition resulted in the closing of his mission at 128 Forsyth Street. He claims he has no money.

During his examination Mr. Faust became very much excited on account of the presence in the room of Adolph Benjamin, who claims to be a journalist, and who, Mr. Faust alleges, has written several articles attacking him and his missionary work.

"You are not a reporter," Mr. Faust shouted to Benjamin, as he observed him taking notes of the proceedings. "Something terrible will happen if you do not get out of this courtroom. You are persecuting me." Here the clergyman shook his first at Benjamin and demanded that he be excluded from the room.

Oscar P. Willmann, who was examining Mr. Faust, said Benjamin was doing no harm. The examination was later adjourned for a week. As Mr. Willmann and Mr. Faust left the courtroom they encountered Benjamin in the corridor. Mr. Faust and Benjamin hurled bitter remarks at each other, and had it not been for the interference of bystanders they would have come to blows.

"Please remember, Faust, that I am released from the indictments you brought on me. This is not the last of our strife," shouted Benjamin, as Mr. Faust disappeared down the corridor.

## OPEN-AIR CONCERTS TO-DAY.

### Programmes of Music in Central, Crotona, and Cedar Parks.

There will be music in several of the city parks this afternoon at 4 o'clock. On the Mall, Central Park, the Seventy-first Regiment Band will give this programme:

National Hymn.
Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
Fantaisie for Cornet.....Hartmann
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
a. Danza Mexicana.....Chambers
b. Echoes of Arabic Song.....Schowkair
Fantaisie, "Rule Britannia".....Kappey
5 a. Dance-Lullaby, "Totin' de Picaninny".....Fanciulli
b. March, "Jeffersonian".....Fanciulli
Selection, "The Fortune Teller."....Herbert
Rhapsodie Hongrois, No. 2.....Lisza
Ballet Music from "William Tell".....Rossini
"Star-Spangled Banner."

In Crotona Park, Friedgen's Band will play these selections:

National Hymn.
March, "Washington Club".....Friedgen
Overture, "The Jolly Robbers".....Suppe
Gavotte, "Little Flatterer".....Ellenberg
Cornet Solo, "Fantaisie from Donizetti's "Anna Bolena".....Hoch
Theodore Hoch.
Caprice, "Le Trot du Cavalier".....Spindler
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
a. "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home".....Mills
b. "Hello, My Baby".....Dreyfus
Concert di Valse, "Greetings".....Fahrbach
Grand Selections, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Cake Walk, "A Hot Time in Mobile".....Carter
"Home Sweet Home."

Miller's Band will give this programme at Cedar Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "The Gallant Seventy-first".....Fanciulli
Overture, "Lustspiel".....Kelar Vela
Waltz, "Rendezvous".....Rosey
Selection, "The Chicken Brigade".....Johnson
Cornet Solo, Selected.....Schattaway
Mr. C. Maurer.
Overture, "A Trip Through Coontown".....Mills
Characteristics, "Arabian Knights".....Sachs
Descriptive Piece, "At the Race Course".....Puerner
Caprice, "Erminie".....Tobani
Finale, "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home".....Mills

### Answers to Correspondents.

"J. H. McS."—In reference to the appointment of clerks in the various municipal departments, without regard to the eligible lists in existence, it may be said that the appointments have been made under a weird construction placed on the law by the heads of the various departments, who hold that in the interval between the enactment of the law, April 18, and the date the State Commission promulgated the new rules, July 11, there were no rules in effect in the city. This is at variance with the letter and spirit of Section 28 of the White law, which states explicitly, "All merit and eligible lists of persons examined prior to the passage of this act, under the civil service rules and regulations in force at the time of such examination, shall be continued in full force and effect as if formed under the provisions of this act, subject, however, to such reasonable regulation and revision as the rules shall prescribe."

JOHN K. MITCHELL.—"Zitlander," as applied to the people of the Transvaal, means a citizen, and "Uitlander" and "Outlander" indicate a foreigner.

JOHN CROSBY.—In reply to the question as to whether rattlesnakes are found in New York State, and especially in Sullivan County, these snakes are found in all parts of the United States. In Sullivan County the banded rattlesnakes, scientifically known as the Crotalus horridus species, are numerous. It is found in all the elevated portions of this State, and is particularly numerous in the hills in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. Rattlesnakes, however, are much scarcer than formerly in the State of New York. The banded rattler attains a length of 3 feet. It feeds upon small mammals and birds, and is a highly venomous species.

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## A Number of New Roman Catholic Churches and Parishes.

## THREE BUILDINGS COMPLETED

### The Same Number to be Begun Shortly —St. Agnes's Church, Damaged by Fire, Being Restored.

Roman Catholics of New York are building new churches and establishing new parishes in all directions. They have three edifices just ready for the Archbishop's formal blessing, three more projected, and three new parishes are being formed. Besides all these, a new Polish immigration house is contemplated; the Poles of Bayonne are to build a new church, and the Jesuits are to erect in Seventeenth Street a school building to cost $100,000.

The three new churches to be blessed at early dates, which are among the finest Catholic edifices in the city, are the Church of the Holy Rosary, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between First and Pleasant Avenue; St. Jerome's, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, and the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Holy Rosary is Romanesque in architecture, and is said to be one of the most perfect specimens of its kind in this country. The material is New York marble on the front and brick for the side walls. The nave is 100 feet in length, while the transept is 107 feet long, which affords an unusual but not unsatisfactory appearance. The interior is of white plaster work, and is eventually to be decorated in gold. The windows are cathedral glass, and an organ is being put in that will cost $7,000. There are three altars and two shrines, all designed by Thomas F. Houghton. The church will seat about 1,000 persons, but the parish has a membership of about 6,000. The rector is the Rev. F. H. Wall.

St. Jerome's Church, of which the Rev. P. W. Tandy is the rector, is also of Romanesque style and is one of the few churches in the city built over a steel frame. The material is Georgia marble, with gray pressed brick to match. In the interior the pillars are of green Irish marble. The tower at the corner is 150 feet high. There are to be two fine transept windows, but plain colored glass is now being put in, to answer until stained glass can be afforded. A novel feature of the interior is the gallery at the foot of the nave. The parish has a membership of about 8,000, and the new church will seat 1,100. The four altars are to be of wood, but will eventually be replaced by marble.

The exterior of the Holy Name Church is of fifteenth century Gothic style, and the material is granite. The interior has an open ceiling of wood, which is among the finest of its kind in this city. The five altars are of marble and onyx, and are being made in Boston. In the Epistle side of the main altar is a dependent altar to St. Joseph, and on the Gospel side one to the Blessed Virgin. The altar in the north transept is to St. Ann, and that in the south transept to the Sacred Heart. The stained glass, which is from Munich, presents in the south side of the nave scenes in the private life of Christ, and those in the north side scenes of His public life. A feature of the interior is the series of stations of the cross. They came from Paris and are said to be among the finest in America.

The rector of the Church of the Holy Name is the Rev. M. J. Galligan. The building is eventually to occupy the whole Amsterdam Avenue front of the block, and to include a parish school. The parish has a membership of about 6,000. The church is just completed, and will be blessed at the earliest date that can be arranged.

Work on the new St. Matthew's Church, Utica Avenue and Douglass Street, Brooklyn, has not been begun, but, it is said, will be started soon. The church is to cost $200,000, and in point of decoration it is to be among the finest in the city. St. Anthony's Polish Church, Jersey City, which was burned a year ago, has been rebuilt at a cost of $6,000, and is about ready to be reblessed. The Poles of Bayonne are considering the erection of a new church.

St. Joseph's German Catholic Church, in East Eighty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. A. Lammel is rector, is being enriched by three large mural decorations. Over the main altar, Lamprecht of Munich is placing a representation of "The Last Judgment," below it on the Epistle side "The Sacred Heart," and on the Gospel side, the "Holy Family." Three new onyx altars have been put into the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fifty-fifth Street, near First Avenue. St. Agnes's Church, Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, damaged by fire some months ago, is now in the hands of the decorators. It will be completed in August, and be ready for the ceremony of blessing early in September.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes of the International Series Selection for July 23.

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SUBJECT—The Handwriting on the Wall. —Daniel v., 17-31.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is the Judge.—Psalms lxxv., 7.

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, the captives in Babylon, were last week weighed before us, and found faithful. Belshazzar, the King of Babylon, is this week weighed, and found wanting. In both cases the balances were held by the hand of God. Both were judged by Him and not by men. The two incidents form a striking historical illustration of our Lord's saying, "Whosoever will save his life, shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life, for My sake and the Gospel's, the same shall save it." (Mark viii., 35.)

The position in life occupied by the King and by the captives was not a matter of their choice. That was of Divine appointment; "He putteth down one, and setteth up another" (Psalms lxxv., 7.) But how they looked upon life in the positions they occupied was a matter of their own responsibility. Shadrach and his companions chose loyalty to God and fellowship with Him. Belshazzar and his companions chose the pleasures, the companionships, and the honors of this world. Like all others, they were free to choose that which, at the time, seemed to them to be of the most importance.

This is the basis on which all moral questions are settled; whatever appears the most important to the mind of man will be chosen by the heart of man. For blinded by Satan men as a body will not fairly examine the relative claims of the world and of God. They will not think, and so the world appears the greater, and they give their hearts to it. A pebble held close to the eye will blot a full orbed sun.

For their decisions, however, all men are judged by God. Made in His likeness, they must be free to choose; but being His creatures, He must judge and pass sentence upon their choice. It was this judgment which made all the difference between Shadrach and his companions, on the one side, and Belshazzar and his companions on the other. When it was pronounced neither men nor angels had any difficulty in determining who had made the wiser choice.

This is the point to which our attention is directed in this lesson. Belshazzer was not now tested, but judged. He was suddenly summoned before the bar of God to hear the judgment which He pronounced against him. When thus summoned he saw Him in all the majesty of His sovereignty, and he saw himself in all of his true littleness and weakness. As he read the handwriting and understood its meaning, his "countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another." (v., 6.) This is always the case when God reveals Himself as the Judge of man. Belshazzar's fear and trembling is but a feeble picture of the effect of that great final judgment when men shall say "to the mountains and rocks: Fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb—for the great day of His wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?" (Rev. vi., 6-17.)

### THE OVERRULING HAND OF GOD.

The story of events accompanying this incident is striking and significant. It shows very clearly the overruling hand of God in the affairs of individuals and of nations, and how His providences fulfill His prophecies. The time is about forty years later than that of the incident brought before us last week. Daniel is now an old man of nearly, if not quite, eighty, and affairs in Babylon have greatly changed.

After a reign of remarkable brilliancy and of between forty and forty-five years' duration, Nebuchadnezzar died, leaving his great kingdom to his son, Evil-Merodach. For two years he ruled with extreme wickedness. "At the end of this brief space he was murdered by Neriglissar, a Babylonian noble married to his sister, who then seized the crown. According to Berosus, Evil-Merodach provoked his fate by lawless government and intemperance." (Smith's Dictionary.) Neriglissar, or, as he is called by Jeremiah, Ner-gal-sharezer, (xxxix., 3,) reigned apparently about four years, and, dying a natural death, was succeeded by his son Labcrosoarchod. "This Prince, though a mere lad at the time of his father's decease, was allowed to ascend the throne without difficulty; but when he had reigned nine months he became the victim of a conspiracy among his friends and connections, who, professing to detect in him symptoms of a bad disposition, seized him and tortured him to death. Nabonidus, one of the conspirators, succeeded. (Smith's Dictionary.)

The reign of Nabonidus apparently was a very peaceful one, and lasted for seventeen years. During the latter part of it his son, Belshazzar, the King spoken of in this lesson, was associated with him on the throne. In the text Nebuchadnezzar is spoken of as his "father," or, as it is in the margin, as his "grandfather." The reference, however, is probably to his official relationship. He was his son, or grandson, only in the broad sense of being his successor. Some authorities, however, assert that Nabonidus, or Nabonnedus as he is sometimes called to strengthen his power, married a daughter of Nebuchadnezzar, and that she was the mother of Belshazzar, thus establishing a lineal descent.

At the time when the incident of this lesson took place, the "seventy years" spoken of by Jeremiah (xxv., 12) were nearing their completion, and the prophecies against Babylon must be fulfilled. Almost at the very beginning of the captivity of Judah, Jeremiah saw in his prophetic vision and proclaimed it as if it were a then present reality that the Lord had "raised up the spirit of the Kings of the Medes; for His device is against Babylon, to destroy it; because it is the vengeance of the Lord—the vengeance of His temple. For every purpose of the Lord shall be performed against Babylon to make the land of Babylon a desolation, without an inhabitant." (Jeremiah, li., 11, 32.)

More than a hundred years before Jeremiah, however, Isaiah had also declared the same purpose of God. (xii., 17-19.) He even named the then unborn King who would be the instrument in the hand of God to punish Babylon, and pointed out the method by which he would overthrow it. It was in his gracious prophecy of the redemption of God's people out of the hand of their enemies. "Thus saith the Lord, thy Redeemer, of Cyrus," the prophet said, "He is my Shepherd, and shall perform all my pleasure. Whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him; and I will loose the loins of Kings, to open before him the two-leaved gates; and the gates shall not be shut." (Isaiah, xliv., 28; xlv., 1.)

### A NEW WORLD-POWER.

The full story of the overthrow of Babylon is not given in the Scriptures, but from secular history we learn that at the time of this lesson a new world-power was beginning to assert itself. It was the kingdom of "the Medes and Persians." The great King whom Isaiah had seen in his vision —"Cyrus"—sat upon its throne, and had brought his army to the very gates of Babylon. Nabonidus was defeated, and obliged to shut himself up in the neighboring town of Borsippus, while Belshazzar, his son and associate king, guarded the capital. For a year or more Cyrus encamped in front of the city. This time he spent in disciplining his army and in digging canals, ostensibly for the purpose of irrigation, but really in preparation for the plan of attack which he was maturing.

In Babylon, Belshazzar strengthened the forts and felt perfectly secure. The city was surrounded by high walls said to be 300 feet high and 75 feet thick. They formed a square, each side of which was 15 miles long. Within their inclosure there was enough arable land to enable the population to stand a siege for an indefinite time, and this land was well watered by the River Euphrates, which ran directly through the city, passing under the walls at either side.

The occasion for which Cyrus waited was the "great feast" spoken of in our lesson. (v. 1.

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### RECKLESS AND DANGEROUS.

A man who would attempt to organize a strike among the employés of a large corporation in order that he might profit by the fall in the value of its shares in the stock market would be justly regarded as a public enemy. President ROSSITER of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company charges that the talk of a strike on the trolley roads in Brooklyn has been gotten up for stockjobbing purposes. It is an exceedingly grave charge, so grave that if true and capable of proof the company has a good cause of action which it would be a public service to begin and push with vigor to a trial.

The rumor mongers who, during the dark days of 1893, sought to increase the prevailing distrust and fear with their lying stories were generally detested, but they were far less dangerous than a market rigger who foments a strike or starts reports of a threatened strike in order to depress values. To organize a strike among the employés of a street railroad company might not be a difficult matter for an unscrupulous person. To arrest the strike, to set bounds to the destruction, violence, loss of property and of life of which it might be the occasion, would be quite beyond the power of its originator. It is an act of supreme recklessness to

let loose
Social forces that produce
The disorders of a gale.

Workingmen could have no worse enemy than a conscienceless and cold-blooded fellow who would set them at odds with their employers for his own gain, regardless of their interest and welfare. Outside agitation for a strike, not proceeding from the men themselves, is sufficiently pestiferous, but that is commonly the work of professional labor agitators. It lacks the heartless and base element which makes the stirring up of discontent for stock-jobbing purposes seem so abhorrent.

### THE YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued the figures of the imports and exports for the fiscal year closing June 30, corrected to July 13. The returns are also given by months for the past six years.

The one fact that stands out most impressively from this statement is the enormous excess of exports rolled up in the period covered. One year has varied greatly from another, but every year shows the balance on the side of exports. The following are the figures, beginning with 1894:

EXCESS OF EXPORTS, MERCHANDISE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1894 | $37,145,950 |
| 1895 | 75,568,200 |
| 1896 | 102,882,264 |
| 1897 | 286,263,144 |
| 1898 | 615,432,676 |
| 1899 | 530,366,037 |
| Total | $1,847,658,271 |

During these six years the change in the amount of imports has not been very marked. We started in with $659,000,000 and we wound up with $697,000,000. The highest amount was reached in 1895—$780,000,000—and the lowest was in 1897—$616,000,000—but considerable as is this variation, it is no more than has occurred before with the sudden and unreasoning changes in the tariff. The changes in the exports have, however, been very striking. The three years ending with 1895 showed an average of only $862,000,000, while the succeeding three years gave an average of $1,170,000,000. The highest was the year 1898—$1,231,482,430—and last year almost equaled it, with $1,227,443,425.

Comparing the year just closed with the one preceding, we find that domestic exports fell off $5,921,608, while foreign exports rose slightly, by $1,882,703, to the figure not before reached, $23,073,120. The latter fact, though not important, discloses interesting evidence of the current tendency toward international trading. It is a part of the steady expansion of the commerce of the country. On the other hand, there is to be noted a tendency toward increased imports of dutiable goods and a decline in the imports of goods free of duty. In 1897 they were almost exactly equal. After the passage of the tariff of that year, the imports of dutiable goods exceeded those of free goods in 1898 by $33,000,000, and in 1899 by over $96,000,000. This was in part due to greater production in our own country and in greater part, probably, to the increased wealth of the country and the greater indulgence in semi-luxuries.

Within the past three years we have imported very large amounts of gold beyond the exports, as follows:

NET IMPORTS, GOLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1897 | $44,653,200 |
| 1898 | 104,985,283 |
| 1899 | 51,432,517 |
| Total | $201,071,000 |

During that period we exported some $80,000,000 of silver beyond the imports, so that our net exports of merchandise and silver were, so far as the Government statistics show, $1,510,000,000, and for this "favorable balance," in three years, we received $200,000,000 in gold, leaving $1,310,000,000 either settled in our securities shipped to us, or remaining to the credit of this country abroad. These figures throw some light on the amount of our securities purchased thus far, though, of course, they must be taken only as approximate.

It will not be denied by the most cautious that the figures above summarized justify a most hopeful view of the immediate future. A country that is able to sell in other countries a billion and a half more than it buys, the great body of the merchandise sold being the product of its own soil, has made a very great and solid advance in wealth. It is true that we cannot expect to continue business in this proportion, for we can count neither on the exceeding richness of our crops nor on the inability of other countries to produce. But what we have actually produced and sold has given us wealth that, invested or used with ordinary judgment, energy, and skill, will yield fairly. We shall have our lean years; but we have had marvelous prosperity recently, and it has placed us in a fortunate and commanding position, rendering the immediate future secure.

### FREE SCHOOLS IN THE NEW POSSESSIONS.

Questions of grave interest relating to the administration of our new dependent possessions were raised by the resolutions adopted at the sixty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction, in session at Bar Harbor during the past week. Many of the prominent educators of the country attended the convention, Presidents ELIOT of Harvard, BUTLER of Colby, HYDE of Brunswick, and President-elect HARRIS of Amherst, Prof. BASS of Columbia, and Gen. JOHN EATON, former Commissioner of Education, who has recently returned from Puerto Rico, where he was sent by the Government to inquire into the school system, being among the number.

The general public and the officers of the Government have been so fully occupied with the primary tasks of maintaining order and providing for the transaction of public and private business that thus far no great attention has been given to the problem of education in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. In the former island it is certain that we shall have to take serious thought for the proper training of the youth. The island is near to our shores, we shall have intimate relations with its people, and holding the views that all Americans hold as to the value of free schools and popular education, it becomes one of our obligations to provide for the educational need of the people who have come under our care. But we are confronted at the outset with problems of much difficulty and delicacy. Their nature is suggested by the resolutions adopted at the Bar Harbor conference, which we reproduce:

Resolved, That the educational policy of our new possessions be shaped, then educational interests be intrusted, and the educational affairs be administered by recognized educators.

That the schools be kept alienated from all sectarian interference and control.

That the principles of a free and democratic education be observed.

That the English language be introduced and become the common language of the schools in the most expeditious but frictionless manner possible, and,

That all funds appropriated and distributed by Government for school instruction shall be given only to those schools which are free and public, in which the English language is taught and used, and which are absolutely under the control of the Government.

That appropriations for education be in proportion to the importance and value of the subject as compared with all other interests.

CAESAR found Gaul inhabited by tribes differing in language, institutions, and manners. He left it a Roman province, where political homogeneity was ultimately established, and where Latin, undergoing the inevitable transformations, became the universal language of the people. But CAESAR was a man of genius for the management of provinces, and he did not have to deal either with an established religion or with free schools. Besides, it took centuries to transform Celtic, Cymric, and Germanic Gaul into Latin France. Can we hope to establish at once English, non-sectarian schools in Puerto Rico and to secure for them such a percentage of attendance of the children of the Spanish-speaking, Roman Catholic people of the island as will assure their usefulness as a regenerating educational force?

Practically, it is the American free school system as we have it at home that these Bar Harbor resolutions look to see established among this foreign people. English is to be made the common language, sectarian influences are to be rigorously excluded, and no public money is to be given to any school in which these conditions are not observed—for that is what is meant by the words "absolutely under the control of the Government."

The questions are, will the people of Puerto Rico send their children to non-sectarian schools, will the Church not at once establish parochial schools which a great majority of the youth of the island will attend if they attend any school, and will Spanish parents look with favor on an educational policy which in a generation or two would displace the native language and make English the common speech of Puerto Rico?

The success of our efforts to educate the Puerto Ricans and make them happy and contented under our rule depends largely upon the way we go about the establishment of a school system. There are two well known ways of governing a province. One is that of compulsory assimilation, changing with a strong hand the native habits, the customs, the laws, and the language of the people. The other is to favor the growth of advancement of the native population by encouraging their development in their own way under wise guidance and friendly stimulation. The Bar Harbor resolutions embody a policy which seems to us to belong to the first mentioned method of provincial government. Perhaps in actual practice and after further study it may be found wise not to attempt so rapid an assimilation of the Puerto Rican people. They will become fond of us and our ways in time, we trust, but if we offer them all or too many of our ideas and customs at once their political digestion will be overtaxed. It is important that American educators should approach the study of the school question for the new possessions with perfectly open minds. We do not permit sectarian teaching at the public cost, but if we altogether exclude the influence of the prevailing religion from our schools in Puerto Rico they may attract no pupils. The welfare of the schools and of their pupils should be considered without bias for or against any religious faith and with a willingness to inquire whether the rapid displacement of the Spanish language among a race of Spanish blood and habits is either possible or desirable.

### "HORGAN AND SLATTERY."

Who are, or what is, "Horgan and Slattery"? That is a question that is coming to be viewed with more and more apprehension and alarm by the architects of the city and by the persons interested in the embellishment thereof. Whenever there is a decent and considerate project of architecture involved, Horgan and Slattery are invoked to give the weight of their professional opinion to the proposition that it is "no good."

But, then, is their professional opinion any good? Has it any weight? Does anybody know who they are or what they have done or why any human being should pay them a nickel each for their opinions on the art of architecture or even whether they exist? It is of course possible that there are two actual, concrete human beings who call themselves respectively Horgan and Slattery, and who call themselves artchitects. But why should this municipality call upon them for advice? Why should anybody attend to their opinion? Why should important works be held up because Horgan and Slattery say so?

The consulting architect is apt to be a grievous thing to the actual architect, unless it be the actual architect who has invoked his assistance, even when the consulting architect is a man known and respected. Even then, to make his appointment tolerable, the consulting architect has to be employed as a specialist. But why Horgan? Why Slattery? What has Horgan done that anybody should ask him what he thinks? What Slattery? It is said they have done the interior of the Democratic Club. But nobody can know anything about that but the "boys" and the reporters. And they are not specialists, but universalists. Mr. WITHERS the public and the profession know, and when he signs the plans for a prison the public and the profession are prepared to expect a good prison. The author of the Jefferson Market Court House and Jail could not be expected to do a bad one. Mr. THOMAS is an architect whom the profession and the public know. The author of the armory of the Eighth Regiment and Squadron A is somebody. But why Horgan? Why Slattery? Is there a Horgan who is a real architect or even a real artchitect? Or is there a similar Slattery?

These questions become the more pressing, as we have indicated, because a Horgan and a Slattery, assuming that they exist, are not called in as specialists, but as generalists. They are "the universal solvents." Whatever the specialty is, they are the men to meet it. They have never built any cells, so far as is commonly known, but when there is a question of cellular construction then it becomes the unanimous opinion of CROKER, per VAN WYCK, that Horgan and Slattery are the parties to solve it. They have never done any interior finish that has commended itself to disinterested students of architecture, but when a question of interior finish in a municipal building arises Horgan and Slattery is the solvent of that also. The thing is a joke, but it is already past a joke. How many people in New York know that there is an architectural Horgan, know that there is an architectural Slattery? And is there, or are there? Suppose that, for its own purposes, Tammany had invented an architectural firm which had no corporeal or personal existence, and called it, let us say, Organ and Flattery, and had used it to "hold up" every public building on which the "divvy" was not satisfactory to the organization! What would be the difference? Would not Organ command as large a degree of the public confidence as Horgan, and Flattery as Slattery?

### AN HONEST PIRATE.

It is related that, years ago, when Judge MARTIN GROVER was not at all the "boss," but by dint of "light and leading" the leader of his party in his county, a young citizen of his party went to him to invoke his assistance in his canvass for the Assembly. Judge GROVER avowed his disbelief in his young co-partisan with that frankness which, carried to the point of naïveté, characterized his political and judicial conduct, and informed the aspirant of that want of confidence which he, the aspirant, inspired in him, the Judge, but finally and relentingly said: "Young man, if you will give me your word that you won't steal when you get to Albany, I'll see what kin be done about sendin' you there." The young aspirant drew himself up with great dignity and responded: "Judge GROVER, I go to Albany unpledged or I don't go at all."

As small politicians go, this young man was an honest pirate. And his honest piracy is recalled by the behavior of Mr. R. P. SCHOTT of Ohio, who has just announced his intention of conducting a canvass for Congress either on the lowest or the highest ethical plane that his competitors may choose.

When Mr. SCHOTT says that, if the bidding for a representation of the district is to be made at all, it should be made on an honest basis, and the highest bidder should win, he is undoubtedly himself on a sound as well as a businesslike basis. But when he says that if corrupt politics are to enter into the canvass he can outdo his competitors in corruption, he says what is only superficially attractive. He assumes the appearance of an honest pirate, and he would undoubtedly get some votes of those who were delighted with what they fancied to be his honesty, but was really only his impudence. The solemn fact is that a man who is willing to engage in a competition of corruption is not fit to fill any public office. "I resolved," said SAMUEL J. TILDEN on a famous occasion, and it was about the best thing he ever did say, "that if the Presidency of my country was to be disposed of at auction, I would not be among the bidders." The plain truth is that a man who avows his intentions to be "among the bidders" forfeits all his claims to represent his fellow-citizens in any public capacity. That he avows it may seem to some a sign of "slickness" and "smartness." But what a man is willing to avow he is almost invariably willing to do. And a man who is willing to conduct the representation of any American constituency on the basis avowed by Mr. SCHOTT of Ohio is simply not fit to represent any American constituency in the councils of the United States.

### SQUABBLING SENATORS.

Possibly there are no two colleagues in the Senate, unless they be representatives of very untutored communities, whose public quarreling would attract less attention than the public quarreling of the Senators of New Hampshire. New Hampshire seemed to DANIEL WEBSTER, according to a popular legend, a good place "to emigrate from," and the present Senators of the Commonwealth have not promoted the notion that it is a good State in which to remain. There are few Senators who would give the public at large less pain by quarreling with each other and unloading their personal dignity in public than Senator CHANDLER and Senator GALLINGER.

Not that they are at all the same sort of person. Senator CHANDLER is a careless kind of Gallio, in spite of his political regularity, whose very existence is calculated to give pain to an earnest, narrow, and unintelligent political bigot like Senator GALLINGER. It is rather remarkable, and without doubt very creditable to the well-known "courtesy of the Senate," that they should not long ago have come to blows or even to blowings upon the floor of that body. It shows what a restraining influence is exerted upon headlong persons by the influence of the patient body to which they both belong. A legislative assembly which can stand Senator STEWART is without doubt "capable of much" in the way of passive endurance. It can stand Senator CHANDLER with comparative equanimity. And it has shown that its long-suffering is proof even against the eloquence of Senator GALLINGER.

Nevertheless, Senators really ought not to be bandying accusations of mendacity, even in the seclusion of their own States and of their own conventions. They should not threaten each other with what they will do "outside." The "here or elsewhere" business is not adapted to the latitude of their State. What BRET HARTE laid down long ago for the instruction of scientific gentlemen is equally applicable to political gentlemen:

Now I hold it is not decent, for a scientific gent,
To call another one an ass, at least to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him, to any great extent.

By the disregard of this elementary proposition both Senators have got themselves into positions which cannot be satisfactory to them, and they have also exhibited the Republican politics of New Hampshire in a far from pleasing light.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Natural irritation is manifested in the comments made in temperance circles on the efforts of the War Department to secure the opinions of army officers on the utility of "canteens." The advocates of total abstinence declare, justly enough, that Congress deliberately decreed the abolition of the "canteen," and that it is the duty of the War Department to enforce the law, not to find excuses, either real or imaginary, for continuing the sale of intoxicants at military posts. In the present investigation the reformers see only a confession that Attorney General GRIGGS's remarkable interpretation of the statute was without warrant in its terms. Nobody, however convinced that the action of Congress was unwise, can help sharing this view of the situation. There is no faintest doubt that the lawmakers intended to overthrow the "canteen" system. The Attorney General turned the law end for end and inside out, and by so doing has raised a new issue, on which the Prohibitionists can meet him successfully sooner or later. The New Voice defines the existing situation in the following way, certainly adroit, though full of characteristic exaggeration and overemphasis: "The only lawful rulers of this country, the people, have through the lawful mode of expression decreed the abolition of the beer-selling canteen; the War Department refuses to obey the people, and, abetted by the Department of Justice, is in actual rebellion against the lawful authority of the land—a rebellion vastly more dangerous to the Nation than that which we are fighting in the Philippines. The attempt to establish a species of propaganda in this country in behalf of the Philippine rebels met with prompt repression; the War Department's propaganda in defense of its own rebellion is fully as treasonable and worthy of at least equal detestation."

—While there is no doubt at all that the people who planned Thursday night's meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria are earnest and well intentioned, yet their campaign against "Christian Science" was organized and conducted on utterly false principles, and, except for the harm which was done to a good cause by making it momentarily ridiculous, nobody would need to regret the success with which the dealers in fly-blown miracles took control of the proceedings and brought them to less than naught. In the first place, it was simply silly to invite or permit representatives and exploiters of the Quimby-Eddy fraud to be present at the meeting and to take part in the discussion of devices for their suppression. Mr. OKIE and his friends, it is to be presumed, had already studied the workings and tendencies of "Christian Science," heard the arguments, or, rather, the assertions, by which it is defended, and convinced themselves that it is a gross and dangerous delusion, partly crazy and partly criminal, the only effects of which are the imperiling of the public health and the rapid transfer of money into the pockets of certain ignorant and unscrupulous quacks. Why, then, was time dedicated to the formulation of remedial measures wasted in listening to the glib eloquence of Nortons and Stetsons and Lathrops? Are burglars summoned to the counsels of property owners or maniacs to the deliberations of alienists? Still more injudicious was it to set up for inevitable overthrow so infirm a scarecrow as the law against giving bad advice which Mr. OKIE has drawn up. Of course, no such law could ever be passed, of course it couldn't be enforced if it were passed, and of course it would do more harm than good if it were passed and enforced. No wonder the voudou priests and priestesses laughed aloud and openly thanked fortune for the unwisdom of their antagonists. To put down "Christian Science" and all its variant humbugs not new laws are needed, but the enforcement, intelligent and courageous, of the existing laws against the practice of medicine by unqualified and unlicensed doctors. That and one thing more—a general recognition of the fact that liberty of conscience does not include the right to commit murder or to spread infection. Let the Medical and Legal Relief Society reflect long on the practical extinction of the old-fashioned quack doctors and upon the nature of the statutes by which that excellent reform was achieved.

—"Out of the East," as has long since been noted, "comes light." And stray beams sometimes go back there, too, clear proof of which assertion is to be found in the fact that upon The Boston Transcript, hitherto wrapped in the deepest darkness of anti-imperialism, and apparently content therewith, there has fallen a whole sheaf of rays, warm and vivifying, so that now our always loved but not always admired contemporary walks erect and vigorous in the Procession of Events. Instead of growling dolorously it now sings a new song—one "arranged" for male voices. Listen to a stave or two: "The agitation which they [the anti-imperialists] keep up very languidly has little or no effect in the United States. Recruits for the new regiments are being enlisted at the rate of 200 a day, and in a few weeks these organizations will be complete." And, standing in the light, one can see far—half way round the world. Listen again: "In the Philippines, however, the anti-imperialist agitation, being misunderstood and overestimated, has the effect of keeping many insurgents in AGUINALDO's ranks who believe that it portends the recognition of their independence. But for this agitation these men would go to their homes and accept our sovereignty." In the light, moreover, one can reason straight as well as shoot straight. For example: "When our authority is once established so firmly as to be beyond questioning, agitation as to methods of governing the Philippines will not only be beneficial but desirable. At present the agitation against continuance of our military operations in the Philippines has but the effect of causing more bloodshed by deluding the insurgents into believing that a great party in this country is coming to their aid and will secure for them their independence." All this, of course, is only the beginning of wisdom, quotations from the patriot's primer, but, contrasted with previous outpourings of The Transcript, it is not less significant than delightful. And how it must pain the firm of Atkinson, Norton, Winslow & Co.!

### ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your article in this morning's issue under the caption of "Our Common Mission" is amusing. It is delightfully English. In gravely discussing the mission of America, not one word have you about the true mission for which the Republic was founded, the maintenance and perpetuation of Government by the people, which by its moderation, its enlightenment, its true liberty, and, above all, its justice, might be an example to all the other nations of the earth.

The Republic has been true to this mission; the unexampled, and withal peaceful progress of this, the greatest democracy the world has ever seen, has been a potent influence for good in all civilized countries the world over. It has been hated only by the despot; it has been the beacon light and the hope of struggling democracies in every civilized country; the case of the United States was an unanswerable argument, a demonstration of the blessings of popular liberty, and the "even-handed justice" of its foreign policy bade the weaker nations hope and the stronger nations pause in contemplated aggression.

These considerations have never weighed with England; aggrandizement and the possession of wealth were the dominant factors in her life.

Now you come out at the close of the nineteenth century and advocate that the United States come down from this high pedestal, enter the arena of the struggle for territory, attempt to elevate the world in general by spoliation and the subjugation of weaker races! A truly noble conception! Does it occur to you that the outrage upon God's justice, the destruction of every principle of right and honesty involved in this "missionary" work, is more demoralizing and accomplishes infinitely more harm than any possible good that can be accomplished through the medium of the "dum-dum" and the machine gun?

I presume it would be fair to take the "mission" of the English in South Africa as a sample of the work that you would have this country unite with England to accomplish. Your own very English London correspondent in your issue of this morning tersely and correctly describes the situation in regard to the Transvaal by saying that "England wants the country." Of course some excuses about the rights of the Uitlanders must be made preparatory to the disgraceful, cold-blooded, and atrocious slaughter and robbery of that peaceable and hard-working people which the world knows England is determined upon. Here is where the true mission of the American Republic should be operative. If, instead of the somewhat shame-faced and stammering approval which the English-American or "Anglo-Saxon" papers are, according to this unparalleled outrage, (for unfortunately it seems as if its perpetration were a certainty,) the traditional love of justice of the American people should cry aloud against such an act, and turn the lash of the public opinion of this country against it, England would hesitate.

It is not the "Anglo-Saxon alliance" that is most to be feared. It is the demoralization, the blunting of the sense of morality and right such as you evince in this case that would be the greatest calamity of this closer union with Britain. You were full of admirable human sympathy for Dreyfus, but you apparently have none for the Boers; British poets have waxed eloquent and become soul-stirring upon the spoliation of Poland—"Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell." "Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?" &c.—but as for the Boers, ah! that's another story.

I do not agree with all that is said against the Philippine situation, but when you, in discussing or referring to this subject, as you do in your columns to-day, speak about the "footing which we have obtained in the East through the fortune of war," I think it is another deplorable instance of moral obtuseness. Not a word about the rights of the Filipinos; oh! no; our "rights" only must be considered. Will this have the effect of "civilizing" that people and elevating their morals and sense of justice? Has any people ever been benefited by being robbed of their possessions, or has any country's morals ever been improved by an invading army, which is always notoriously immoral? Are the morals of the American soldiers superior to those of the Filipinos, or of the English to those of the Boers? Outside of "Anglo-Saxondom," the height of civilization is not measured by the altitude of the highest building or the length of the longest railroad.

If we are to join hands with England in a scheme of aggrandizement and spoliation, it is bad enough, but at least let us throw off this sickening hypocrisy and sycophancy about Christianity and liberty, and declare our purpose and motives openly.

W. J. B.

New York, July 10, 1899.

### RECOGNITION FOR GEN. MILES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is with much satisfaction that we read of our Governor being called to advise with the President on the Philippine question. Many of our best people are thinking that the former Spanish Minister, Señor de Lome, was not far wrong in his famous letter when he said that President McKinley was "playing to the pothouse politicians," or words to that effect, because, if there are any "pothouse politicians" in this country, surely our present Secretary of War belongs to that class.

It is time that our best-trained soldier, Gen. Miles, should be placed where he belongs as Major General in command of the army. The people know that Miles saved the army before Santiago, when Shafter, through incapacity, military or physical, was about to retreat. After Miles had gone to Puerto Rico this same "pothouse politician," the Secretary of War, seemed determined to keep the army near Santiago to starve and die. It required a "round robin" to bring him to his senses. The time has come when the voters must "round robin" him out of Washington and put Gen. Miles where he should be—in charge of the army.

The people cannot much longer tolerate this condition of affairs, and stand by idle and see our best-trained soldier and Indian fighter doing nothing at a time when his services are needed.

The people know that he is the victim of political jealousy quite as well as they know that Alger, Eagan, Corbin & Co. are dragging the prosperity of the country into the mud by their mismanagement of affairs and destroying the faith of honest, loyal voters.

Allow me to suggest a plan. Let the press of the country request the voters to declare themselves, either by drowning the President with letters, or wear buttons or ribbons, similar to those used during a Presidential campaign with the inscription, "Discharge Alger and Corbin," "Miles to Manila." In this way public opinion would soon influence Governors, Congressmen, and Senators, until they would bring pressure upon the President to get rid of these obnoxious individuals, who carry such an odor of bad beef around with them that their presence is nauseating.

VOTER.

New York, July 10, 1899.

### Style of Bicycle for Women.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Until men get within "a hundred miles" of the modesty and purity of women, it is a waste of energy on the part of "J. G." and others to quibble over the style of bicycle that women shall ride. "J. G." wants a law to prevent them riding the diamond frame. He and his kind had much better interest themselves in the enforcement of the laws already existing, which are violated ten times by men to once by women.

T. McG.

New York, July 11, 1899.

### The Origin of the Game of Golf.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The letter signed "Civis," printed in THE TIMES this morning, attracted my attention. "Civis" writes that golf was played on Manhattan Island during the administration of Peter Stuyvesant. Conceding that to be true, it does not prove golf to be of Yankee origin. On the contrary, it is generally conceded to be the national game of Scotland, the same as cricket is in England and baseball is in America. If it was played here under Dutch administration, it has made mighty poor progress after all the years.

A. E. WILKINS.

New York, July 10, 1899.

### When Golf Was Played in Scotland.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The brave spirit of defense shown by "Civis" deserves commendation, and is appreciated fully by the writer, who none the less feels that some one ought to tell this young warrior that golf was a favorite game in Scotland in King James I.'s time—long before America was discovered.

D. S.

New York, July 10, 1899.

### NUGGETS.

**A Summer Grievance.**

"That's just like the Simpsons."
"What?"
"Teaching us how to swim and then letting their pond go dry."—Chicago Record.

**More Information.**

Tommy—Say, Paw.
Mr. Figg—Well?
"How big is the universe?"
"As big as all outdoors, of course."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Philosophy.**

Laugh and grow fat! The best advice
Philosophers declare it!
Already fat? In that event
Why, simply grin and bear it!
—Detroit Journal.

**Her Chance.**

"Do you," said the notary, "swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and—"
"Oh, how lovely!" the fair witness interrupted; "shall I really be allowed to talk all afternoon if I want to?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Fatal Hesitation.**

"It appears that Charlie asked her to marry him."
"Yes."
"And she hesitated before she said 'yes.' Then Charlie said, 'Take a little time to think it over.'"
"Well?"
"And Charlie has never said anything more about it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### MEAGHER OF THE SWORD.

Aloft where bends Montana's sky
A monumental shaft of stone
Shall one day bear a name on high
In stately majesty alone.
But though to heav'n it lift that name
By Erin's faithful heart adored,
'Twere not so lofty as his fame—
The fame of Meagher of the Sword.

When Harp of Gold on Field of Green
Shone dimly through the shrouds of smoke,
When flash of sabre lit the scene,
And cannon's crash the echoes woke,
Where thickly fell the leaden hail,
Where deadly storm of battle roared,
Where e'en the bravest heart might fail,
Stood Meagher—Meagher of the Sword.

When loyal sons of Erin met
To tell the mournful story o'er
Of that dear isle they ne'er forget,
To whose green vales joy comes no more,
One ringing voice their pulses stirred,
Its magic tones sweet hope restored;
Its music thrilled through every word—
The voice of Meagher of the Sword.

No sounding epitaph we need,
No chiseled words of classic phrase,
Wherein the passing world may read
Of virtues which transcend all praise.
Love in our hearts hath graved that name
O'er which the light of glory poured;
Nor time nor change can dim his fame—
The fame of Meagher of the Sword.

M. E. TORRENCE.

## LONDON FINANCIAL WORRY

### Business Checked on Account of the Scarcity of Money.

### ANXIETY ABOUT THE FUTURE

**Bank of England Rate May Be Raised Again—Gold Shipments to the United States Predicted.**

LONDON, July 14.—The Press Association to-day sent out the following statement, which is believed to be accurate:

"Business in financial circles is considerably checked owing to a certain anxiety as to the future and the remarkable reticence maintained in all quarters, the scarcity of money, and the recent large sales of consols. A block of £1,000,000 is reported to have been sold Wednesday. To add to the apprehension it is the season when the provinces require more money than usual in connection with the activity of trade. But, nevertheless, bankers and others are keeping large surplus balances for emergency purposes. It is well known that a considerable amount of German bills is held here at speculation rates, and that a large amount of credits is on a Berlin firm which recently failed.

"It is understood that a small financial house here arranged to take the bills as they arrive from the East through July at 1⅞, and as discount is 3½, this is a very serious matter for the firm. Vague rumors are therefore current of impending financial difficulties, and, in the circumstances, it is not surprising that banks and others are acting with more than usual precaution just now in keeping surplus balances well in hand."

The Statist, in its article on the money outlook to-morrow, will say:

"The Bank of England has raised the bank rate from 3 to 3½ per cent., and to 4½ per cent. for short advances. There was some question whether the general rate should be put up to 4, but it was finally decided that an advance of ½ per cent. would be sufficient for the moment.

"This step was practically forced upon the bank by further heavy reductions in the reserves of the New York banks from £9,000,000 to £1,000,000. This reduction not only made further gold shipments from the United States out of the question, but brought London to face the possibility of New York taking money from Europe as soon as wheat begins to move freely.

"The continued outflow of cash into the country, the French competition for gold in the London market, the inability of the Bank of England to obtain gold abroad to a greater extent than is necessary to meet interior requirements, and the ability of Japan to take gold away if she requires it—these are all additional factors for protecting the bank reserve. Since June 21 the reserve has declined by about £900,000.

"Will the present rate have to be further advanced is the question. Last year at this date the reserve stood at more than £35,000,000. Then we were selling in money from Germany, and the United States was taking payment for wheat and cotton largely in securities. This year we have no balances in Germany, and may be unable to pay the United States by selling stocks. Hence we must be prepared either to offer a discount rate sufficiently high to induce American banks to keep balances on this side or to send gold in payment for produce. We may consequently witness a 5 per cent. rate here and a higher rate in Germany than last year."

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says that a call of £1,250,000 will fall due next Monday for payment on the Japanese loan and on various other issues of capital.

## CAPE PARLIAMENT OPENS.

**The British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, Cheered—United States Naval Officers Honored.**

CAPE TOWN, July 14.—The Parliament of Cape Colony was opened to-day. A large crowd of people assembled outside the Parliament building hailed the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, with deafening cheers, after which "God Save the Queen" was twice sung by the people.

The speech of the Governor did not refer to the political situation, excepting that he said the relations between Cape Town and the States, colonies, and territories of South Africa were friendly.

By the invitation of Sir Alfred Milner, Rear Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago occupied seats on the floor of the Throne Room at the opening of Parliament. This is an unprecedented distinction for foreigners. They were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

## VOLKSRAAD BLAMES ENGLAND.

**Mr. Chamberlain Prime Mover in the Present Trouble, Say Members—Franchise Law Unalterable.**

PRETORIA, July 14.—The Volksraad today adopted the first two sections of the Franchise bill.

During the course of the debate it was declared that Great Britain had caused the present trouble. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, being the prime mover. It was added that the new law was lenient and could not be altered

**A JOHANNISBURG CANARD.**

**Mr. Chamberlain Denies Reported Approval of Transvaal Concessions.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 14.—Considerable surprise was caused to-day by the receipt of a telegram from Johannesburg, saying that the British Government had cabled its approval of the Volksraad's franchise proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain gave a prompt denial. The dispatch had no effect on the stock market.

LONDON, July 14.—The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, has received the following dispatch from Johannesburg, dated July 14.

"A cable dispatch from the British Government has been received by the Transvaal Government conveying a cordial message of warm approval of the Volksraad's franchise proposals.

"The message also suggests minor alterations and tenders friendly advice.

"The Transvaal, in replying, gratefully accepts the suggestions, and consideration of the Reform bill, now before the Raad, has been deferred in accordance with the British Cabinet's advice.

"As a result of this development the peace party has come out triumphant, and Lord Salisbury is acclaimed as the vindicator of the moderates."

## FRESH PANIC IN BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, July 14.—Four bombs were exploded in different parts of the city this morning.

No serious damage was done, but the excitement is intense. The authors of the outrage are unknown.

## TO THREATEN GUATEMALA.

BERLIN, July 14.—A dispatch from Kiel says the German cruiser Geier left Corinto, Nicaragua, for Guatemala, to join Great Britain in a demonstration in behalf of the foreign creditors of that republic.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Joaquin Yela, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Guatemala, to-day notified The Associated Press that he had just received the following official cablegram dated July 13, from his home Government: "Peace and perfect tranquility prevail all over the country."

**Storm in the Peruvian Chamber.**

LIMA, Peru, July 14.—There was a stormy session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, caused by the declaration of the President of the Chamber, Señor Carlos Pierola, that he had incorporated several new Deputies against whose elections protests were pending, and by his refusal to entertain a motion on the subject.

**To Convoy the Czarowitch's Body.**

ODESSA, July 14.—Four ironclads and a flotilla of torpedo boats have started for Batoum to convoy the remains of the Czarowitch to Sebastopol.

# FETE DAY OF THE FRENCH

## Great Review at Longchamps and Ovation to Marchand.

## M. LOUBET PRAISES THE ARMY

### Deroulede and Members of the Patriotic League Makes a Mild Demonstration in Paris.

PARIS, July 14.—Magnificent weather today favored the National Fête Day. The public and many private buildings were decorated with flags. A feature of the day was the ovation accorded Major Marchand at Longchamps.

Enormous crowds wended their way toward Longchamps from early morning, in order to witness the military review. Stringent precautions were taken for the preservation of order. The Cabinet Ministers began to arrive at 3 o'clock. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, with the officials of the House, were welcomed with shouts of "Vive la République!" and "Vive l'Armée!" But there were isolated cries of a seditious character, which led to some arrests near the Carrefour des Cascades.

President Loubet left the Elysée Palace at 2:30 o'clock P. M. in a carriage drawn by four horses. He was accompanied by the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, and Gen. Bailloud. In a second carriage were the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and others.

Along the entire route the President was greeted with cries of "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive la République!" When he arrived at Longchamps the shouts were redoubled. After receiving the congratulations of the officials, the President turned toward the crowds and bowed repeatedly. Gen. Kermartin handed over the command of the troops to Gen. Brugere, the Military Governor of Paris, and the review began forthwith.

Gen. Brugere galloped along the front of the line, and the distribution of decorations followed. Then the General took up a position in front of the Presidential stand and the march past occurred.

As each regiment passed the Presidential stand its flag was dipped and the President rose and saluted the colors. Each time he was greeted with cheering for the army.

Suddenly a roar of applause ascended from the distant masses of spectators and increased in volume as Major Marchand, the African explorer and principal figure on the French side in the Fashoda incident, mounted on a superb black charger and surrounded by the Soudanese soldiers who had accompanied him across the African Continent, appeared in view, and, amid increasing excitement, defiled in front of the President as the air rang with deafening cries of "Vive Marchand!" and "Vive l'Armée!" and hats and handkerchiefs were thrown upward on all sides.

As President Loubet arose the cheers were redoubled and continued until the little band of Soudanese disappeared in the distance.

The review was concluded at 4:20 P. M. President Loubet re-entered the Elysée Palace at 4:50 o'clock P. M., greeted with loud applause.

After the review President Loubet wrote a letter to the Minister of War, congratulating him upon the success of the military display and adding that it had been demonstrated that the training, bearing, and discipline of the army left nothing to be desired, and remarking that the hearty cheers of the people testified to the confidence of France in her national defenders.

The letter especially referred to the splendid appearance of the new artillery the organization of which had caused so much money and labor.

MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert and several hundred members of the Patriotic League marched to the Place de la Concorde in the morning and deposited a wreath at the foot of the Strasburg Statue, amid cries of "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive Déroulède!" M. Déroulède, in turn, shouted: "Vive la République Française!" "Vive la Nation Française!" "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine!" He then requested the leaguers to disperse. Some of them attempted to continue the demonstration, but the police scattered them.

Dispatches from various garrisons, including Rennes, report that the reviews were carried out without incident. The troops were acclaimed with the usual shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive la République!"

# DISTURBANCES IN CHERBOURG.

### Riotous Marines Rout the Police—The Town Occupied by Bodies of Troops.

CHERBOURG, July 14.—After the fireworks display this evening some soldiers belonging to the Marine Infantry destroyed the Venetian masts and the festoons and lanterns. The police interfered, but were beaten back and maltreated. Mounted gendarmes and troops were then summoned to restore order, but the disorders were continued to a late hour.

Sixty marines were arrested and taken to the depot. Here they became very violent.

Many people were injured during the affray. The town is occupied to-night by the military.

# FRENCH FETE IN NEW YORK.

### The Colony in This City Celebrates the Bastile's Fall with Merry-making.

The French national fête day was celebrated by the French colony in New York in characteristic fashion, for it amused itself for its own and at the some time for sweet charity's sake. The occasion was observed by a day and night fête champêtre in Harlem River Park, under the auspices and patronage of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, and M. E. Bruwaert, Consul General of France in this city, Presidents of honor. The profits are destined for the hospital and other good works of the French Benevolent Society.

It was a Neuilly Fair on a small scale, for there were shooting galleries, at which special prizes were offered; a merry-go-round, bowling alley, and all the games dear to the hearts of French children and adults, and without which no open-air fête would be complete. Then there was a concert in the garden by Max Schwab's orchestra from 5 to 6, another concert later by the orchestra of Gustave d'Aquin, an Edison projectoscope, a grand ball and kermesse for the children in the afternoon, a ball at night for their elders, a vaudeville entertainment, fireworks, brilliant illuminations, and last, but not least, a battle of confetti and serpentines.

Ambassador Cambon was unable to be present, but at 8 o'clock there was a reception by the Fête Committee to Consul General Bruwaert and the Vice Presidents of honor, who included M. W. Teplow, Russian Consul General; M. G. Bianchi, Italian Consul General; M. E. de Bocandé, General Agent of the French Transatlantic Company; M. L. A. Lurienne, Director of the French Cable Company; M. H. E. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce, and many others. They were met at the entrance to the park by the committee, composed of Lucien Jouvaud, President; J. De Grandmont, H. Vilcoq, C. Gericot, Louis Delemarre, L. Dartagnan, E. Blanc, G. Provot, A. Berard, and Valot Duval, and escorted to the large hall by a guard of honor, composed of the Lafayette Guards and the Rochambeau Grenadiers.

# EARTHQUAKE ENTOMBS MINERS.

### Felt in Herne, Westphalia, and in an Austrian Town.

BERLIN, July 14.—A slight earthquake to-day caused the collapse of a gallery in the Recklinghausen Mine, near Herne, Westphalia, entombing sixty miners. Several have been rescued, badly injured. The fate of the others is not yet known.

The shock destroyed walls and broke windows in Herne, and was felt as far as Munster. It was also noticeable at Laibach, Austria.

### Prince's Relative an Assassin?

BELGRADE, July 14.—Blazo Petrovics, a relative of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate former King Milan of Servia.

# THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

### International Commission of Inquiry Proposed by Mr. Holls—Other Powers May Support It.

LONDON, July 15.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"With a view of adding a useful resource to the Arbitration Court, Mr. Holls of the American delegation has proposed an amendment which, it is understood, Great Britain and Germany, as well as some other powers, will cordially support.

"This is to the effect that the court shall be empowered at the close of the preliminary stage of the proceedings, with the consent of both parties, to order an International Commission of Inquiry whenever the facts or circumstances seem to warrant such a course."

## LION DECLINES TO FIGHT BULL.

### The Roubaix Ring Contest Proves a Complete Fiasco.

ROUBAIX, France, July 14.—The much-talked-of fight between a Spanish bull and an Abyssinian lion to-day proved a fiasco, although the seats in the bull ring sold at fabulous prices.

The lion, which is a splendid specimen, refused to fight until the bull gored him in several places. Then he sprang fiercely upon his foe and tore off one of the bull's ears.

For a few seconds there was a terrific fight; and then the lion retired to a corner, refusing to carry the contest further.

The audience, furious at being balked, became riotous.

## AMERICAN MEAT PROHIBITED.

### Further Decrees in Germany—The London Times Comment.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes further decrees issued by the various Federal States against the importation of fresh meats from Belgium into Germany.

LONDON, July 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, with reference to the prohibition of fresh American meat from Belgium, says:

"The Government asserts that there is danger of the introduction of Texas fever. One would think this risk very slight. Prof. Ostertag, the veterinary authority, goes so far as to admit that infection is just conceivable, but there is little doubt that the prohibition was issued in the Agrarian interest, rather than for hygienic reasons. It is understood that Washington is communicating with Berlin on the subject."

### Peary Steamer Diana to Sail.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 14.—The Peary expeditionary steamer Diana, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, will sail from this port to-morrow morning for Sydney, where she will take on board the exploring parties under Prof. Libbey and Mr. Russell Porter, sailing thence, on Thursday next, for Greenland.

# YELLOW FEVER IS ABATING.

### Gen. Wood's Regulations Work Well—No New Cases in the Army—American Physician Is Arrested.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—The strict enforcement of Gen. Wood's quarantine and sanitary order seems to be repressing the yellow fever outbreak. One death and three new cases were officially reported to-day, but there have been no new cases among the United States troops.

Many American and Jamaican vagrants have been arrested and taken to the detention camp.

Dr. Childs, an American physician, was arrested, subjected to the fumigation process, and locked up for concealing a case of the fever at his own residence. This patient, an English employe of the North American Trust Company, died to-day.

The troops at Songo and headquarters at Cristo are comfortable and generally in good health.

The weather is extremely hot and dry, but the city is in good sanitary condition.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a letter from Major Havard, Chief Surgeon at Santiago, which gives an interesting review of the yellow fever situation there. The letter is dated July 5 and says:

"Fever broke upon us suddenly, almost without warning, the first case in a dirty lodging house in town, but the second and third cases almost simultaneously in the barracks. We have no doubt that the city is infected in various places, but especially in the barracks lately occupied by four companies and band of the Fifth Infantry, from which have come the great majority of our cases. The barracks and hospitals have been evacuated, as well as all other public buildings, and all our troops are in camp. The first 10 companies are now free from yellow fever, but the last two have continued to furnish many cases. On the 2d and 3d inst. these infected companies were disinfected and sent into the foothills, five miles away, where we expect good results. Up to this evening we have about 104 cases, including 15 civilians, with total deaths of 23.

"The general hospital is now under canvas, but I hope to be able to have a frame structure put up. All our cases, with the exception of a Cuban and a Spaniard, are Americans, and as all our troops are out of the city we necessarily expect a prompt decrease of the epidemic for want of material to feed upon. I have nothing but high praises for all the medical officers on duty in this city."

## THE DAVIS AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

### Tourists Arrive at Poughkeepsie After Many Mishaps.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis, who started from New York yesterday to make a trip to San Francisco in an automobile, arrived here at 7:45 this evening, having covered only fifty miles of their journey since early morning, and having passed an eventful day of little mishaps and delays. There was a third passenger in the automobile, in the person of a machinist whom Mr. Davis engaged at Peekskill to accompany him as far as Buffalo, to make repairs to the motor carriage en route.

The breakdowns are attributed to the fact that the machine is just from the shop, and Mr. Davis expects that when it is worn "down to bearings," as the machinists say, it will work all right. Until then he will be satisfied to make short runs each day. Mr. and Mrs. Davis left Tarrytown, where they stopped last night, at 5 o'clock this morning. They reached Peekskill at 8:40 o'clock, the rear cylinder having broken just as they were approaching the village. It was then discovered that a small pin in the crank shaft had also broken, rendering one of the clutches useless, and the rest of the morning was spent in patching up the injuries.

At 12:20 o'clock the automobile left Peekskill, followed by a crowd of wheelmen, who were astonished to see the machine climb the steep Nelson hill, a feat that no automobile had ever before accomplished. Next the travelers were misdirected, and went four miles out of their way on a wrong road. With only one cylinder in use it was 4 o'clock when they reached Matteawan, having then traveled thirty-four miles. At Matteawan and also at Wappinger's Falls, they were given hearty receptions by large crowds of citizens. At the latter place, the Rev. Michael Powers, an aged priest, gave the couple his blessing.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis were met by more than a hundred cyclists in the suburbs of Poughkeepsie and escorted into the city. The carriage will be thoroughly repaired before the journey is resumed to-morrow morning.

### To Make Automobiles at Elgin.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago business men associated with capitalists from Detroit and New York have formed a stock company for the purchase of a plant at Elgin, Ill., where automobiles are to be manufactured on an extensive scale. Howard H. Brown of this city and S. F. Kuhl of New York to-day completed the purchase of the building and plant of the Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Company, which has been idle for some time. The machinery in the building, it is said, is suitable in many ways for the manufacture of automobiles, and the factory will be in operation soon, as the company claims to have an order for 1,000 horseless vehicles for use on the boulevards of Chicago.

### A Victim of Lockjaw in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—Dominick Stanton of 521 Jackson Street, aged twelve years, died this morning of lockjaw, having been injured in the left hand on July 4 by a toy pistol.

# THE CHINESE CONCESSIONS

## Adverse Influences Working Against American Railway Plans.

## NO AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND

### United States Minister at Peking Has Been Instructed to Aid the Concessionaires.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Hay received a call this morning from W. Barclay Parsons, the engineer representing the American railway concessionaires controlling the projected railroad from Canton to Hankow, China. Mr. Parsons explained at some length to the Secretary the obstacles that have been encountered by his company in carrying out its concessions. The Chinese Government is ostensibly held to be obstructing the concessionaires, but behind that Government, and urging it unwillingly on its course, are foreign influences, according to Mr. Parsons, which are striving to secure for themselves this concession.

Mr. Parsons represented that an English company holding the concession for a line from Canton to Kowloon was prepared to unite interests with the American corporation and effect a combination to maintain themselves against these foreign influences. The British Government would naturally look after the interests of its subjects, and the American corporation asks Secretary Hay to take similar action to require the Chinese Government to permit of the execution of the concession.

Secretary Hay promised to lay the matter before the President. The first step to be taken is to secure from United States Minister Conger, at Peking, an exact statement of the facts upon which to proceed. The Chinese Government has already been distracted by the rival claims of England and Russia to railroad concessions in Northern China, and the present conflict in the south promises to be quite as difficult of adjustment.

The American Minister in Peking has been instructed to use his good offices in all proper ways in behalf of the American company, and to prevent injury to its interests. There is no foundation for the report that this action is taken in concurrence with that of the British Government. There has been no communication between the two Governments in regard to the matter, no joint action has been asked for by the American company and none has been recommended.

The traditional policy of the Nation has been pursued in this as in other cases, the American diplomatic representatives being charged to assist in every way American interests in the countries to which they are accredited. In cases of competition between different American enterprises, the Minister is warned not to favor one at the expense of the other, but to exert his good offices in all cases of contracts and competitions, so that American interests shall have an equal chance with those of other countries.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, stated to-day that he had not been advised in any official manner of the combination between the American and British companies having certain concessions in China, or of any appeal to the respective Governments, and he did not care to discuss the effect or significance of such moves until he had learned of them in an official manner. The Minister is deeply interested in everything that relates to the American concession, as it was granted through him in April, 1898, after extended conferences with several of the representatives of the late Senator Brice.

In the original concession granted to the American company, it is stated that a Chinese company is engaged in the construction of railways, under imperial sanction, with Shing Tagan as Director General. The latter gives Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister here, authority to make arrangements with American concerns. The agreement recites that the American-China Development Company "agrees to provide as a loan for the construction of the railway from the City of Hankow to the City of Canton the sum of £4,000,000, or its equivalent in American dollars, gold, or more if necessary, for the building and equipping of said road.

The £4,000,000 is to be paid in installments as the work progresses, and the first installment is payable when the report of the engineer in chief of the American company shall be accepted by the company and approved by the Director General, Shing Tagan.

Article II. of the concession provides "that to secure the amount of the loan Imperial Chinese gold bonds sufficient to net £4,000,000 shall be turned over en bloc to the American company. These are to be signed by the Director General of the Chinese company and by the Chinese Minister in Washington. The bonds are to draw 5 per cent. interest, and are to be "similar in form to the recent issue of bonds secured by the imperial Chinese customs," except that they shall be a first mortgage on the railway instead of on the imperial customs. Provision is made at much length as to the building of the road, with due regard to the Chinese people and their customs and for the formal execution of the terms of the agreement.

# SCULPTORS ARE INDIGNANT.

### Local Men Say They Were Duped Into Submitting Models for the Vance Statue in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Committee having in charge the selection of a statue of the late Senator Zebulon B. Vance, will, within a day or two, receive a stinging letter from six sculptors in New York.

A fund of $25,000 has been accumulated for the statue, which will be placed at Raleigh, the State capital. Some time ago the committee appointed to select a design and award the contract for the work asked six sculptors of this city to submit models. These six are Philip Martiny, W. G. Hastings, and Messrs. Brewster, Zolney, Kitson, and G. Morretti.

Mr. Hastings said last evening that there was a distinct understanding that the competition was to be limited to these six. All sent models, several of them at considerable cost. Mr. Hastings spent $350 on his. Last week each of them received a polite note from Joseph G. Brown of Raleigh, representing the committee, saying that while his model had received favorable consideration, it had been decided to give the work to Mr. Ellicott of Washington.

"If we had known that it was a wide-open competition," said Mr. Hastings, "none of us would have entered it. Men who have reached a certain position in our profession do not care to present themselves in competition with everybody, including nobodies. The other five New York sculptors are all first-class men, and I was glad to compete with them. Certainly none of us would have entered an open competition. We consider that serious injustice has been done us, and we have been deceived to our cost in time and money.

"I would not have competed against Mr. Ellicott. We understand he has strong political influence at Washington, and that in a case like this other sculptors have no chance against him.

"We intend to file a very vigorous protest, which will be dignified and respectful, but will be in plain language. Sculptors suffer much from favoritism and 'pulls,' and the public suffers also. Crimes in bronze are in every part of the country now because committees trusted with money of the people have been governed by other than artistic reasons. The people have been educated to know good work, and they should have the best their money can buy."

It is said to be likely that the protest of the sculptors will cause some commotion in North Carolina, where the affection for the memory of Senator Vance is great. The members of the committee are all prominent men, and the charge that they are guilty of bad faith and tricked the New York sculptors will naturally arouse public interest in that part of the country.

All the New York models have been shipped back to their makers.

### Now Thinks Crossing Dangerous.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 14.—The eastbound Sag Harbor express narrowly missed hitting Charles M. Aldrich at the Wheeler Road crossing this morning. Aldrich, with his team, drawing behind his coal wagon and mowing machine, drove up to the crossing. The rattling ndise of the machine prevented him from hearing the train, and just as the horses were upon the track he saw the train was close upon him. He gave the team a cut with the whip. They jumped so suddenly that the rope attached to the mowing machine broke, leaving it in the middle of the track. The engine smashed it to pieces. Aldrich and the team escaped. Aldrich was a witness before the State Railroad Commissioners recently, and testified that he did not regard the crossing as a dangerous one. He has changed his mind.

# WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The effect of the return of business prosperity, and particularly of the phenomenal bull market in Wall Street last Winter and Spring is plainly evidenced by the streets and avenues in the fashionable up-town districts that are unusually deserted for this time of the year, and the comparative absence of well-known men and women at the restaurants and roof gardens, where in ordinary Summers, and especially during the past three or four Summers, there was always a goodly sprinkling of fashionables during July at least. Much money has been made by many people during the past year, and with the comparatively dull market in Wall Street, more business men are taking long vacations than for many years past. The steamers for Europe to-day again sail with well-filled cabins, and the trains and boats to the suburbs and the Summer resorts yesterday afternoon were crowded with men and women going out of town for Sunday. To-day will be almost an entire holiday in Wall Street and in the business portions of the city, and with good weather the city clubs will be deserted to-morrow. The city has never seemed so quiet and dull in mid-July as at present.

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Among those booked to sail on the Campania to-day for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, George A. Hearn, Frank Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Crosby, George P. Rockwell, Sir A. H. Stepney; Gen. John Gill, Mrs. Gill, and the Misses Gill, W. W. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Blackford, and George C. Jenkins, all from Baltimore; Mrs. Charles R. Hone, C. Russell Hone, Jr., Harold Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Green, Edmund G. Howe, and Dr. A. G. Gerster. Among those booked to sail on the Ems for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa to-day are Mrs. A. Boreel, the Misses Boreel, Emerson Latting, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Latting, and Charles H. Dickinson. On the Rotterdam, also to sail to-day, are booked Dr. F. P. Barnes, the Rev. W. F. Bishop, Dr. Talbot R. Chambers, Dr. W. H. Metcalf, Lieut. Commander H. N. Vail, United States Navy, and William J. Kennard. La Normandie, which sails to-day for Havre, has booked among a long list of passengers Albert Gautier, Mrs. R. M. Schofield and Miss Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Draper, Jr., the Hon. William Youngblood, and Mrs. and Miss Youngblood. The Graf Waldersee will carry among other passengers to-day Mr. C. B. Nichols, Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Hoffman, Prof. William James and Mrs. James, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Powers.

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Returning steamers are bringing home numbers of well-known people who took their outings abroad at an earlier date. Mr. Oscar L. Richard returned on the Ems from Genoa on Thursday. Mrs. Richard, who has been spending June in Paris, has gone to Dinard for the rest of the Summer. On the Germanic, which arrived on Friday night, there came among others Mr. and Mrs. John Alden, Miss Cambioss, Mr. A. C. Cains, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holt, Mr. A. D. Irving, Jr., Mr. J. Pickett, Mr. Norman G. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Walker.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, who will sail to-day on the Campania, expected to have sailed two weeks ago with Mr. William H. Tailer, Mr. Tailer's brother. After a few days in London Mr. and Mrs. Tailer will start on a driving trip through Wales and the English lake country, and will then go to the Continent, returning in October.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Robert Kelly Prentice and Miss Florence Delafield Benedict. Mr. Prentice is a graduate of Princeton and is well known in New York among younger society men. Miss Benedict is a relative of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield.

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In January last there was published in this column an interesting and romantic story of the engagement and coming wedding of Mr. Joseph Muir and Mrs. Rudolph Wilhelm Schack, formerly Miss Minnie Livingston, a sister of Mr. James Duane Livingston, and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. Augusta Temple Merritt. This story was ridiculed and the truth of the engagement was vigorously denied in two newspapers. It is now announced that the wedding will take place in this city on Tuesday next, and that Mr. and Mrs. Muir will then leave immediately for Japan, so that the truth of the story published exclusively in this column last Winter is now rather tardily admitted. It may be as well to repeat some of its details. Mr. Muir was a devoted admirer of Miss Livingston and a suitor for her hand some years ago. Upon her engagement to Mr. Shack, who died ten years ago after a few years of married life, Mr. Muir left his home and went out to Japan, where he amassed a fortune. Soon after Mr. Shack's death he began a correspondence with the widow, which he pursued unremittingly until last year, when he returned to New York to press his suit in person. Mrs. Shack suffered reverses of fortune after her husband's death, but her grief for Mr. Shack was so great that until last Winter she declined to consider another marriage. She then, however, consented, Mr. Muir having meanwhile returned to Japan. He has now come all the way back to claim his bride and to take her with him to his Eastern home.

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Mr. Reginald Ward, who returned from Europe last week, bringing with him as his guest the Irish Earl of Donoughmore, and who expected to start for Mexico with his titled guest this week, is at his home, in Boston, suffering from a slight injury to one of his eyes, which has compelled the postponement of the Mexican trip. The Earl of Donoughmore will go to Narragansett Pier on Monday, where he will be the guest for a week of Mr. Clark, Mr. Ward's partner.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, July 14.—The picnic at the Vanderbilt farm, in Portsmouth, in honor of her son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and his traveling companions will be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to-morrow afternoon. The guests will be taken to the farm known as Oakdale on four-in-hand coaches and brakes. Two of the whips will be Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry. The luncheon will be served on round tables set under the tall trees on the lawn, while palms will be used for the surrounding decorations. Luncheon over, the young people will dance in the pavilion which stands close to the farmhouse. The young people will during their stay have an opportunity of seeing the various departments of the most complete model farm in this country.

The Newport clambake cozy quarters are in much demand this season, and thus far a number of very enjoyable private bakes have been given there by the cottagers.

The officers of the naval station will give a hop in the War College to-morrow afternoon.

The Rev. James Le Baron Johnson of Grace Church, New York, will preach in Emmanuel Church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Miss Morton, and the guests at The Breakers went over to Narragansett Pier to-day via the Jamestown ferry.

Frederic Sheldon has returned from New York.

Henry H. Cook has returned from Europe.

William Auchincloss is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss.

Miss Marie Barna has as her guest at the Cliffs Hotel her sister, Mrs. J. C. Shainwald of Chicago.

Miss Susan O. Hoffman is visiting here.

It has been learned from one of the leading members of the Newport Fête Committee that for various reasons the annual fête, which is usually held during the first week in August, will not occur this Summer. This announcement will not be pleasantly received by the cottagers and the citizens of Newport. As to the cause of this action, one member of the committee stated that Newport had already had three celebrations this Summer, and it would be quite impossible to raise the necessary funds for another fête.

On Sunday evening next the first of the concerts for this season will take place at the Casino, and from present plans the grill rooms will be fully occupied by the cottagers who will entertain at dinner there. The grounds will be illuminated and there will undoubtedly be a very large gathering of the cottagers.

H. C. Ward entertained on board the Clytie yesterday.

Robert L. Gerry entertained at dinner on board the steam yacht Electra this evening in honor of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Stuyvesant Fish, H. R. Taylor, and George L. Rives.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Ogden Jones is the guest of Miss C. Ogden Jones.

F. L. V. Hopkin is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Miss C. H. Smith is the guest of Miss Hattie Gammell.

George Griswold is here from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Olney Arnold, who have recently returned from Europe, are at their cottage in Washington Street.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin and Mrs. Gambrill are registered at the Golf Club.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Mr. W. Forbes Morgan entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen have arrived for the Summer.

Mrs. E. Livingston L. Ludlow entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Frederic Sheldon this evening gave a large dinner, her first social function of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia, who are at Stone Villa for the season, gave a housewarming this evening in the form of a large dinner party. During the day a number of floral gifts were left at the cottage for Mrs. Dolan.

The report to the effect that T. Sandford Beatty is to be installed at Mrs. Potter Palmer's this season is denied here.

To-morrow evening promises to be the busiest of the season socially.

Mr. and Mrs. Silverman of Chicago are at the La Farge cottage.

To-day a number of boxes were sold for the Newport Horse Show, at the Newport Casino, in early September. The purchasers were Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. J. Post, Mrs. William Thompson, Mrs. Ross R. Winans, Miss G. G. King, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. The sale of these boxes leaves but six unsold.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Edward Morrell, and Mrs. John A. Robinson.

Casino registers include Richard McCreery, Dr. and Mrs. D. Bryson Delevan, Hugo De Fritch, and Harley T. Proctor.

Miss Julia Dent Grant will arrive here on Sunday morning from Saratoga and will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have arrived at the Nerdwood cottage, in Parker Avenue, for the season.

## MARRIED AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

### Schneider and Miss Lark Quarreled, but Remembered Each Other.

Private Charles Schneider, Company D, Engineer Corps, married on Thursday evening, at Whitestone, Miss Nellie Lark, daughter of ex-Sergt. Lark of the Engineer Corps. Eight years ago Schneider became engaged to the young woman. His term of enlistment in the Engineers was then drawing to a close, and the couple planned to be married as soon as he was free from the army. It was his intention not to re-enlist. The arrangements for the wedding were made, but within a few days of the date of the wedding there was a lovers' quarrel, and the wedding was declared off. Schneider left as soon as his enlistment expired, went West, and enlisted in the Fifth Cavalry.

His last term of enlistment expired recently while he was with the regiment in Puerto Rico. He met old comrades of the Engineer Corps there, and they told him Miss Lark was still single. He then went to Whitestone and renewed his friendship with Miss Lark. The wedding took place Thursday night, because Company D of the Engineers, in which he re-enlisted, has been ordered to take the field at once.

# SEES DANGER IN TRUSTS.

### Ex-Mayor of Syracuse Says They Are Apt to Lead to a Serious Panic—Ship Canal for New York.

Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse, for many years a member of the Democratic State Committee, talked on public questions with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Hoffman House last night. Mr. Kirk is a wealthy contractor, and has done much work for State and local governments.

"The trust business is being overdone," he said, "and it is apt to lead to a very serious panic. It is too often the case that plants owned by individuals are sold at sums largely in excess of their real value, and, in addition, a remunerative rate of interest is guaranteed all shareholders in the trusts. That state of things may be all very well so long as business is prosperous and times are good, but, with hard times and a tight money market, a panic is almost certain. Complications with labor may also bring dire results.

"The trusts probably will be the main issue in the next Presidential campaign. To my mind, Mr. Bryan will be the nominee of the Democrats, and he is the strongest man who can be named. Just now the re-election of President McKinley seems almost certain, but much can happen in a year to change the minds of very many people.

"Col. Roosevelt was elected Governor by a very slim margin—less than 20,000—yet he made his canvass fresh from the battlefields and when patriotism was strong, especially among the younger voters. Something must have occurred to so reduce his plurality from that obtained by McKinley and Black in 1896. Under the circumstances, Roosevelt should have won by more than 100,000.

"I do not suppose that George W. Aldridge of Rochester will have much trouble on account of the canal scandal. The great trouble with Aldridge's administration was that political pressure caused the letting of canal contracts by piecemeal, and at many different points at the same time, so that this and that Senator and this and that Assemblyman could jump on and work on in his particular district. The work should have been begun at a given point and continued all along to the finish in an unbroken line.

"I have just returned from a trip through the big lakes, and I am surprised at the little knowledge which New Yorkers, as a rule, have of the immensity of the shipping interests there. The transportation business has made wonderful strides, and is on a paying basis. Much of this is the result of the improved condition of navigation made possible by the appropriations by the General Government and the liberality of many of the State Legislatures.

"The day will come when ships of great draught will be able to sail from Duluth clear through to New York. I may not live to see it, but a ship canal from Buffalo to New York is certain. I believe it would now be the subject of serious consideration but for the heavy expenses growing out of the Spanish war and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The latter, of course, will be built before the State ship canal is begun. But it has got to come.

"The public is awaiting with interest the outcome of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago next week. It will be a serious mistake if it, as I understand it will, does away with the two-thirds rule regarding nominations in convention. Mr. Bryan will certainly suffer if he favors or permits the abolition of that rule."

## END OF THE BICYCLE TRUST.

### Small Dealers Delighted Over the Abandonment of the Scheme.

Small bicycle dealers, who were awaiting with anxiety the incorporation of the proposed bicycle trust, were set at ease yesterday by the announcement that the proposed combination had been abandoned. The promoters of the combination have been working for the past three months to get bicycle makers all over the country to come in with them. It was said that when A. G. Spalding went on a short trip to Europe some months ago, it was his purpose to interest European capitalists.

Almost every bicycle maker in the country has been present or has been represented at the meetings of the promoters held at the Waldorf-Astoria during the past few weeks. Public accountants and examiners had investigated the various plants that were to be taken in, and options had been obtained on most of the factories.

The plan was to open business on Aug. 1, and the money with which to buy up the various plants was to have been forthcoming on that date. The announcement by the Western Wheel Works, Gormully & Jeffrey, and the Indiana Bicycle Company on Thursday night that they were out of the combination made the scheme impracticable.

### Letters on the Anti-Trust Meeting.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14.—Attorney General T. S. Smith to-day received a letter from Attorney General Edward P. Rucker of West Virginia accepting the invitation to attend the anti-trust conference to be held at St. Louis, Sept. 20. Solicitor General Edward L. Bartlett of New Mexico writes that his information on the trust question is so limited that if he were to attend the conference he would not be able to take a very active part in the discussion.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Gen. John B. Clapp.

Gen. John B. Clapp, aged fifty-seven years, one of the best-known military men in Connecticut, died yesterday at Hartford, Conn. Gen. Clapp was born in Wethersfield, July 14, 1842. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Connecticut July 21, 1862, and for bravery at Antietam was made a First Lieutenant. He was appointed Adjutant Jan. 9, 1863. At the siege of Plymouth, April 20, 1864, he received the brevet rank of Captain for meritorious conduct.

After the war he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. C. H. Prentice of the First Brigade. In 1873 he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, and in 1874 became Colonel. He was appointed Brigade Inspector in 1878 on the staff of Gen. Stephen R. Smith, and was later promoted to the staff of Gov. P. C. Lounsbury as Commissary General.

Gen. Clapp held many city offices. One son survives him.

### Russell Farnham Lord.

Russell Farnham Lord, a civil and mining engineer, who had been connected with important enterprises in the United States and South America, died on Wednesday at his residence, 304 West Fifty-sixth Street, at the age of sixty-one years. His body was taken to Port Jervis, N. Y., where the country home of the family is situated, and the funeral took place there yesterday.

Mr. Lord was the son of Russell F. Lord, Sr., of Honesdale, Penn. He was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and after his course in that institution acted as assistant to his father. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers by Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania. He served throughout the war as an organizer of reserve regiments.

At the close of the war Mr. Lord went West to follow the profession of a mining engineer. He remained there until 1886, when he was appointed Chief Engineer to the Government of Salvador. Six years later he went to Ecuador to develop the mining property of the Playa de Oro Company. In 1897, on account of failing health, Mr. Lord came to New York. He was about to return to Ecuador when an acute attack of Bright's disease caused his death. Mr. Lord married in 1860 Miss Mary Farnum of Port Jervis, who, with four children, survives him.

### Charles M. Kinsey.

Charles M. Kinsey, ninety-five years old, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, at 70 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J. He had been ill and feeble for several months. Mr. Kinsey was born in Easton, Penn., Oct. 28, 1803, and moved to Mendham, N. J., early in life, where he engaged in the cotton business. He operated in that line for many years. He moved to Newark seven years ago, and since that time lived with his daughter. He married Margaret Hinds in 1829. They had twelve children. All are living. About fifty grandchildren survive him. Mr. Kinsey was a Republican since the organization of that party. When the last Gubernatorial election took place he wanted to vote, and had a carriage summoned to take him to the polls, but when it arrived he was not strong enough to go out. Burial will be in Fairmount Cemetery.

### Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, in charge of the United States Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, died at his home there late Thursday night. Except for his housekeeper, nobody else was in the house, his wife being absent in Arizona, visiting a married daughter. Yesterday Col. Smith complained of stomach trouble, but he was apparently not seriously ill.

Col. Smith, who was born in New York, entered the service at the outbreak of the civil war as First Sergeant of Company D, Fifth California Infantry. At the close of the war he entered the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry. Soon after he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, advancing to his present rank. He had been stationed here for several years, during which time he handled millions of dollars.

### Louis Henry Blakeman.

Louis Henry Blakeman, son of the late Birdseye and Anna M. T. Blakeman, died yesterday at Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Blakeman was Vice President and a Director in the Spencerian Pen Company. He was a member of the Union League, Aldine, New York Athletic, Jockey, and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, the New England Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The

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**Chemical National Bank**
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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**Continental Trust Company**
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
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**$8,600,000**
First Mortage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
**American Writing Paper Company**
Redeemable after Ten Years at 105
*Dated July 1, 1899* *Due July 1, 1919*
Bonds in denomination of $1000 each, which may be registered as to principal
PRICE PAR AND INTEREST

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PROPERTY.
The American Writing Paper Company will own absolutely the following properties:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Beebe & Holbrook Paper Co. | Linden Paper Co. |
| Chester Paper Co. | Nonotuck Paper Co. |
| Massasoit Paper Co. | Harding Paper Co. |
| Esleeck Paper Co. | Holyoke Paper Co. |
| Hurlbut Paper Mf'g. Co. | Dickinson Paper Co. |
| Hurlbut Stationery Co. | Riverside Paper Co. |
| Crocker Manufacturing Co. | Shattuck & Babcock Co. |
| Oakland Paper Co. | Albion Paper Co. |
| Springdale Paper Co. | Syms & Dudley Paper Co. |
| Parsons Paper Co. | Geo. C. Gill Paper Co. |
| (except its Ledger Mill No. 2.) | Connecticut River Paper Co. |
| Norman Paper Co. | Agawam Paper Co. |
| Platner & Porter Paper Mf'g Co. | Eaton, May & Robbins Paper Co. |
| Windsor Paper Co. | Geo. K. Baird Paper Co. |

The returns show that for the year 1898 the above mills produced eighty-four per cent. of the fine writing paper out-put of New England (the chief seat of the industry) and over seventy-six per cent. of the entire out-put of the United States.
The new Company will begin business with a cash capital of $2,500,000, besides a full stock of merchandise, raw, wrought, and in process.
Most of these properties have been in operation for many years, and their trademarks and goodwill are established and very valuable.
The books of the Companies have been examined for us by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who report to us that the average net earnings for the past ten years (which, it must be remembered, include the hard years 1893, '94, '95, and '96), after charging all expenses, wear and tear of plants and bad debts, and making a proper allowance for executive salaries, have been $1,250,020.38, and that the aggregate earnings for the first half of the current year are at least equal to this average. The combination of these companies will naturally result in extensive advantages, improvements, and economies, and our best advices from most competent men indicate that the net earnings of the new company will not be less than $2,200,000 (and this without increased output), which is equivalent to interest and sinking-fund of the bonds, seven per cent. dividend on the preferred, and three to four per cent. on the common stock. These advices and the auditors' report may be seen at our offices.
The authorized capital and bonded debt of the American Writing Paper Company is
**$12,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, having preference both as to assets and dividends;**
**12,500,000 common stock, of which $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company;**
**17,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, interest payable January 1 and July 1.**
Of the $17,000,000 bonds, $7,000,000 have been taken by the manufacturers and $1,400,000 have been privately sold. The remaining $8,600,000 are now offered for subscription at par and interest. All the stocks issued not used to cover the cost of consolidation have been taken by the manufacturers in part payment for the mills acquired.
Application to list these bonds will be made to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.
Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.**, and will be closed on or before Tuesday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.
The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.
Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the par value of bonds subscribed, for which a temporary receipt will be issued, and upon surrender of this receipt and payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., a negotiable receipt will be issued by said Trust Company, exchangeable for bonds when ready for delivery.
Copies of prospectus giving further particulars may be had on application.
**LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,**
44, STATE STREET, BOSTON.
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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
**The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,**
**The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,**
**The Spirits Distributing Company, and**
**The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.**
Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**
**Central Trust Company of New York,**
By **F. P. OLCOTT, President.**
**The State Trust Company,**
By **WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.**

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
**SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.**
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
**WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman**
**B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)**
**AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)**
**EDWYD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)**
**SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY**
**SILAS W. PETTIT**
**WINTHROP SMITH**
**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To the Stockholders of the
**American Spirits Manufacturing Company.**
Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.
Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**
Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.
**BERT REISS,**
**HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,**
**LEWIS W. BABCOCK,**
**Committee.**
**JAMES C. CHURCH, WALLACH & COOK, Counsel.**

**DEVLIN COAL COMPANY**
**6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.**
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
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By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 19th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. prefd.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
100 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
68 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. prefd.
$7,000 State Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$250 Montclair Club 2d Mtge. Bds.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
50 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
BY ORDER OF ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
22 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
40 shs. 42d Street, Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
$3,000 Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1934.
$190 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
38 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
$9,000 Toronto-Hamilton-Buffalo R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$8,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$4,000 Detroit City Gas Prior Liens 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$40,000 Ohio Mining & Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Cfts.)
14 shs. Bank State of New York.
75 shs. Bowery Bank.
138 shs. Chatham National Bank.
4 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
10 shs. German Exchange Bank.
27 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory Printing & B. B. Co.
15 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
10 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R.R. prefd.
1 share Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.
10 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 2d Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
15 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
1 share New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$2,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Impt. & Extn. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$1,000 Plainview R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$1,000 Minn. Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$1,000 Rochester & No. Minn. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
40 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
80 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. pfd.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
71 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
27 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
14 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
20 shs. 9th Natl. Bank.
9 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
$10,000 Bluff Point Land Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940, Guar.
$13,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Fargo & So. Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$10,000 University City New York (Washington Square Building) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1916.
20 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
60 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Natl. Surety Co.
15 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1940.
$4,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1940.

**Pittsburgh & Western Railway**
**PREFERRED STOCK.**
A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been deposited with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY** to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,** 66 Broadway, New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before **AUGUST 15, 1899.** Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.
Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.
The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.
New York, July 11, 1899.
**A. FOSTER HIGGINS,**
**J. HARSEN RHOADES,**
**CHARLES W. BAKER,**
**Committee.**
**WM. B. RANDALL,**
**66 Broadway, Secretary.**
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

**$4,000,000**
**New York City Gold**
**3½% BONDS,**
**Free from Taxes.**
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATORS.
**Maturing 1918 and 1929.**
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
**Farson, Leach & Company,**
35 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

NEW LOAN.
**$400,000.00**
KANSAS CITY, MO., GOLD,
**3½% SCHOOL BONDS,**
Dated July 1st, 1899, due July 1st, 1919. (Not optional.)
Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York in gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assessed valuation . . . | $ 70,974,315.00 |
| Real valuation . . . . . | 210,000,000.00 |
| Total net debt, including this issue after deducting Water debt and Sinking Fund . | 1,946,006.85 |
| | 2¾ per cent. |
| Constitutional limit of debt | 5 per cent. |
| Total School debt included in above . . . . . | 1,740,000.00 |
| Value of School property . | 2,500,000.00 |

POPULATION 200,000.
Note: The Kansas City Sinking Fund has purchased $200,000 of this issue.
Price and July circular on application.
**W. J. HAYES & SONS, Bankers,**
**111 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.**
**313 Superior St., CLEVELAND, O.**

**MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS**
**Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.**
The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.
Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.
Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
SIMON ROTHSCHILD,
Committee: JOHN S. TILNEY,
ALFRED SULLY.

DIVIDENDS.
AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE International Steam Pump Company, held July 13th at their offices, 26 Broadway, a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable August 1st. Transfer books close July 20th. Open August 1st.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| July 14 | 336,050 |
| To date this year | 104,962,482 |
| Corresponding date last year | 54,911,797 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| July 14 | $3,518,000 |
| To date this year | $579,335,480 |
| Corresponding date last year | $431,609,380 |

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Express | 1¼ | National Biscuit | ½ |
| Chi. G. W. pf., A | ⅞ | Nat. Biscuit pf. | 2½ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. | ½ | Nat. Lead pf. | ½ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | ½ | N. Y. Air Brake | 8½ |
| Chi. Term. T. pf. | 1½ | Ore. R. R. & Nav. | ½ |
| Consol. Ice pf. | ½ | Pitts. & West. pf. | ¾ |
| Glucose Sugar | ½ | Third Avenue | 5 |
| Manhattan Con. | ½ | Twin City R. T. | ⅝ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Car & Foundry | ⅞ | H. B. Claflin | ⅝ |
| Am. Car & F. pf. | ½ | Lake E. & W. pf. | 1¼ |
| Am. Sugar Ref. | 1½ | Louis. & Nash. | ⅝ |
| At., Top. & S. F. | ⅝ | Met. Street Ry. | ½ |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | ⅝ | Mexican Central | ½ |
| Brook. Rap. Tr. | 2¼ | Minn. & St. Louis | ½ |
| Brunswick Co. | ⅞ | Missouri Pacific | 1 |
| Cent. Pac., as. pd. | ⅞ | Mobile & Ohio | 1 |
| Ches. & Ohio | ⅝ | N. Y. Central | ⅞ |
| Chi., Bur. & Qy. | 1 | Penn. Railroad | ½ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P. | ⅝ | People's Gas, Chi. | ¾ |
| Chi. & Northwest. | 1¼ | Pitts., C., C. & St. L. | 1 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | ¾ | Pullman Car | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | ⅞ | Quicksilver pf. | ¾ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ¾ | Reading 1st pf. | ¾ |
| Col. Mid. pf. | 2¼ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 1 |
| Cont. Tobacco pf. | 1⅝ | St. Paul & Omaha | 1 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 1 | Southern Ry. pf. | ¾ |
| Denver & Rio Gr pf. | ¾ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | ⅞ |
| Federal Steel | ¾ | Union Pacific | ¾ |
| Federal Steel pf. | ¾ | Union Pacific pf. | 1¼ |
| General Electric | 1 | U. S. Rubber | 1½ |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit City Gas 5s. | 1 | Mo. Pac. col g. 5s. | 1 |
| Det. & Mack. 4s. | 1 | N. Y., S. & W. gen. | 1 |

**Bonds Declined.**

Toledo, Peoria & Western 2

## THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Rumors that $5,000,000 of gold will be exported by to-day's steamers did duty for bear speculators at the opening of yesterday's stock market. The names of bankers were freely reported as interested in shipments and various circumstantial details were quoted to give the story an authentic look. Effect was produced. No sharp breaks were brought about, but the market's advancing tendency was checked and throughout the day Stock Exchange tickers came pretty much to a standstill, for it was not till quite late in the day that there was official refutation of the tale. Then many losses scored in the early part of the day were recovered though bear speculators were still active up to the close of the day's business and further weakness was found at the close.

Various developments during the day indicated with what general uniformity progress is being made in the business world. A number of important railways issued earnings reports, and the exhibits were in practically every case favorable—general warrants for enthusiasm. Most of the gains in profits recorded through current railway operations are far and away beyond all that even the most sanguine of managers have anticipated.

But in Wall Street the professional contingent prefers to be bearish even in the face of record-breaking evidences of prosperity. And throughout yesterday there was worry and flurry on the Stock Exchange over what speculators on the short side profess to see impending in local street railway affairs. They were sure of strikes—even themselves declared two or three. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway were particularly under pressure on this account; but the more curious phase of the situation was that the whole Stock Exchange list was assailed by professional speculators on the short side, for no other declared reason than that some street car conductors and motormen were in rebellion over in Brooklyn. This sort of thing would present a strange aspect out of Wall Street, but in Wall Street in these days it is no handicap to be ridiculous, if only you are willing to be bearish. And to be bearish on the present business situation necessitates being ridiculous.

## LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London sold about 15,000 shares in this market yesterday, the arbitrage houses taking advantage of the strong opening here to unload stocks bought earlier in the London market by their correspondents. Most of this foreign selling was in Anaconda, Chesapeake and Ohio, Louisville, Union Pacific preferred, the Denver stocks, St. Paul, Southern Railway, and the Northern Pacific. London was quite a heavy seller of the latter stock.

## GOLD EXPORT CANARDS.

Rumors of exports of gold by to-day's steamer were used by the bears to affect the market yesterday afternoon. It was reported that from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 had been taken for shipment, and some of these stories went so far as to give the names of the shippers. Inquiry among the foreign banking houses, however, brought out the fact, that no exports whatever are likely. Authorities pointed out that posted rates of exchange are far below the exporting point, and that shipments could not be made unless Europe was willing to pay a substantial premium, which the foreigners show no disposition to do. The advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount has brought about a rise in sterling at Continental centres which operates against shipments of gold from New York.

## LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of July to-day will cover sixty roads, and will show 15.86 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

| 1st Week of July. | 1899. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. Gt. Southern | $32,453 | $2,545 | ..... |
| Ann Arbor | 27,383 | 4,186 | ..... |
| Balt. & Ohio Southw. | 121,028 | 14,189 | ..... |
| *Buff., R. & Pitts. | 35,808 | ..... | $40,060 |
| Canadian Pacific | 522,000 | 41,000 | ..... |
| Central of Georgia | 89,146 | 4,407 | ..... |
| Ches. & Ohio | 204,329 | 7,211 | ..... |
| Chi. & East Illinois | 92,835 | 13,093 | ..... |
| Chi. Gt. Western | 110,810 | 34,845 | ..... |
| Chi., Ind. & Louisv. | 70,464 | 8,596 | ..... |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 792,241 | 203,822 | ..... |
| Chi. Term. Transfer | 21,802 | 857 | ..... |
| Chi. & West Mich. | 57,324 | 3,534 | ..... |
| Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 28,822 | 5,653 | ..... |
| Col., Sand'y & Hock. | 14,884 | ..... | 670 |
| Denver & Rio Grande. | 138,500 | ..... | 1,900 |
| D., Gr. Rap. & West. | 30,112 | 4,624 | ..... |
| Evansv. & Ind. | 5,698 | ..... | 714 |
| Evansv. & T. Haute. | 21,847 | 143 | ..... |
| Flint & P. Marquette. | 62,279 | 11,461 | ..... |
| Georgia | 24,744 | ..... | 6,163 |
| Grand Trunk | | | |
| Chi. & Gd. Trunk. | 451,694 | 33,140 | ..... |
| Det., Gd. H. & M. | | | |
| Hocking Valley | 68,663 | 23,898 | ..... |
| Int. & Gt. Northern | 43,607 | 322 | ..... |
| Iowa Central | 39,883 | 9,464 | ..... |
| Kanawha & Mich. | 9,613 | 804 | ..... |
| Kan. City Sub. Belt. | 8,786 | ..... | 522 |
| Lake Erie & West. | 67,401 | 14,301 | ..... |
| Louis., Ev. & St. L. | 30,665 | 4,050 | ..... |
| Louisv. & Nashville. | 460,185 | 68,370 | ..... |
| Mexican Central | 295,997 | 95,949 | ..... |
| Mexican National | 116,504 | 15,001 | ..... |
| Minneapolis & St. L. | 48,890 | 14,054 | ..... |
| M., St. P. & S. Ste. M. | 79,225 | 15,643 | ..... |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas | 158,687 | 26,975 | ..... |
| Mo. Pac., Iron Mt. | 385,000 | 23,000 | ..... |
| Central Branch | 13,000 | ..... | 2,000 |
| N. Y., Ont. & West. | 75,498 | 5,632 | ..... |
| Norfolk & Western. | 248,234 | 49,577 | ..... |
| Ohio River | 24,889 | 3,721 | ..... |
| Ore. R. R. & Nav. | 156,725 | 23,834 | ..... |
| Peo., Dec. & Evansv. | 16,334 | 2,629 | ..... |
| Pitts., Bess. & L. E. | 54,583 | 27,708 | ..... |
| Pittsburg & Western. | 55,389 | ..... | 4,223 |
| Rio Grande Southern. | 7,305 | ..... | 597 |
| Rio Grande Western. | 54,300 | 13,200 | ..... |
| St. Jos. & Gr. Island. | 25,350 | 8,690 | ..... |
| St. Louis & S. Fran. | 125,691 | 1,848 | ..... |
| St. Louis Southw. | 90,800 | 15,400 | ..... |
| Southern Railway | 468,649 | 43,727 | ..... |
| Texas & Pacific | 112,938 | 11,324 | ..... |
| Toledo & Ohio Cent. | 34,118 | 4,206 | ..... |
| Tol., Peo. & West. | 20,691 | 2,417 | ..... |
| Tol., St. L. & K. C. | 36,371 | 468 | ..... |
| Wabash | 267,021 | 48,146 | ..... |
| West. N. Y. & Penn. | 71,300 | 15,100 | ..... |
| Wheel. & Lake Erie. | 31,408 | 780 | ..... |
| Wisconsin Central | 106,731 | 11,631 | ..... |
| Total (60 roads). | $6,852,672 | $995,193 | $56,849 |
| Net Inc. (15.86 p. c.). | ..... | 938,344 | ..... |

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

## MR. KENNEDY'S ELECTION.

Wall Street was both surprised and encouraged by the disclosure by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Mr. John S. Kennedy, who is prominently identified with the Great Northern, has been elected a Director of the Northern Pacific. Despite efforts to hide the fact, it was recognized in well-informed circles that this step clearly indicates a reconciliation between James J. Hill of the Great Northern and J. P. Morgan of the Northern Pacific.

News agencies and bear interests tried hard to detract from the importance of the development by pointing out that Mr. Kennedy merely succeeds the late John G. Moore in the Northern Pacific board, Mr. Moore also having been a representative of Mr. Hill. From this fact it was argued that Great Northern will have no more representation in the Northern Pacific's management than when Mr. Moore sat as a Director. Such arguments do not, however, take into consideration that Mr. Moore was only one of Mr. Hill's brokers, and was by no means an important Great Northern factor, as is Mr. Kennedy, who is one of the largest holders of the road's securities. Mr. Moore represented Mr. Hill in the Northern Pacific Directorate at a time when Hill representatives carried no weight in that council. Now, however, with the establishment of new harmonious relations between the two roads, Mr. Kennedy comes out of his retirement to become an active factor in Northern Pacific affairs, accepting a place made important by the reconciliation between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill.

## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of yesterday's market, being the most active stock on the list and one of the weakest. It was kept under pressure all day long, and with every new rumor regarding the strike on the company's lines, which was said to be near at hand, fresh drives were made against it. From 113⅝, Brooklyn dropped to 111½, where it closed, with a net loss of more than 2 points.

Under the leadership of some of the larger operators, the traders were heavy sellers of Brooklyn. Except for the little long stock liquidated by commission house clients who were frightened by the strike reports, the day's sales were for the short account. Professionals made much of the late reports that employes on the Nassau system would be ordered out at midnight, and some traders made themselves conspicuous by offering small bets that a general strike will be in progress before next Monday morning.

Wall Street interests identified with the property stood together in their statements that the company will attend to and remove any real grievances that the men may have. They declared positively that there is no reason for fearing a strike at present, or, in fact, at any time. Flower & Co. and other insiders bought the stock on a scale down, and talked significantly of the extended short interest.

## MANHATTAN'S STRENGTH.

Despite the weakness of the other traction shares and of the general market, Manhattan Elevated advanced yesterday from 118¼ to 120, and was one of the few stocks that scored gains for the day. The buying of the stock was persistent and was again excellent in character. Commission houses, some of them often used by Vanderbilt interests, took round lots, and toward the close there were rumors of an early announcement of a change of control. Traders fought the advance on the theory that Manhattan should sympathize with the other tractions. Their selling materially increased the short interest, which is believed to be of large proportions.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S POLICY.

There is a strong feeling among many of the large stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in consequence of the persistent refusal of the Directors of the company to open a transfer office in this city. The New York market for the stock has been broadening all the Summer, until now the price of the stock is virtually dictated by the dealings here. Notwithstanding this fact, brokers are put to the inconvenience and expense of sending stock to Philadelphia for transfer. This acts as something of a handicap on the freedom for trading and calls attention to the obstruction which the company's Directors seem disposed to put in the way of dealings in the stock. Millions of the company's bonds and bonds of its affiliated companies are listed on the Stock Exchange. One official, when asked why the company did not give its New York stockholders a transfer office, is reported to have replied that the company did not care to incur the expense. This excuse is regarded as very flimsy, in view of the millions of money which is spent in other ways.

A prominent member of the Stock Exchange, closely connected with the listing department, recently remarked that when the next application was made to list Pennsylvania Railroad bonds it was not improbable that the company would be asked by the Stock Exchange authorities for an explanation why it did not treat its stockholders in the same manner in which it treated its bondholders.—New York News Bureau.

## STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, acting under authority from the Governing Committee, has added to the list for dealings the following securities:

Beech Creek Railroad—$165,000 additional guaranteed 4 per cent. common stock, making the total amount listed $5,965,000. The stock just listed has been issued in exchange for an equal amount of the capital stock of the Cambria County Railroad, extending from Patton, Penn., (about nine miles,) to Spangler, Penn., on the Cambria and Clearfield Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, over which division the Beech Creek Railroad has trackage rights. The latter's stock is guaranteed by the New York Central.

Hackensack Water Company, (reorganized)—$450,875 additional common capital stock, issued for construction and improvement purposes, making the total amount listed $1,225,000.

Southern Railway—$1,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1994, making the total amount listed $28,859,000. Of the newly listed issue $813,000 represents practically the cost of properties and franchises of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railway and Knoxville Belt Railroad, the actual amount being $923,156; $173,000 takes the place of an equal amount of equipment liens paid off during the calendar year 1898, and $14,000 takes the place of an equal amount of Charlottesville and Rapidan divisional bonds redeemed by sinking fund. The Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railway extends from Knoxville, Tenn., to the line between the States of Tennessee and Virginia at or near Cumberland Gap, and is about sixty-three miles in length. The property was conveyed to the Southern Railway June 29, 1898. The Knoxville Belt Railroad consists of a terminal

week about 50,000 shares of the stock bought last month, and is bound to sell more if its money market goes still higher."

## DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

Because every prospect pleases, it is the right time to watch most closely for signs of trouble. But it is not easy to find them when the volume of business is 63.7 per cent. larger than last year and 75.5 larger than in 1892, the best of all years except the last, or when failures continue the smallest ever known, or when the exports of staples begin to improve materially, or when railroad business is by far the best ever known, or when New York bankers appear in international operations, listening to a Russian inquiry and undertaking a Mexican loan. Even the industrial disputes incident to the season cause less trouble than usual, the largest of them having been settled Thursday by the Tin Plate Company. The Bank of England finds it difficult to borrow more from this side, and frankly raises its rate while this country begins to ship fresh crops for which Europe will run into debt.

Iron production in the first week of July was 263,363 tons, for the past two weeks less because a strike July 1 closed seven Shenango furnaces producing 1,200 tons daily, though it is expected to end to-day, and several other furnaces have begun production this month. The increase of 9,301 tons weekly in June, with decrease of 80,400 tons in unsold stocks not of the great steel companies, implies a production of about 1,128,690 tons in June. Consumption would be 1,200,090 tons, and in the half year 6,844,215, but for the fact that steelmakers have stocked heavily against orders running through most of the year, drawing from outside supplies, so that consumption may prove only 6,700,000 tons, or seven less. Prices are climbing, but only for the trifling surplus not covered by contracts, so that quotations represent but an insignificant part of the actual business. It is of more importance that new orders, though very many, seem no longer equal to the weekly output, except in a few branches, while furnaces and other works practically abandoned for many years are being started again.

Copper is a shade weaker, at 18¼ cents for lake, Government reporting the output in 1898 at 526,375,591 pounds. Tin is strong, with London speculation at 28.25 cents, and lead is advanced by the Smelting Company to 4.55. The largest shipments of boots and shoes in any year for the season—103,080 cases in two weeks—greater by 17.4 per cent. than last year, 8.6 per cent. than in 1897, and 29.4 per cent. than in 1892, result from very extensive pressure to anticipate orders for August and September, distribution far exceeding expectations, but there are reported with such appeals not nearly as large though numerous duplicate orders. Hemlock sole leather sells largely but some kinds slowly with slight yielding in prices.

Though cotton is steady, in spite of Texas floods, at 6.19 cents, and the general demand for cotton goods is full and sustains prices, a reduction of half a cent in some fancy prints is reported. Larger distribution is expected this month, and export demand increases. In wool, a great speculation is in progress, sales in two weeks reaching 22,261,100 pounds, against 24,572,800 in 1897, when the buying was to anticipate new duties, and it is worth noticing that no purchases by manufacturers are mentioned, save one for 400,000 pounds, though there is much calculation that "the manufacturers must buy" at any price asked Western frenzies sometimes make Eastern markets, but as a rule consumers make prices in the end.

Foreign trade is more satisfactory, exports for the week being slightly larger than last year. Exports of staples in June, though much smaller in breadstuffs, owing to low prices, were in all only $6,215,026 less than last year, while exports of other domestic products increased $8,031,461, making the excess of exports for the month $35,137,937, and the excess of exports of merchandise and specie for the fiscal year $504,555,497. While exports of the chief staples have decreased $85,878,380, manufactured exports have increased nearly as much, making the total decrease only $5,021,008.

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Bradstreet's review of the state of trade will say to-day:

New features in the general trade situation this week are of an almost uniformly favorable character. So rare, indeed, are the disturbing and unsettling features as to necessitate considerable search to locate them. Additional statistics of past trade movements received are certainly of an encouraging nature, foremost among these being exceptionally good railroad earnings returns for June and the first half of the year and ascertained totals of an enormous export trade, practically equal to the phenomenal business of the preceding fiscal year. The record of railroad receiverships for the first half of the year bears a striking resemblance to the list of business mortalities, inasmuch as they are the smallest in number reported since receiverships first became prominent. Among current news features might be mentioned the quite favorable July crop report of the Agricultural Department, which, while confirming earlier advices of a more moderate yield of Winter wheat, and therefore of a smaller aggregate crop than that gathered last year, admitted, however, to have been largely underestimated, point to a large acreage in corn and conditions, which, if maintained, would easily result in a crop in excess of 2,000,000,000 bushels. Late unfavorable reports from Russia point to a still more pronounced diminution of crop yields in that country this year. Official French crop estimates also have been whittled down, and the outlook seems to favor the probability that Europe will buy nearly as much wheat in America as it did in the last fiscal year, when, it might be added, exports exceeded the totals of the boom year 1897-8.

The prices situation is naturally a strong one, wheat and coffee alone of all the prominent staples being lower on the week, and the former only fractionally so, owing to large receipts at the West and to the check to export demand caused by reaction from the price reached some time ago. All of the cereals are higher, as are also pork and dairy products. Cotton is also slightly higher, Bradstreet's estimate of damage to the Texas crop being generally regarded as conservative. Miscellaneous metals, notably copper, tin, and lead are all higher on the week, and the boom in tin is attracting attention second only to that noted in iron. Lumber continues in active demand, and white pine is higher at the West. Raw sugar is slightly lower in sympathy with foreign markets, but refined is selling in larger quantities than ever before known. The sugar war has been abandoned for the time being, and the margin between refined and raw is now nearly ⅜c. Distributive trade advices are favorable, particularly in dry goods, boots and shoes, and while Fall trade is not yet in full swing at all centres, the volume of business booked and the movement of goods to distributors are heavy. The finer grades of wool have been again advanced, and advices from the woolen goods and clothing trades generally are encouraging. Advices from shoe salesmen are of liberal business at recent advances and some large sales of leather are reported at the West.

Bank clearings are of enormous volume for the season, aggregating $1,933,655,528 for the week, a gain of 17 per cent. over last week, of 61 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 102 per cent. over 1896, of 93 per cent. over 1894, and of 70 per cent. over 1892. Business failures number 174, against 136 last week, 238 in this week a year ago, 247 in 1897, 255 in 1896, and 214 in 1895.

June railroad earnings are not only the best of any reported this year, but show the heaviest aggregate gain reported since May, 1898, as a result of an unprecedented grain tonnage, marked industrial activity, and a large return movement of freight Westward. Gross earnings of 109 systems aggregate $45,428,393, an increase of 13.6 per cent. over June a year ago, comparing with a gain of only 7.7 per cent. in May, and the heaviest gain reported since May, 1898, when the gain was 13.7 per cent. The Grangers make the best showing, with an increase of 23.6 per cent. over June last year, followed by the gain of 14.5 per cent. by the Pacific roads, and 13.7 per cent. by the trunk lines. Increases by coal, Southwestern and Southern roads vary from 12 to 13 per cent., the central Western roads gain 10 per cent., and the Mexican group 14.5 per cent. Of 101 systems, 88 show increases, and in five groups of roads every company shows gains. For the six months 109 roads, operating 95,000 miles, show earnings of $277,398,315, a gain of 6.5 per cent. over 1898, and following progressive gains for five years past.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,263,815 bushels, against 3,758,972 bushels last week, 2,910,827 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,522,092 bushels in 1897, 2,963,949 bushels in 1896, and 1,652,892 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 7,019,787 bushels, against 5,639,469 bushels last year, and 4,024,698 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,583,739 bushels, against 4,607,144 bushels last week, 2,822,848 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,723,510 bushels in 1897, 1,110,371 bushels in 1896, and 885,512 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 8,650,883 bushels, against 5,233,520 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 5,456,227 bushels in 1897-8.

## A FOREIGN COPPER REVIEW.

Messrs. James Lewis & Sons of Liverpool in their monthly copper circular dated July 3 say:

"There has been but little change in the value of standard copper during the past month, it evidently being the policy of the American Amalgamated Copper Company to maintain values at about their present level, any recession in the market being met by purchases of forward copper, while sales for early delivery are made when the demand warrants it. Production is also apparently being regulated, as although the supplies from Arizona and the smaller United States mines have increased considerably, the total American increase is but small compared with the same period last year. Opening at £76 for cash, standard copper fell to £74 10s 3d on the 7th ult., recovered to £77 on the 12th, but declined again to £75 8s 9d on the 14th, advanced to £76 5s on the 16th, and fell to £75 5s on the 20th. From this point it rose to £76 on the 23d, and fluctuated between this price and £76 10s up to the end of the month, the closing value to-day being £76 15s for cash, and £76 13s 9d for three months' prompt, after £77 7s 6d and £77 5s, respectively, had been paid. Notwithstanding the shipment of 1,500 tons Chile bars and 375 tons Rio Tinto ingots to New York, the public stocks have increased 548 tons during the month. It would appear that the object of these shipments is to reduce the quantity of copper available for speculative purposes in the London market, as the shipments from the United States to Europe continue large, and promise to amount to about 10,000 tons from Northern and Southern ports for the month of June."

## FLATBUSH TRUST COMPANY.

### New Financial Organization Formed with $200,000 Capital Stock.

The Flatbush Trust Company was organized Thursday evening at the company's office, 622 Flatbush Avenue, near Caton Avenue, Brooklyn. A very large block of the stock was taken by the Hanover National Bank. The officers elected are the following:

President—William Brown; Vice President—John Z. Lott, Second Vice President—John H. Ditmas; Third Vice President—Gustave A. Jahn; Secretary—Edmund D. Fisher, for ten years with the Brooklyn Trust Company; Directors—Homer L. Bartlett, M. D., William Brown, F. A. M. Burrell of Charles A. Schieren & Co., Pomeroy Burton, George C. Case, Warren Cruikshank of E. A. Cruikshank & Co., Joseph P. Curren, Henry B. Davenport, John H. Ditmas, Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, George H. Henderson, F. W. Holmes of F. W. Holmes & Sons, Gustave A. Jahn, John Lefferts, Jr., of Sutphen & Lefferts, John Z. Lott, G. W. Maynard, Mechanics' Bank; Theodore Maynard, Brooklyn Savings Bank; Lewis E. Pierson, cashier New York National Exchange Bank; D. S. Ramsay, President Hide and Leather National Bank; George H. Roberts, A. W. Schmidt, Treasurer Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company, and Henry W. Sherrill.

The members of the Executive Committee are William Brown, F. A. M. Burrell, Warren Cruikshank, Henry B. Davenport, John H. Ditmas, Gustave A. Jahn, John Z. Lott, Lewis E. Pierson, A. W. Schmidt, Henry W. Sherrill, and Richard Young.

The capital stock is $200,000 and surplus $100,000. The Hanover National Bank will be the reserve depository and the New York National Exchange Bank the Clearing House agent of the new company.

One of the reasons that led to the establishment of the company in Flatbush Avenue is that it is only fifteen minutes from Coney Island and Bergen Beach, and offers, the investors thought, a fine opportunity for a banking business.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Twin City Rapid Transit common stock.

Annual meeting of the Welsbach Light Company and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

Wagner Palace Car stock quoted for the first time in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, closing at 180 bid, 183 asked.

Rock Island's earnings for June expected to show a substantial increase over the same month last year.

Surplus of $5,230 shown by Chicago and West Michigan for May, against a deficit of $9,778 in the corresponding month of 1898.

Shipment of 324,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $302,219 in Great Northern's gross earnings for June, making an increase of $2,436,031 for the fiscal year.

Incorporation at Albany of the Niagara Falls Home Telephone Company with a capital of $100,000.

Decrease of $12,685 in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western's surplus for May, making a decrease of $20,243 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $102,828 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $92,331 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Distilling Company of America fully organized with a temporary Board of Directors in charge of affairs pending the naming of a permanent board next week.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 14.—American securities opened to-day depressed on lower overnight operations from New York, and prices remained down, with very little doing. The market was entirely controlled by Wall Street advices. The notable feature was Northern Pacific preferred. At the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 106 7-16; for the account, 106⅝. Atchison, 20½; Canadian Pacific, 99⅜; St. Paul, 135½; Illinois Central, 118¾; Louisville, 74⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 143; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 63⅝; Reading, 19⅝; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅜.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for both short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £30,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114.50; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 35; Rome, -727.

Bar silver quoted at 27⅝d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 59¼.

### In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inanimate. Locals were easier and Northern Pacifics hardened. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet. Local shares were offered, and American securities were somewhat harder in sympathy with the New York market.

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, July 14.—Indications of a tighter money market are wanting. At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks was in large supply at 3 per cent. A prominent bank official said it was almost impossible to find a borrower among the banks. New York funds were in better demand, with sales at 10 and 5 cents discount for cash and par for check.

The sales of Amalgamated at par, and that price later bid, lifted the coppers in the stock market. Quincy was up to 170 and Tamarack to 221; Montana crossed 373, Butte sold at 80, and Arcadian at 63. The other coppers averaged a point gain. Heavy trading in United States was a feature of the early market. Tennessee Copper was quoted at 20½ asked, and Mayflower at 5½ to 6. Bonanza was off to 1⅞. Weakness in Dominion Coal and United States Oil, strength in the local railway shares, noticeably Boston and Lowell, and fair trading in Atchison preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Sugar were about the only features in a dull market.

Closing bid and asked:

### MINING STOCKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventure | 9½ | 10 | Old Colony | 104½ | 111¼ |
| Allouez | 8 | 9 | Old Dominion | 38¼ | 38¾ |
| Arcadian | 63 | .. | Osceola | .. | 89 |
| Arnold | .. | 15¼ | Parrot | 53½ | 54 |
| Ash Bed | 1⅞ | 2¼ | Pioneer | .. | 2¼ |
| Atlantic | 30 | 32 | Quincy | 165 | 177 |
| Baltic | 32 | 33 | Rhode Island | .. | 8½ |
| Bos. & C. C. | .. | 23 | Santa Fé | 14 | 14¼ |
| Bos. & Mont. | 365 | 370 | Sta. Ysabel | 13 | 13½ |
| Cal. & Hecla | 795 | 810 | Tamarack | 221 | 225 |
| Centennial | 34½ | 34¾ | Utah Cons. | 43½ | 44 |
| Franklin | 19 | 20 | Washington | 2 | 2½ |
| Humboldt | 2 | 3 | White Knob | 8 | 10 |
| Isle Royale | 46 | 47 | Winona | 13 | 14 |
| Mohawk | 26¼ | 26¾ | Wolverine | 46 | 47 |

### RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston & A. | 255 | 257 | Cent. Mass. | 16 | .. |
| Boston & L. | 240 | .. | Cen. Mass. pf. | 65 | 70 |
| Boston & M. | 196 | .. | Fitchburg pf. | 117 | 118 |
| Boston & P. | 298 | 299 | N. Y. & N. | .. | .. |
| Boston El. | 107 | 109 | E. 6s | .. | .. |
| Bost. Gas 5s | 86 | 89 | West End | 95 | 95½ |

### MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Bell Tel. | 345 | .. | Erie Tel. | 95½ | 96 |
| Chi. Stk. Yds. | 145 | 146 | Mex. Tel. | 3⅜ | 3⅞ |
| Dom. Coal | 52⅜ | 53 | U. S. Oil | 47½ | 47¾ |
| Dom. Coal pf. | 116 | .. | Westing. El. | 40½ | .. |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 14, 1899.

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 16⅛ | 577 | Am. Car & Foundry | 16 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16 | − ⅛ |
| 60 | 61 | 245 | Am. Car & Found. pf. | 61 | 61 | 60⅞ | 61 | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 40⅝ | 6,510 | American Cotton Oil | 41 | 41¼ | 40½ | 40½ | − ⅛ |
| 92½ | 92⅝ | 404 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 92½ | 92⅝ | 92½ | 92⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 137 | 140 | 100 | American Express | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ | +1¼ |
| 35⅝ | 36 | 1,865 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 36 | 36⅞ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| 83⅞ | 83½ | 1,520 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 83 | 83⅞ | 82½ | 83½ | + ¼ |
| 69 | 70 | 280 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 6¾ | 6⅞ | 450 | American Spirits Mfg. | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | |
| 55⅛ | 55⅜ | 3,300 | American Steel & Wire | 58 | 56⅛ | 55¼ | 55¼ | − ⅜ |
| 95 | 96 | 400 | Am. Steel & Wire pf. | 95⅞ | 96 | 95½ | 95½ | − ⅛ |
| 155⅝ | 155⅞ | 18,090 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 157⅛ | 157⅛ | 153½ | 153¾ | −1½ |
| 118 | 118¼ | 20 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | |
| 37½ | 38 | 2,600 | American Tin Plate | 38 | 38⅜ | 37¾ | 37¾ | |
| 84¾ | 85 | 600 | Am. Tin Plate pf., ex d | 84⅝ | 85¼ | 84¾ | 85¼ | |
| 97 | 98 | 1,500 | American Tobacco | 97½ | 97½ | 97 | 97 | − ¼ |
| 145 | 147½ | 10 | American Tobacco pf. | 143⅞ | 143⅞ | 143¾ | 143¾ | |
| 75 | 76¼ | 300 | Am. S. H. pf., ex div. | 76½ | 76½ | 76¼ | 76½ | + ¼ |
| 19½ | 19⅝ | 2,000 | At., T. & S. F. | 20⅛ | 20⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 60⅞ | 61 | 10,430 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 61⅝ | 61⅞ | 60⅞ | 61 | − ⅛ |
| 56¼ | 56⅜ | 10,065 | Anaconda Copper | 58⅜ | 57½ | 56 | 56¼ | − ⅛ |
| 48½ | 49 | 100 | Baltimore & Ohio | 48½ | 48½ | 48¼ | 48¼ | − ¼ |
| 72 | 72½ | 20 | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 72½ | 72⅝ | 72½ | 72⅝ | |
| 111⅜ | 111½ | 40,125 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 113 | 113⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | −2¼ |
| 15⅝ | 16 | 400 | Brunswick City | 16 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | − ⅛ |
| 53½ | 54 | 500 | Canada Southern | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54 | 54 | − ⅜ |
| 51⅝ | 51⅞ | 100 | Cent. Pac., ass't pd. | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | − ⅞ |
| 27⅞ | 28 | 7,650 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 28½ | 28½ | 28 | 28 | − ¼ |
| 57½ | 57⅝ | 700 | Chicago Con. Traction | 57 | 57½ | 57 | 57¼ | |
| 135¾ | 136 | 13,015 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 136⅜ | 137 | 135⅜ | 135¾ | −1 |
| 74 | 74½ | 75 | Chicago & East. Ill. | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 74¾ | 74⅜ | |
| 14¼ | 14½ | 900 | Chicago Great West. | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | − ⅛ |
| 67⅝ | 69¼ | 200 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A. | 68½ | 68⅞ | 68½ | 68⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 31½ | 100 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., B. | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 11 | 360 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 42 | 44 | 500 | Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | 44 | 44 | 42½ | 43½ | + ⅜ |
| 131⅛ | 131¼ | 7,730 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 131⅜ | 131⅞ | 131⅛ | 131⅛ | − ⅞ |
| 174 | 174½ | 100 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | |
| 160 | 161 | 2,500 | Northern Pacific pf. | 77⅞ | 78½ | 77½ | 77½ | − ½ |
| 40¼ | 44 | 200 | Oregon R. & Nav. | 40 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | − ½ |
| 47⅜ | 47¾ | 1,150 | Pacific Mail | 47¼ | 48 | 47¼ | 47⅜ | − ¼ |
| 135⅜ | 135⅜ | 4,300 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 137 | 137 | 135⅜ | 135⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 116¾ | 117 | 5,145 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 117½ | 117⅝ | 116⅜ | 116¾ | − ⅛ |
| | 2¾ | 100 | Peo., Dec. & Evans. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ¼ |
| | 2¾ | 100 | Philadelphia Co. | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | |
| 53 | 54½ | 100 | Pitts., C., C. & St. L. | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 82 | 83 | 200 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82½ | |
| 9 | 10 | 650 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ¾ |
| 159 | 160 | 500 | Pull. Pal. Car Co. | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | −1 |
| 10 | 11 | 100 | Quicksilver pf. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | − ¾ |
| 20¾ | 21¼ | 100 | Reading | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 69¼ | 69⅝ | 1,395 | Reading 1st pf. | 61¼ | 61¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | − ⅝ |
| 10 | 10½ | 500 | St. L. & San Fran. | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | − ⅜ |
| 70 | 71 | 300 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | −1 |
| 14 | 14¼ | 1,400 | St. Louis Southw. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ¼ |
| 35¼ | 35½ | 6,360 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35 | 35 | |
| 107 | 108 | 100 | St. Paul & Omaha. | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | −1 |
| 31⅝ | 31⅞ | 700 | Southern Pacific | 32 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | − ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 11¾ | 310 | Southern Railway | 11½ | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | − ⅜ |
| 51¼ | 51½ | 1,360 | Southern Railway pf. | 51⅜ | 52 | 51 | 51 | − ¾ |
| 7½ | 8 | 10 | Standard R. & T. | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 68¾ | 69 | 5,525 | Tenn. Coal Iron | 69¾ | 70 | 68¾ | 68¾ | |
| 22¾ | 22⅞ | 6,750 | Texas Pacific | 22⅞ | 23¼ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | − ¼ |
| 187 | 192 | 100 | Third Avenue | 192 | 192 | 192 | 192 | +5 |
| 69 | 69¾ | 400 | Twin City R. T. | 68¾ | 69½ | 68¾ | 69½ | + ⅝ |
| 43¼ | 43¼ | 3,175 | Union Pacific | 43⅝ | 43¾ | 43 | 43 | − ⅜ |
| 76¼ | 76½ | 4,200 | Union Pacific pf. | 77¼ | 77⅜ | 76¼ | 76¼ | −1¼ |
| 76 | 78 | 15 | Union Bag & Paper pf. | 78½ | 78½ | 78¼ | 78¼ | |
| 71 | 71¼ | 800 | U. S. Leather pf. | 71 | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ | + ¼ |
| 49⅝ | 50 | 3,285 | U. S. Rubber, ex div. | 50¾ | 50¾ | 48¾ | 49⅜ | −1½ |
| 115¼ | 118 | 10 | U. S. Rub. pf., ex div. | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ | |
| 23½ | 23½ | 4,300 | Wabash pf. | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 90 | 91 | 170 | Western Union Tel. | 91¼ | 91¼ | 90 | 90 | |
| 24¼ | 25 | 116 | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf. | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | |
| | | 300 | Wis. Cent., when iss. | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | − ½ |
| 53 | 53⅜ | 740 | Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss. | 53 | 53¼ | 53 | 53¼ | + ⅛ |
| Sales | | 336,050 | | | | | | |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 100¾ | .. | Keok. & W. | 35 | 50 |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108⅜ | 108½ | Kick. Ice | 50 | 53¼ |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 109⅛ | 109½ | Knick. I. pf. | 74 | 77 |
| 5s, 1918, sm. | 108½ | 109 | Lacled. Gas | 53½ | 54½ |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112 | 112½ | Lac. G. pf. | 93 | 100 |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 112¼ | 113½ | L. E. & W. | 18¾ | 19⅛ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 130 | 130¼ | Lake Shore | 200 | 210 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 130 | 130½ | Long Isl'd | 70 | 74 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112½ | 113 | Man. C. | .. | .. |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112½ | 113 | M. C. R. pf. | 105 | .. |
| D. C. 3-65s | 119 | .. | Man. Beach | 10 | 20 |
| | | | Md. Coal pf. | 58 | 75 |
| Adams. Exp. | 111 | 114 | M. W. S. El. | .. | .. |
| Alb. & Sus. | 195 | .. | of Chi. | 15 | 15¾ |
| Am. Coal | 140 | .. | M. W. S. El. | | |
| Am. Lin. pf. | 43 | 46 | of Chi. pf. | 56½ | 57 |
| Am. D. Tel. | 34 | 39 | Mex. North. | 48 | .. |
| A. Malt. Co. | 18 | 18½ | M. St. P. & | | |
| A. S. M. pf. | 29 | 30 | S. S. M. pf. | 26 | 26¾ |
| Am. T. & C. | 102 | 104 | M. St. P. & | | |
| Am. S. H. | 29 | 29½ | S. S. M. pf. | 66½ | 68 |
| Ann Arbor | 18 | 19 | Mo., K. & T. | 12 | 13 |
| Ann A. pf. | 41 | 42 | Nat. Starch. | 5 | 7¼ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf. certs. | 7 | 10 | St. 1st pf. | 45½ | 49½ |
| B. A. L. pf. | 106½ | .. | St. 2d pf. | 15 | 23 |
| B. Un. Gas. | 140 | 144 | N. C. Coal | 37 | 39 |
| B., R. & P. | 32½ | 34½ | N. Y. & N. H. | 212 | 220 |
| B., R. & P. pf. | 71 | 75 | N. Y. C. & St. L. | 13½ | 14 |
| B. C. R. & N., ex div. | 100 | .. | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 68 | 72 |
| Can. Pac. | 97 | 98 | N. Y. & S. & W. 2d pf. | 31 | 34 |
| Cap. Tract. | 93 | 96 | Norf. South. | 66 | 75 |
| Cin. & Alton. | 150 | .. | Ont. Mining. | 7 | 9 |
| C. & E. L. pf. | 122 | 125 | O. R. R. & N. pf. | 75 | 77 |
| C. G. W., d. | 90 | 90½ | Pac. Coast. | 38 | 40 |
| C. & N. W. pf. | 193 | 198 | P. C. 1st pf. | 84 | 90 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 98 | 99 | P. C. 2d pf. | 56 | 60 |
| C., L. & W. | 8 | 11 | Penn. Coal. | 375 | .. |
| C., L. & W. pf. | 37¾ | 41 | Pec. & East. | 3 | 6 |
| Cleve. & P. | 184 | .. | P., C. & St. L. pf. | 86 | 88 |
| C. C. & I. D. | 1¾ | 2¼ | P. Ft. W. & C. | 184 | .. |
| C. C. & I. D. pf. | 5 | .. | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf. | 182 | .. |
| C. F. & I. | 103 | 108 | P. S. C. | 50 | 51½ |
| C. F. & I. pf. | 50 | 60 | Quicksilver | 2½ | 3 |
| Col. Mid. | 4 | 6 | Read'g 2d pf. | 34 | 34⅝ |
| Col. South. | 4⅜ | 5 | Rens. & Sar. | 191 | .. |
| Col. So. 2d pf. | 16½ | 17½ | Rio Gr. W. | 33 | 40 |
| Com. Cable. | 179 | .. | R. G. W. pf. | 59 | 80 |
| Consol. Coal | 50 | 56 | St. J. & G. I. | 4 | 5 |
| Consol. Ice | 43 | 43½ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. ex d. | 43 | 46 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 20½ | 21½ | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | 12½ | 14 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 105 | 125 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 87½ | 180 |
| Eighth Ave. | 380 | .. | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 77 | 180 |
| Erie | 13¼ | 14 | Sil. bull. cfs. | 60 | 61 |
| E. T. & T. | 97 | 100 | Sixth Av. | 200 | .. |
| Ev. & T. H. pf. | 82 | 85 | Stand. Dist. | 14 | 16 |
| F. & P. M. | 30 | 32 | Stand. D. pf. | .. | 61 |
| F. & P. M. pf. | 57 | 60 | St. P. L. Tr. | 12 | 13 |
| Ft. W. & R. G. | 22¼ | 24 | T. & O. C. | .. | 20 |
| H. B. Claflin | .. | .. | T. & O. C. pf. | .. | .. |
| H. B. Claflin 1st pf. | 103 | .. | U. B. & P. | 26 | 27½ |
| H. B. Claflin 2d pf. | 103 | .. | U. S. Exp. | 47 | 50 |
| Hock. Valley. | 21½ | 23 | U. S. Leather | 5¾ | 6 |
| Hock. V. pf. | 56¾ | 58 | U. S. Rubber | 26 | 30 |
| Homestake. | 73 | 77 | U. S. Rub. pf. | 170 | .. |
| Int. C. | 11 | 13 | Wabash | 7¾ | 8 |
| Int. P. Co. | 41¾ | 42¼ | Wabash pf. | 18 | 183 |
| I. P. Co. pf. | 79 | 79½ | War. Pal. C. | 180 | 183 |
| Int. Silver | 12½ | 15 | W.-F. Exp. | 125 | 131 |
| Joliet & Chi. | 180 | .. | W. & L. E. | 8¾ | 9 |
| Kan. & Mich. | 10 | 14 | W. & L. E. 1st pf. | 50 | 53 |
| K. & D. M. | 3½ | 5 | | | |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 18 | 19 | | | |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $280,253,400 |
| Gold reserve | 246,623,224 |
| Net silver | 5,250,092 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 15,322,534 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 950,059 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,784,686 |
| Total receipts this month | 22,391,020 |
| Total receipts this year | 22,391,020 |
| Total expenditures this day | 2,050,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 32,360,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 32,360,000 |
| Deposits in National banks | 78,059,204 |
| Silver bullion | 969,185 |
| National bank notes received for redemption | 410,458 |
| Government receipts: | |
| From customs | 560,613 |
| Internal revenue | 1,016,356 |
| Miscellaneous | 207,667 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅞c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .48, 200 Best and Belcher at .60, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .01, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23, 300 Ophir at .40, 500 Pharmacist at .05, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .60.

On the Industrial Exchange, 520 shares of Morenci Copper preferred sold at 1.51⅝@1.51½.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .70 | Quicksilver | 2.15 |
| Adams Consol. | .03 | Quicksilver pf. | 8.50 |
| Belcher | .23 | Savage | .20 |
| Best & Belcher | .50 | Sierra Nevada | .58 |
| Breece | 1.00 | Standard | 2.35 |
| Brunswick Consol. | .18 | Small Hopes | 1.25 |
| Caledonia | .80 | Victor | 1.00 |
| Challar | .22 | Yellow Jacket | .30 |
| Crown Point | .22 | Argentum Juanita | .25 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 1.90 | Alamo | .07 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .04 | Anaconda | .43 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .04 | Cripple Creek Cons. | .09 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .05 | Crede & Cripple Ck. | .07 |
| Crescent | .15 | Gold & Globe | .04 |
| Catalpa | .20 | Golden Fleece | .30 |
| Deadwood Terra | .99 | Isabella | .75 |
| Eureka Consol. | .50 | Mollie Gibson | .22 |
| Father De Smet | .01 | Mount Rosa | .24 |
| Gould & Curry | .35 | Pharmacist | .04 |
| Hale & Norcross | .32 | Portland | 1.80 |
| Iron Silver | .50 | Specimen | .06 |
| Leadville Con. | .08 | Union | .24 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Work | .20 |
| Ophir | 1.00 | Ala. Fdy. No. 2 | .14½ |
| Occidental | .18 | Ala. Fdy. No. 3 | .13 |
| Plymouth | .10 | Ala. Fdy. No. 4 | .12½ |
| Phoenix G. Min. Co. | .08 | Grey Forge | .12½ |

### INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. G. M. & M. | .10 | Gold Coin Cr. Ck. | 2.00 |
| High Five tr. stk. | .20 | High Five | .10 |
| Rocky Mountain | .005 | Justine | .01½ |
| Morenci Copper | 1.51⅝ | Old Gold | .01 |
| Miami | .10 | Portland | 1.00 |
| Cannon Ball | .008 | Sup. & B. Copper | .05 |
| Elkton | .90 | | |

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN— | | | |
| Mileage | 614 | 614 | 581 |
| 1st week July | $37,325 | $33,791 | $28,268 |
| DET., GR. R. & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 451 | 451 | 451 |
| 1st week July | $30

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | .79⅝ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .40¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .30 |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $3.95 |
| Cotton, middling | .06 3-16 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .06 |
| Sugar, granulated | .05⅛ |
| Molasses, O. K prime | .34 |
| Beef, family | 10.00 |
| Beef hams | 27.25 |
| Tallow, prime | .04⅝ |
| Pork, mess | 9.50 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb | .06 |
| Lard, prime | 5.65 |
| Butter, Western creamery | .18½ |
| Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry | 19.50 |

CHICAGO, July 14.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69¼@72c; No. 2 red, 74@74¾c; No. 2 corn, 34⅝@34½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35c; No. 2 oats, 24½@25c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 24@24½c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.02; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$9.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.45; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5@$5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.28; sugars, cut loaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.50@$6.75.

**COTTON.**—Business in cotton futures was of meagre proportions again. Speculation was slack and fitful. The local operators had the market pretty much to themselves all day. The absence of outside interest was explained by a popular preference to hold off for reliable data from Texas. News from the Brazos Valley was no worse, while from other parts of the cotton belt it continued positively favorable. The market here opened barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point. Subsequent changes were small, but business dragged and the feeling was generally weak. At the lowest point prices showed a decline of 3@5 points. Liquidation was something of a feature, notably in the way of August selling. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 2@4 points. Sentiment on 'Change is generally bearish, but most of the advocates of lower prices hesitate to sell any more cotton, having their lines of shorts already quite small and prudence would appear to justify. They are waiting for the longs to sell, while the latter are looking to the trade at large to realize what they claim to be the bullish character of the situation at large, with the crop outcome uncertain and the demand for cotton goods heavy, while prices are abnormally low. Thus there is a stand-off, with no immediate outlook for speculative activity until something occurs to upset the calculations of either one side or the other. Lower cables are expected.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.48 | 5.47@5.49 |
| August | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.48 | 5.49@5.50 |
| September | 5.54 | 5.53 | 5.52 | 5.52@5.53 |
| October | 5.64 | 5.64 | 5.60 | 5.62@5.63 |
| November | 5.68 | 5.68 | 5.65 | 5.66@5.67 |
| December | 5.73 | 5.73 | 5.70 | 5.71@5.72 |
| January | 5.77 | 5.78 | 5.75 | 5.76@5.77 |
| February | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.79@5.81 |
| March | 5.84 | 5.85 | 5.82 | 5.83@5.84 |
| April | | | | 5.86@5.87 |
| May | 5.92 | 5.92 | 5.90 | 5.90@5.91 |

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 6 13-16c for middling upland and 6 7-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with same prices a year ago. Total sales of 525 bales included 275 bales for export and 250 bales for consumption. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 5⅞c; Galveston, quiet, 5⅞c; Mobile, quiet, 5½c; Savannah, steady, 5⅝c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, steady, 5⅞c; Norfolk, nominal, 6c; Baltimore, nominal, 6⅛c; Augusta, quiet, 6¼c; Memphis, steady, 5¾c; St. Louis, quiet, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Spot cotton, fair demand at full rates; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened quiet, with sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet but steady; net unchanged to ½-64d decline; January-February, 3.13b; February-March, 3.14s; March-April, 3.14½b; April-May, 3.15½s; May-June, 3.16b; July, 3.17s; July-August, 3.16½b; August-September, 3.15½b; September-October, 3.15s; October-November, 3.14s; November-December, 3.13b; December-January, 3.13b. Manchester, yarns and cloths quiet but steady.

**WOOL.**—LONDON, July 14.—The number of bales offered at the wool auction sales aggregated 11,107. There was a good attendance present. The list consisted of a miscellaneous selection and included good New South Wales and Queensland geelongs, which were hotly competed for, mostly by the Continent. Crossbreds were in large supply. Medium greasy Cape of Good Hope and Natals were withdrawn, as they were evidently not wanted. Scoured sold at a full advance. The following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 11d; greasy, 4½d@1s 1d; Queensland, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s 7d@1s 11d; greasy, 9d@1s 1½d. Victoria, 1,700 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 10d; greasy, 6½@1s. New Zealand, 4,000 bales—Scoured, 7¼d@1s 10½d; greasy, 4¾d@11d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 800 bales—Scoured, 1s 1½d@1s 9½d; greasy, 7½d@10d. Falkland Islands, 1,400 bales—Greasy, 5d@9d.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The week is a record breaker. Not even during the wild boom of 1897 has a greater week's sales been recorded. The opening of lightweight goods at an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. over last year's price seems to have encouraged manufacturers and they have rushed into the market. One house alone reports over 1,000,000 pounds of sales, and two houses report 1,000,000 pounds apiece. The market is still booming in Montana and 20c has been paid there this week. Fine and fine medium Territory has been selling in the original bags at the secured cost of 52@53c. The American Woolen Company has been buying freely of Australian wool at full rates. Washed fleeces are less active than Territory wools, but even on these prices are strong and advancing. The sales of the week are 10,997,000 pounds domestic and 1,403,000 pounds foreign, a total of 12,100,000 pounds, against 6,555,000 pounds last week and 3,210,000 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to-day show an increase of 69,578,100 pounds domestic and 14,890,400 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 164,995 bales domestic and 45,862 bales foreign.

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 78¼ | 78¼ | 77 13-16 | 78 |
| September | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅛ | 78¼ |
| December | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 79 13-16 | 80 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | | | | 39⅜ |
| September | 39⅜ | 39½ | 39⅜ | 39½ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| July | | | | 5.60 |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 73¼ | 73⅝ | 71⅞ | 71¾ |
| September | 73½ | 73½ | 72¾ | 73⅛ |
| December | 75¼ | 75¼ | 74⅝ | 74⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 34½ | 34⅝ | 33 15-16 | 34⅛ |
| September | 34 1-16 | 34 3-16 | 33⅞ | 34¼ |
| December | 33⅛ | 33 3-16 | 32 13-16 | 33 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | 24¼ | 24 5-16 | 24 | 24¼ |
| September | 20½ | 20 9-16 | 20⅜ | 20½ |
| December | 20⅜ | 20 15-16 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| July | 5.37½ | 5.45 | 5.37½ | 5.45 |
| September | 5.45 | 5.52½ | 5.45 | 5.52½ |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| July | | | | 5.15 |
| September | 5.25¼ | 5.25 | 5.17½ | 5.20 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| July | | | | 9.10 |
| September | 9.20 | 9.27½ | 9.15 | 9.22½ |

**BREADSTUFFS.**—WHEAT—Neither side profited very much by the developments in wheat, as half a cent covered the entire range. Anything, bears had the advantage as is frequently the case on so dull a market, and last prices of the day showed ⅝@⅞c net decline, after holding uncertainly around Thursday night's close most of the forenoon. From the weakest interval, shortly after midday, prices partially recovered on a report by Crop Expert Inglis declaring that wheat in Nebraska had been damaged by rust. Weakness again followed in the last half hour, however, under local realizing. Crop news from the North and Southwest was generally confusing. Authorities such as Snow, The Modern Miller, and The Northwestern Miller took a bright view of the wheat outlook, while many of the private dispatches were very pessimistic. There were showers in the Northwest, and some rust talk, latter confined mostly to North Dakota and Southern Minnesota. It was also showery in the Southwest, but not enough to seriously impede farm work, and the yield was reported equal to expectations and of good quality. The Illinois State report said that Winter wheat conditions had dropped 14 points since the first of May. Argentine shipments were reported at 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,086,000 bushels the previous week, and 120,000 bushels last year. There were no Danubian shipments. It was expected that the next visible supply would show a small increase compared with a two-million decrease a year ago. Northwest stocks will probably decrease about 850,000 bushels. Liverpool closed ½@¾d lower, influenced by private reports of fine weather in France and England and a poor demand for wheat. Receipts in the past six days at Liverpool were 682,000 bushels, with shipments of 670,000 bushels American. Export business amounted to 20 loads all ports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 79¾c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80⅝c spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 79½c spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 84¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 77⅝c spot.

DULUTH, July 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75c; July, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¼c; July, 72¾c; September, 72½c; December, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; September, 69¾c; December, 71¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Wheat weak; No. 1 Northern, 74½@75c; No. 2 Northern, 73c. Rye lower; No. 1, 57c. Barley higher; No. 2, 42c; sample, 30@41c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39¾c, elevator; 38¾c, delivered, and 40½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 2 white, clipped, 31½c; track, mixed, 29½@31c; track, white, 31@34½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64@64½c; No. 2 Western, 63@63½c; State rye, 58½c.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 49@52c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 79@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15@$15.50, bulk, and $15.50@$16, sacks; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.90; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran—Dull and firm; in bulk, $10.75@$11.

**PROVISIONS.**—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$26.50@$28. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5⅞c; 100-lb, 6c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c, 10-lb, 6¼@6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, green, 9¾c; Western, green, S. P., 9¾@10c; city, green, 9½c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.10; refined lard, South American, $6.50; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—12:30 P. M.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red Western Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 6s; No. 1 California, 6s 1½d@6s 2d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 5¼d; American mixed, old, 3s 5⅝d. Linseed oil, 23s. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Petroleum, 6½d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 10½d. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 28s; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 3d. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, July and August, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 38s. Resin—Common, 4s.

**COFFEE.**—The Havre market was closed, to remain closed until Monday. This fact was against activity here. In view of this fact a tolerably respectable business was consummated in Brazilian coffee futures, although it is to be admitted that the day's transactions were materially helped by exchanges, which included 2,500 bags September for 2,500 March. The total transactions reached 13,500 bags. The market made very little departure from the closing figures of Thursday, while showing, however, a rather easy undertone on account of larger receipts at Rio and Santos and unsatisfactory cable accounts from Brazil generally; these indicated a further decline of 100 reis at Santos and clearances from that port of 20,000 bags—10,000 per steamer Cyprian Prince July 12 and 10,000 per steamer Lassell July 13. The new crop movement, however, fails to measure up to the expectations and predictions of the bears, and the market has more or less support from parties inclined to cover. Speculation and investment demand, however, continued to hang fire. The market closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Spot coffee in the local market was dull and nominal, with quotations on the basis of 6c for invoice lots and 6¼c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 4.50@4.55 |
| August | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.50@4.55 |
| September | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.60@4.65 |
| October | | | | 4.65@4.70 |
| November | | | | 4.70@4.75 |
| December | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.05@5.10 |
| January | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.10@5.15 |
| February | | | | 5.15@5.25 |
| March | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.20@5.25 |
| April | | | | 5.25@5.30 |
| May | | | | 5.30@5.35 |
| June | | | | 5.35@5.40 |

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee, good average Santos, 6400; stock, 322,000 bags. Hamburg—Market, net unchanged; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market close unsettled. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 6850; Exchange, 8 7-32d; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 204,000 bags.

**SUGAR.**—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c.

**OILS.**—Petroleum, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.55, and in bulk $5.05; refined, cases, $8.60; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard, oil, 43@44c.

**METALS.**—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $28.90; Exchange, lead, $4.62½; spelter, $6.40.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Tar, regulars, $2; tar, off barrels, $3.62½; spirits turpentine, 43¼@44c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 40c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 39¼@40c. Resin steady, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.33, $2.20, and $2.20. Tar, $1.40.

**LIVE STOCK.**—BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$5.70; bulls, $3@$3.20; cows, $2@$4.10. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.50; tops, $6.02½; buttermilks, $2.75@$3; fed calves, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 9@10½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$5; choice wethers, $5.25; ordinary to choice lambs, $5.50@$7.37½; culls, $3.50@$4.50. HOGS—Receipts, 1,885 head; 32 head on sale; quoted higher at $4.70@$4.75.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

LEOPOLD GOLDHAMMER.—Judgment for $3,278 was entered yesterday against Leopold Goldhammer of 303 East Seventy-fourth Street, in favor of W. H. Beardsley, on two notes made in December last to the order of the New York Advertising Sign Company, payable at 32 Broadway.

MARY E. KERWIN.—Judgment for $2,982 was entered yesterday against Mary E. Kerwin, who formerly had a liquor saloon at 813 Third Avenue, in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, for balance due on a chattel mortgage of $4,000 made on Nov. 17, 1897, and which has been foreclosed.

### PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Jacques E. Karelson, Adolphus E. Karelson, and Frank E. Karelson filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $55,564 and no assets. They formerly did business under the style of E. Karelson, importer of precious stones, at 18 Maiden Lane, and also as E. Karelson's Sons' Shaped Seamless Stocking Company, with a factory at One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue. They failed in September, 1890.

David Randell, dentist, at 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,323 and no assets. The debts include $453 for advertising, $1,000 loan from Jacob Levy, $800 loan from Frank Levy, $581 judgment for a gambling debt contracted in New Mexico in 1891, in favor of George S. Blunt of Albuquerque, and the balance for merchandise and rent.

Hirsch Newman, salesman, of 2,933 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,242 and no assets. He was formerly in the dry goods business.

Mendel Schulman, grocer, at Port Chester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $888 and assets of $350.

Thomas J. McArthur, promoter, of 258 West Fifty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,377 and assets consisting of stocks in two companies, nominal value $10,400, but which he considers are worthless. He has an annuity of $500 from the estate of Mary McArthur.

### Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 174 failures in the United States during the week, against 136 for the previous week and 238, 217, 255, and 214 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 44, New England 33, Southern 9, Western 56, Northwestern 12, Pacific 11, and Territories 9. Canada had 27, against 25 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| BARKER, Bryon—M. M. Govan | $404 |
| BURKE, Margaret—C. H. Merriman | 82 |
| CLOONEY, Margaret E.—M. A. Dickson | 231 |
| CONNELLY, Ellen L.—Margaret Jackson | 74 |
| CUMING, Mari A.—G. W. Roderick, costs | 122 |
| DOMSCHKE, Rudolph P.—Annie Domschke | 206 |
| DE GRAFF, Edward T.—E. J. Willis | 80 |
| DAVIS, Lewis K.—P. Giatras | 26 |
| GOLDHAMMER, Leopold—W. H. Beardsley | 3,278 |
| GOLD, Benjamin—Saul Brothers | 35 |
| HARRIOT, John F.—Prince Line, 1895, Ltd., property or costs | 172 |
| HECKER, Guido—J. G. Lafargue and another | 113 |
| HELLER, Samuel—S. C. Welsh, executor, &c | 51 |
| HENNI, John—M. A. Young, and others, executors, &c | 1,348 |
| HEIM, Morris—John Shea | 299 |
| JACOBS, Samuel E.—W. C. Loftus & Co | 34 |
| KOEHLER, Marie—H. H. Jackson, costs | 154 |
| KERWIN, Mary E.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company | 2,982 |
| KELLY, Michael—M. Groh's Sons | 1,047 |
| KATZENSTEIN, Benjamin—D. Allen and another | 100 |
| LINK, George L.—C. H. Gardner | 53 |
| LEVY, Jacob—J. Greenberg and another, costs | 68 |
| LEVY, Morris—N. Sussman | 77 |
| LIEBER, Nathan—S. I. Rochmovitz | 121 |
| LIEBER, Nathan—S. I. Rochmovitz | 272 |
| LINGEMANN, John A.—W. Buess | 12 |
| MARSARENE, William G. and Henry A.—W. Buess | 49 |
| McDERMOTT, Rody—W. Buess | 23 |
| McGUIRE, Bernard A.—W. Buess | 24 |
| PARKE, Kate E.—H. Weiller | 729 |
| RAPPE, Caroline F.—F. H. Leggett and others | 169 |
| SCHROEDER, Katie E.—E. Miehling | 86 |
| SCHANTZ, John S.—W. C. Reddy | 192 |
| SULZER, Katherine—P. Pohalski and another | 139 |
| STEINMETZ, John H.—Purcell & Fay Co | 323 |
| SCHAEFFLER, Joseph—W. Buess | 8 |
| SCHMIDT, Eugene—L. J. Schmidt | 49 |
| SMITH, Frank—Prince Line, 1895, Ltd., property or costs | 172 |
| TODD, Jean De R.—Anna C. C. Hays | 535 |
| THOMPSON, Aaron D.—Irving National Bank | 1,162 |
| VAN CLIEF, Joseph—A. M. Vernon | 46 |
| WASHBURN, Henry L.—Franklin National Bank | 77 |
| WORTHEN, Charles H.—John Bowes | 76 |
| WOLFSTEIN, August—M. C. Cunningham and others | 92 |
| WEISSENSTEIN, George—M. C. Cunningham and others | 141 |
| WACHSMUTH, Frederick—A. Happel | 402 |
| ZEHNDER, Henry G.—Isaac Feinberg | 116 |
| THE BANK FOR SAVINGS—Johanna Delaney | 789 |
| W. W. ALLISON, (Thompson Company)—Irving National Bank | 1,162 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. S. Belmont | 74 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Benner | 210 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Tierney | 370 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Petterson | 205 |
| THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Carl Hoffman | 423 |
| | 1,358 |

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM. O'Dwyer, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Miller vs. Allen—George G. Battle. Matter of Bonstein—Lyman A. Spalding. Siegfried vs. Riehl—William H. Sage. Waldo vs. Rhinelander—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Bradley vs. Cuffi—J. P. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Colegate vs. Bennett—Wilbur McBride, Cody vs. Wilson—Samuel Wasserman. Matter of Bang—Washington Brauns.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Purcell & Fay Co. vs. Wachsmuth—S. Vilas Beckwith.

### Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—William Rankin vs. James Tilson—John Patterson.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### One Hundred and Twelfth Street Lots Change Hands—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Janpole & Werner to Edmund Coffin the plot of about eight and one-half lots, 212 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 358 feet west of Fifth Avenue. This property is part of the old Polo Grounds, and the transaction completes the resale of the twenty-nine lots in this block recently bought by Janpole & Werner through Mr. Goldsticker.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Charles Buek to Douglas Henry a lot, 21 by 100, on the north side of Forty-ninth Street, just east of Madison Avenue, in the block which was formerly the site of Columbia College. The buyer will erect a high-class dwelling on the lot.

Samuel E. Jacobs has bought from Rosa Gundall and others 84 Avenue B, and from Rebecca Harris 86 and 88 Avenue B, making in all a plot 57.2 by 75.

It is reported that George Jonas has sold to Kempner Brothers the four-story brick tenement, 28 by 60, at 21 Avenue A.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold the five-story flat 224 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.11.

G. Nicholas has leased for H. A. Hutchins to Parsons, Scarlett & Wallender the store at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue for the term of five years at $4,000 per annum. Also basement store to F. Haas for the term of five years at $3,000 per annum.

B. A. Maclaire has sold 2,090 Tiebout Avenue to Mrs. Busch of 302 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and also 2,093 Tiebout Avenue to Mrs. L. E. Bowen of 1,012 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

In taking title to a considerable part of the Cammann estate property at University Heights, the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company acted not as the purchaser, but simply as trustee for several buyers, thus obviating in a large measure legal complications which might be developed in future operations involving the property.

The report current early in the week that Mary G. Pinckney had sold her holdings on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, was authoritatively denied yesterday.

### Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

241 East Fiftieth Street, 17 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Adeline M. Brooks ..... $9,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

115 Orchard Street, southeast corner of Delancey Street, 25 by 57.6, three-story brick and tin tenement on Orchard Street, two and four story brick tenement at the rear on Delancey Street; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Mandel ..... 37,505

By William Kernelly.

180 Thompson Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store; foreclosure sale, to Martin J. Canning ..... 18,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1 to 13 Union Court and 93 and 95 University Place, east side, 50 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs east 83.3 by south 150 by west 100 by northeast 107.10 by north 44 along University Place, fourteen three-story brick buildings, with stores on University Place; together with 282 and 284 Broome Street, north side, 48 feet east of Mulberry Street, 35.3 by 97.2 by 26.6 by 90.10, two two-story brick buildings, with store in 282; foreclosure sale of a one-tenth interest on the foregoing parcels, subject to a contested action of foreclosure of a mortgage of $15,000 upon said one-tenth interest; to the plaintiff, William H. Bussey ..... 100

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Madison Avenue, for three five-story brick and stone flats, 25 by 86; Henie Liebeskind of 10 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $66,000.

No. 34 East Tenth Street, for an eight-story brick and iron store, 26.6 by 86; James T. Fitzpatrick of 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 25 Washington Place, for a ten-story brick and stone store and lofts, 25.2 by 93.5; Ole H. Olsen of 2,312 Southern Boulevard, owner; John Woolley, architect; cost, $190,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 118.5 by 125.5 by irregular; Sylvester L. Mitchell of 290 Third Avenue, owner; Frederick C. Browne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 220 to 226 East Fifty-third Street, for three five-story brick flats, 27.4 by 88; Binbacher & Rentz of 6 Union Square, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $72,000.

Hamilton Place, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 53.4 by 17.6 by 84.11; Patrick H. Lynch of 118 Convent Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 267.11 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 32 and 26 by 83.1; Grant L. Nichol, owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $55,000.

Western Boulevard, east side, 50.11 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 90; John C. Burne of 102 West Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $75,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Lebanon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 47; Charles Bjorkegren of 2,148 Mapes Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $3,750.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.6; Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Gilbert Robinson, architect; cost, $22,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 89; Mrs. Sarah Harris of 126 East Ninety-fifth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $50,000.

Two Hundred and Second Street, 200 feet west of Briggs Avenue, for a two story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Anna Magri, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 80 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 41; Charles Reinschmidt, premises, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $3,000.

### Alterations.

No. 71 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; A. M. Edwards, owner; C. H. Fox, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 104 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a five-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Temple Bowdoin of 139 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Parish & Schroeder, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 26 Exchange Place, to a ten-story brick and steel office building; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, owner; B. L. Gilbert of 50 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,500.

No. 1,239 Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Frida Steurer of 172 Seventh Avenue owner; Emil Ginsburger, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 158 and 160 West Thirty-sixth Street, to two three-story brick dwellings; Theophile Klick, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,071 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Osborne, premises, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Bryant Avenue, southeast corner of Jennings Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. M. Boyd, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $900.

No. 237 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; L. Natelle of 237 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $800.

No. 28 Maiden Lane, to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; Henry Ruhnstruck of 303 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $300.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 14.

AVENUE A, or Pleasant Av, 425, w s, 16x66; Joel M. Marx to Gustave Feig.. 1

BRADHURST AV, 29, 17x60.3x16.6x67.9; Hendrika Buge to James V. Lawrence.. 1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, 30x137.8; Zenside V. Schullenberg to Carolina Boehm ..... 1

BROAD ST, 108, n w corner of Water St; Marie V. B. Robert, individually and as executrix, to Elizabeth N. Butler ..... 57,750

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; Louis Mendelsohn to John E. Simons and another ..... 1

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, n s, 83.8x50; Francis P. Kierst to Joseph W. Kierst.. 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft s of 170th St, runs s w 113.2x s 27.2x n w 25, (error;) Winslow E. Buzby to Abram L. Eisner.. 7,639

DELANCEY ST, 208, 25x75; Morris Morrison to Bernard Applebaum, ½ part .... 1

GOERCK ST, w s, Lot 33, map of A. Cannon, Corlears Hook, 25x100; Morris Jacobson to Louis Lese ..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x65.8x28x52; James C. Gaffney and wife to Hermann May ..... 7,500

LAIGHT ST, 1, and 396 and 398 Canal St; James S. Herrman, trustee, to Therese D. Browning ..... 41,250

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 91st St, 17.4x70; Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., to Mary Donovan and another ..... 500

LUDLOW ST, 109 and 111, w s, 40x87.6; Harris Maran and others to Marietta B. Bellows ..... 1

LOT 60, map of partition of land of William Adee; John S. Mapes and wife to George H. Schomburg and wife ..... 1,200

LOTS 104, 112, and 113, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Mark G. Holstein ..... 3,900

LOTS 87, 88, and 114, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to John S. O'Connor ..... 3,225

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 117th St, 201.10 ft to 118th St x70x irregular to 117th St x120; Benjamin Eichberg to William G. Van Riper ..... 100

MONROE ST, 332, s s, 22.5x70; Francis A. Findlay to Mary H. Brush ..... 1

MONROE ST, 161 to 167, n s, 185.10 ft w of Montgomery St, 99.6x100; also 442 East Houston St, 31.2x67.3; Abraham Stone and wife to Marcus Hoffberg, ½ part .... 1

MOTT AV, at s e corner of Lot A, map of Village of Mott Haven, runs w to Walton Av x n 21.8x e to Mott Av x s 22.9; Carolina Breidenbach to Carl J. Breidenbach ..... 1

MOTT AV, at s e corner of Lot A, map of Village of Mott Haven, runs w to Walton Av x n 21.8x e to Mott Av x s 22.9; Theodore Oppermann to Carl J. Breidenbach ..... 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 25.11x75; Henry Kropf, referee, to George W. Arthur ..... 21,750

SAXE AV, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x100; John Reinschmidt and wife to Aaron Hunter ..... 1

SILVER ST, n s, 100 ft w of Main St, 50x100; Henrietta F. Mead to Bernard H. Kelly ..... 2,500

## EXCURSIONS.

### NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
### REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
### For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 95,000,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 211 Mad. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamer. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—ST. AMELIA LEAVES
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. East 34th St. piers, 9.30, 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.3., 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 34th St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3.45, 5.30, 6.7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

### EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.
*SUNDAY, JULY 16th,*
Via LONG ISLAND R.R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50.
A special train (parlor car attached) will leave Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 8:25 A. M.; Hamilton Ave., (Bedford station,) 8:30 A. M., and East New York at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20 A. M. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Greenport with the
STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
Due at Newport, 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Newport, 5:15 P. M. Two full hours at Newport.
Tickets on sale Friday, July 14th, at 120, 950 and 1,313 Broadway, and foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; at L. I. City, and at 333 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, and at L. I. R. R. stations, in Brooklyn.
Table d'Hote Dinner and Music on Boat.
If the weather is stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

### MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes to 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

### ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning, 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

### WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALATIAL IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
### UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
### "CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, JULY 16, FROM PIER 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music. Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets and staterooms in advance at Pier 36.

### Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
### CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

### GRAND DAYLIGHT EXCURSION
TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
On every Monday during July and August the elegant steamer SHINNECOCK will make a daylight excursion through Long Island Sound, Plum Gut and Gardiner's Bay to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving New York, Pier 15, foot of Wall St., E. R., at 8 A. M., touching at Greenport about 3 P. M., (giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places,) and arriving at Sag Harbor about 4 P. M.
Returning leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M., Greenport 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Tuesday morning. Excursion tickets, $2.00.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
### ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St., 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip. 40c.
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

### COOK'S TICKETS
AND TOURS
FOR PARTIES AND INDIVIDUALS.
Europe—America—Round the World.
Nova Scotia, Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, Montreal, Lakes George and Champlain, etc. Special 11-day trip, Everything Included, $105.
Leaves Thursday next.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

### CONEY ISLAND
VIA
### CULVER ROUTE.
FROM FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET, N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes (on the even hour) from 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. Good service all other hours. Steam express trains connect with each boat; time, 30 minutes.
FOR SALE.
Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present them, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,008, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
ja21-1aw6mS Ancillary Administrator.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette A. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.
Whereas, Horace S. Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy1-1aw6wSa Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased, Ludwig Freyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy1-1aw6wSa Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je3-aw6wSa

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOHN A. DERAISMES, Sarah L. Wilson, John E. Lovett, John L. Brower, John L. Deraismes, Mark T. Lovett, Emma Baltazzi, Ada McFarlane, Marguerite L. Deraismes, Maria S. Wilson, Matilda M. Wilson, Henry A. Wilson, John A. Deraismes, as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and Eugene Gibney, as general guardian of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET L. DERAISMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally, to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John A. Deraismes as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, under said will, and also to show cause why the resignation of said John A. Deraismes as such Trustee should not be accepted and a new Trustee appointed in his place; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy1-1aw6wS Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899.—WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f4-1aw6mSa

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS ARONOWITZ, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Aronowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Joseph Coar of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Coar was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1899.

No. 1,239—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York, — in bankruptcy. — In the matter of CHARLES F. FESSENDEN and JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR, lately trading as FESSENDEN & NACHBOUR, bankrupts.
To the creditors of Charles F. Fessenden of the City and County of New York and Joseph F. Nachbour of Decatur, Ill., individually and as partners in the late firm of Fessenden & Nachbour, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1899, Charles F. Fessenden of the City and County of New York and Joseph F. Nachbour of Decatur, Ill., individually and as partners in the late firm of the said Fessenden & Nachbour, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of July, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 15th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR Z. GARFIELD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Isidor Z. Garfield of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isidor Z. Garfield was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MOSES F. GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Moses F. Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD N. HURLBUT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Edward N. Hurlbut, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 14, 1899.

No. 1,222—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER RODSTEIN, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Meyer Rodstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Rodstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 15th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SCHLESINGER, bankrupt.—No. 1,245.
To the creditors of Morris Schlesinger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Schlesinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 14th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAN SCHWARZKOPF, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Dan Schwarzkopf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Joseph Coar of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1899.

No. 1,230—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York, — in bankruptcy. — In the matter of CHARLES F. FESSENDEN and JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR, lately trading as FESSENDEN & NACHBOUR, bankrupts.
To the creditors of Charles F. Fessenden of the City and County of New York and Joseph F. Nachbour of Decatur, Ill., individually and as partners in the late firm of Fessenden & Nachbour, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1899, Charles F. Fessenden of the City and County of New York and Joseph F. Nachbour of Decatur, Ill., individually and as partners in the late firm of the said Fessenden & Nachbour, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of July, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 15th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARVEY L. PENCE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Harvey L. Pence of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harvey L. Pence was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIVINGSTON KEYES, (formerly known as W. J. D. KEYES,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,250.
To the creditors of Livingston Keyes, (formerly known as W. J. D. Keyes,) bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Livingston Keyes, (formerly known as W. J. D. Keyes,) of the County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. MACDONALD, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John J. Macdonald, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARVEY L. PENCE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Harvey L. Pence of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harvey L. Pence was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. TREMAINE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William B. Tremaine, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said William B. Tremaine was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1899.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT HOFFMAN, individually and as partner of the firm known as HOFFMAN & OEHNINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,188.
To the creditors of Robert Hoffman, individually, and as partner of the firm known as Hoffman & Oehninger, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Robert Hoffman, individually and as partner of the firm known as Hoffman & Oehninger, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEONARD F. PITKIN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Leonard F. Pitkin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, July 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS A. PRINCE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis A. Prince, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, July 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. RIESER and MARCUS KOHNER, individually and as members of the firm of RIESER & CO., bankrupts.—No. 1,244.
To the creditors of Henry J. Rieser and Marcus Kohner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Henry J. Rieser and Marcus Kohner were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 14, 1899.

No. 1,222—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER RODSTEIN, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Meyer Rodstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Rodstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

## J. C. SHEEHAN GOES TO LAW

### Carries His Fight for Election Officers Into the Courts.

### ORDER FROM JUSTICE STOVER

**D. F. McMahon and Police Board Must Show Cause Why Relief Asked For Should Not Be Granted.**

The controversy in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District reached an acute stage yesterday, when an order issued by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court was served upon Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and the Board of Police Commissioners, citing them to show cause on Tuesday why the relief asked for by John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader in the Ninth District, and who brings the action, should not be granted. This relief, in brief, is that Mr. McMahon be directed to authenticate the list of candidates for election officers for the district that Mr. Sheehan filed with him, and that the Police Commissioners be ordered to appoint such officers from this list. Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor and Chauncey S. Truax appear as counsel for Mr. Sheehan.

In his complaint Mr. Sheehan says that for the orderly and systematic transaction of its business the Democratic Party in this city "has adopted certain principles which by long usage and custom have become and now constitute the rules and regulations of said political party; that said rules and regulations are, by virtue of the primary election law, of full force and effect and binding in law and in equity upon said political party, its members, officers, committees, and all its agents and agencies."

It is further set forth that a party rule establishing the Assembly District as the unit of representation in the party's management is on file in the office of the custodian of primary records in the Bureau of Elections. The process of the selection of the various committees in the organization is then explained, and it is then declared that by ancient usage and custom the District Committees have the privilege of the selection of the members of the party who are to serve as election officers in their districts.

The complaint then alleges that in all the other Assembly districts of New York County the method of preparing and forwarding the required lists was identical with the method pursued under Mr. Sheehan's auspices in the Ninth Assembly District; that Chairman McMahon recognized the regularity of the methods and agencies in all said other Assembly districts by authenticating and filing the regular lists he received therefrom, but acted differently as to the Ninth District.

It is then alleged that no one in the Democratic organization in the Ninth District except John C. Sheehan, has claimed title to the office of executive member for the district, and that no one except Bernard Courtney has ever made claim to the title of Chairman of the District Committee. According to the party's custom, it is claimed, the official blanks for election officers were delivered to Mr. Sheehan by Chairman McMahon, and that the District Committee met on June 20 last and appointed a committee, which selected the names of men whom it desired made election officers, and that on June 24 Mr. Sheehan filed the list so made at the office of the Democratic Party.

It is then charged that Mr. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, failed and neglected to authenticate and file with the Police Board the list of election officers received from the duly constituted agencies of the party for the Ninth District, and that such omission was in flagrant defiance of his duties as prescribed by the usages and existing rules of the party and in open violation of his duties as imposed upon him by statute, and was "an unwarranted and inexcusable discrimination against the constituted agencies of the district."

Further on, the complainant avers that Mr. McMahon, "as an individual, and on his own personal responsibility, but wrongfully assuming to act in his official capacity, concocted a list of names for the Ninth District and gave it his official mark of authentication, and filed it with the Police Board, as if it were of legitimate origin." In doing this, the complainant declares, McMahon has "wantonly made a spurious list appear to be genuine, and has thereby worked a wrong upon the Police Board, and done an injury to the Democratic Party," and has, "by his personal assumption of organic power, and his misconduct generally as a party officer, departed from the usages of the party, and has assailed the party rights and privileges, and the political liberties" of its members.

The action is for a summary review of the matter, and is brought under Section 11 of the new primary law. This is the first time the law has been taken into the courts, and it may, therefore, be considered as a test as to how far it applies to political parties. Tammany Hall has no rules or regulations on file in the Bureau of Elections as has the Republican organization, hence the reference to the customs and usages of the party.

Mr. McMahon declined last night to discuss the suit, and the only comment that Frank J. Goodwin, Mr. Sheehan's rival for the leadership, would make was, "Now I'm sure we will win."

## PAPER BAG MANUFACTURERS.

**Annual Meeting of the United States Association in This City.**

The members of the United States Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association held their annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There are nine concerns in the association, and the daily output is between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bags.

When the Union Paper Bag Trust was organized the manufacturers outside the trust met and perfected an organization and made what they termed "a gentlemen's agreement," which, it is said, has been faithfully observed.

H. Winslow White of the Columbia Paper Bag Company, who is President of the association, said to a reporter: "We have had a fairly prosperous year. The schedule of prices arranged at the time of our organization has been faithfully maintained, and no changes have been made. The report of Treasurer Hugh McGinnis shows we are in a prosperous condition and have a comfortable balance in the treasury. We make what is known as the old-style flat bag. The concerns in the association are the Columbia of New York, Columbia of Baltimore, Hercules of Reading, Penn.; National of Bridgeport, Conn.; Universal of New Hope, Penn.; Warthe-Thomas Company of Middletown, Ohio; Elsas Paper Bag Company of New York, Continental of New York, the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Va., and the Atlanta Paper Company of Atlanta, Ga.

"We organized for self-protection, but thus far the trust has not yet sought to capture us so as to crowd the self-opening square 'S. O. S.' bags down the throats of consumers."

**Claim for Nursing Dismissed.**

The report of Hamilton Odell, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to pass upon the claim of Henrietta L'Hommedieu against the estate of George Ledger, for having nursed into physical health the woman whom Ledger subsequently married, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Odell dismisses the complaint, holding that recovery is barred by the statute of limitations, and that, besides, the evidence presented to him would not warrant him in giving judgment for the amount claimed against the estate. Ten years ago, the plaintiff alleged, she was asked by Ledger to take care of a woman named Ann Eliza Ryerson, who was in delicate health, and nurse her until she became well enough to marry him. If she succeeded in doing so she was to receive a sum of $5,000 and any expenses she incurred in her treatment of her patient.

**Old Steamboat Squad Re-established.**

The Police Board yesterday passed a resolution establishing a new precinct, to be known as the Eighty-first Precinct. It practically re-establishes the old steamboat squad, which used to have charge of the river front, but which was done away with in 1896. Policemen will be stationed at all piers of the North River front from Thirtieth Street down, and from the Battery to Gouverneur Slip, which will take in the new precinct. The new precinct will begin its regular business next Thursday, and will have a separate commander, probably Capt. Allaire, who used to command the old steamboat squad. The board is considering the advisability of establishing such precincts in Brooklyn and Queens.

## THE WILL OF MARY JOHNSON.

**Charitable Bequests Not Made Under Undue Influence Because Testatrix Was at Times Profane.**

The will of Mary Johnson, over which there was a prolonged contest before Surrogate Arnold, the evidence covering 1,175 typewritten pages, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Varnum, before whom it was brought, as Judge Arnold's successor. Mrs. Johnson was fifty-six years old when she died, on March 10, 1897. Her estate consisted of about $50,000 personalty and $500,000 realty. "She was a woman of fair intelligence," Surrogate Varnum says, "but of humble origin and little education and coarse manners and speech, who had emigrated from Ireland when quite young, and who seems, from the evidence, to have been from about the time of her arrival in this country indifferent, if not even hostile, in feeling toward nearly all her blood relatives, on account of the treatment she received from them when she came to the United States.

"There was, however, one exception, her brother, Stephen Lovejoy, who predeceased her, in 1893, and from whom she inherited the bulk, if not all, of her large fortune. Subsequent to his death, and on Feb. 14, 1895, she executed a will, which is substantially like that now presented for probate, except as to the residuary legatees and devisees, who are, however, in both wills charitable and religious corporations. The will now under consideration was executed April 25, 1896, and a codicil thereto on the day of her death, March 10, 1897. Legacies are given by the will to several Roman Catholic priests and to a number of relatives, friends, and servants, and the residue of the estate is given to the executors in trust, to convert into money and apply the same (including the proceeds of the real estate) to the payment of the legacies before referred to, as well as moneys subsequently specified, principally to Catholic charitable and religious societies.

"The residue is to go, one-third each to St. Joseph's Seminary and the Church of All Saints, and one-ninth each to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Protectory, and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. The Rev. James W. Power and Peter Condon were named as executors. The codicil makes several unimportant changes in the will, confirms a deed of real estate before given to Father Power, and then provides for the substitution of Daniel J. Quinlan in place of Peter Condon as executor. The probate of the will and codicil was contested by sundry of the heirs-at-law and next of kin of the deceased, upon the usual grounds, and the codicil alone by Peter Condon, the executor who was superseded by its provisions."

Surrogate Varnum says that, having carefully considered the voluminous evidence, he finds "that the testatrix had full testamentary capacity at the time the will was made, that it was executed in conformity to law, and was not executed under undue influence." He also finds that there was no satisfactory evidence of the abuse by Father Power or any one else of any confidential relations.

"The mere fact, moreover, that the testatrix was not considered a very devout or religious woman, that she sometimes indulged in profane and irreligious language, does not convince me that her charitable and religious bequests were made under any undue influence. It is a well-known fact that many people, and especially those in the same class in life to which the testatrix, by origin, education, and condition belonged, even though they may not themselves live up strictly to the teachings of their religion, are nevertheless strongly influenced in life and in any testamentary disposition that they may make, by their traditional or sentimental associations with the Church in which they have been brought up, and especially in cases of testatmentary disposition where there are none of their own kith and kin in whom they are especially interested, which was certainly the fact in the case now under consideration."

The Surrogate finds that the codicil was not executed under undue influence, and says the testimony reveals reasons quite sufficient, in his judgment, for the change made by the testatrix in one of her executors. "The question of testamentary capacity is more serious in this case than in that of the will, as the codicil was executed on the day of Mrs. Johnson's death. Learned experts on each side give diametrically opposite opinions, as usual, as to the probability of her testamentary capacity, in view of her bodily ailments.

"I am of opinion, after very careful consideration of their views, and of the other testimony, as to the conversations and actions of the testatrix on that day, that she was quite in possession of all her faculties and understood perfectly and was quite competent to understand the action she was taking."

## INTEREST IN A TAX DECISION.

**Justice Thomas Denies Claim of Immunity Advanced by Executors.**

A decision was rendered by Justice Edward B. Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, which will be interesting to all estates affected by the provisions of the Federal inheritance tax law, and which, it is thought, may facilitate a final decision as to the constitutionality of the law. The action was brought by the executors of the estate of Edwin F. Knowlton, in which a tax on about $2,500,000 is involved. Collector of Internal Revenue Moore was made defendant in the suit, which was for the recovery of $42,000 Government taxes on the estate, the payment of which he compelled. The estate claims that the inheritance tax was a direct tax, the same as the income tax, which has been declared unconstitutional.

Justice Thomas decided that the complaint was insufficient; that the tax was not a direct tax, but an excise tax. He dismissed the complaint with costs. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

## LEGAL NOTES.

LEVY UPON COUNTY MONEYS.—When Mr. Flummerfelt, Treasurer of Kittas County, Washington, sent moneys to the Chemical Bank, in this city, for payment of interest upon coupon bonds of the county, payable at the bank, the fund was levied upon under an attachment, secured by Frank Van Horn in a suit against the county. Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court was asked to set aside the attachment and the levy, it being claimed that the defendant, while capable of being sued, could only be impleaded in actions brought within its own State, and that at any rate these moneys having been raised by the levy of a special tax, for payment of interest on the outstanding bonds of the county, and were treated as constituting a fund specially pledged for that purpose, were not subject to levy. Justice Beekman has decided that, though the question was not free from doubt, the right to sue the defendant, a right created for the benefit of the debtor, may be exercised by him in the courts of this State. With the right to sue here, the plaintiff had also the right to apply for an attachment, and the papers upon which the writ was granted being sufficient to sustain it, Justice Beekman denied the motion to vacate it. The court holds, however, that this money not being the property of the county, in any private or proprietary sense, but having been acquired by it for a public purpose, in the exercise of its political powers, it was not subject to levy. "The fund in question," Justice Beekman says, "held as it is by the bank, as the agent of the defendant, is still, in contemplation of law, in the treasury of the county." The motion to vacate the levy was therefore granted.

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FRANCHISE TAX.—The Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company purchased real estate between September, 1867, and February, 1873, for which it issued $750,000 of capital stock. The company held its real estate, mainly leasing it for racing purposes, until June, 1895, when it was condemned and appropriated by New York City for aqueduct purposes. The condemnation proceedings resulted in an award, made July 17, 1896, which, with interest, was paid Jan. 1, 1897, amounting to $1,106,630.89. The company subsequently made no use of the property and did no business except such as was incident to its corporate organization, and distributed the greater portion of the award among its stockholders. It retained a balance of $27,989.75, and reduced its capital stock from 7,500 shares to 250 shares. The Controller, after an investigation, assumed that the amount distributed among its stockholders in excess of $750,000 was a dividend, and imposed a tax for the year ending Nov. 1, 1897, upon a dividend of 17½ per cent., making the tax $3,281.25. The Third Appellate Division, on a writ of certiorari, held that the Controller was not justified in that course, and the tax was reduced to $63.75, being upon the actual cash value of the company's 250 shares.

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COW CARCASSES FOR CANNING.—In the Summer of 1895 Loren A. and Orin Fletcher, who were engaged at Champion, N. Y., in farming and dealing in live stock, contracted to sell and deliver to the Jacob Dold Packing Company, engaged at Buffalo in packing and canning meat, 2,000 cows known as "canners," for 2½ cents a pound for carcasses and the market value for the hides. On the trial of an action by the Fletchers against the company for breach of the contract, evidence was given of the average weight of 863 "canners," which the plaintiff purchased for delivery under the contract, before the defendant refused to perform, coupled with evidence that they intended to and could purchase the remainder of the "canners" in the same locality. Judgment given for the plaintiff was affirmed on appeal by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Follett, that this evidence was sufficient to constitute a basis on which the jury might estimate the weight of the 2,000 canners, in order to assess the plaintiff's damages. A letter written during the existence of the contract by the defendant, stating that it was paying but 2 cents per pound for "canners," was held to be competent, when offered in evidence by the plaintiff, upon the question of market value at that time.

## DEVERY'S AHEARN ACT CLAIM.

**Will Be Argued on Monday with the Stephenson Case—Twelve Additional Claims Filed.**

Chief William S. Devery's claim for compensation under the Ahearn act came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Bischoff, in the shape of an application to compel the Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the City of New York, to show cause why a referee should not be appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into his claim, which amounts to $15,475.04. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly asked for an adjournment until Monday, when he said the motion in the Stephenson case, which involved the constitutionality of the law, would be argued. He said he looked on the Devery case as a good test case, and it would be an advantage to argue both cases together.

Abram I. Elkus, on behalf of Chief Devery, asked that the referee be at once appointed. He said he could have had the referee appointed in Special Term, Part II., of the court, on an ex parte application, and without any notice to the Corporation Counsel "We did not wish to do so," Mr. Elkus said, "because we desired the counsel for the city to be in full possession of every step we were about to take, for our demand is so fair and reasonable that it can hardly be contested.

"If this is to be made a test case, it can be tested just as well by allowing the referee to be appointed, and I will guarantee that we take no proceedings whatever before him until the Corporation Counsel has appealed from your order and obtained a decision on the question."

Mr. Connoly objected to any such order, and again asked for an adjournment until Monday. Justice Bischoff granted the Corporation Counsel's application.

Twelve additional claims under the act were filed in the office of Controller Coler yesterday. Among them was that of Arthur J. McQuade, for $28,271.69, who was a member of the "boodle" Board of Aldermen of 1884. McQuade's is the largest claim yet made against the city under this act.

In his demand on the Controller for payment of the claim, McQuade, through his counsel, John Foley, sets forth that he expended in counsel fees $18,131.69, divided as follows: Benjamin F. Tracy, $3,500; R. S. Newcombe, $6,591.69; Thomas F. Grady, $540, and John Foley and others, $7,500. He asks $10 a day for 275 days of his own time which he used in preparing for trial and discussing his affairs with his counsel. He also demands $1,200 for the expenses of his private bookkeeper, in visiting him while in prison in Sing Sing, and wants $2,000 for the expenses of his second trial at Ballston Spa.

McQuade was indicted and convicted of bribery in connection with the granting of the franchise for the Broadway street railway, and was sentenced to a term of ten yearsr in Sing Sing. After he had served nearly two years of his term, he secured a new trial, which, on his demand for a change of venue, took place at Ballston Spa. This second trial resulted in an acquittal.

The other claims filed were those of Michael J. McManus, $1,500; George Blonk, $600; James Tucker, $600—all policemen dismissed from the force and reinstated by the courts; Anna C. Cary, a matron in the Health Department, $127.71; Walter Lake, an examiner in the Department of Charities, $231.06; John T. Eagen, a storekeeper in the Department of Charities, $1,015.77; William O. Payne, an Inspector in the Department of Water Supply, $376.50; Frank M. Reynolds, also an Inspector in the Department of Water Supply, $208.50; Charles Cook, a surveyor in the Fire Department, $491.66; Albert W. Baillie, an oil collector in the Fire Department, $474.80, and Owen Egan, same occupation, $456.67.

## POLICEMAN DUGGAN ACCUSED.

**First Charge Against an Officer Growing Out of Mazet Testimony.**

The first charge against a policeman growing out of the testimony before the Mazet investigating committee has been made against Policeman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station. Duggan is accused by Mrs Bridget Sheedy of 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He was formerly a Roundsman, but was reduced.

In the affidavit made by Mrs. Sheedy she states that on April 15 of last year Duggan told her he could get her husband, Roger, appointed on the force for $300 through a man named Hart, who, she says he told her, is a brother-in-law of Commissioner York. Mrs. Sheedy said that Duggan called again soon after that and told her it would cost her $400 to have her husband appointed.

She said that on May 18 she drew $400 and met her husband and Duggan at Sixty-third Street and Columbus Avenue. At the suggestion of Duggan, she goes on to state, she handed the money to her husband. The two men went to a house on Sixty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and she waited. When they returned she says Duggan told her that "that was the best investment she had ever made."

President York of the Police Board said that charges had been preferred against Duggan on the affidavit of Mrs. Sheedy and that the trial would begin Monday. The charge against Duggan is conduct unbecoming an officer.

President York said that he has no brother-in-law. He stated that the attention of the board had been drawn to the testimony in the Mazet inquiry in which Duggan was concerned, and the board had sent for Mrs. Sheedy.

## WANTS DEAD MAN REINSTATED.

**Administrator of T. P. Doane's Estate Seeks Arrears of Salary.**

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, was asked yesterday to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus to restore a dead man to his position of surveyor in the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department. The dead man is Thomas P. Doane, and application was made in behalf of his brother, William Doane, who is administrator of the estate of the decedent.

Thomas P. Doane passed a civil service examination during Mayor Strong's administration and was appointed a surveyor. He was removed by Commissioner Scannell on Sept. 14, 1898. He at once brought proceedings in the Supreme Court for his restoration on the ground that he had been illegally removed. His application for a mandamus was denied by Justice Kellogg, and the Appellate Division confirmed Justice Kellogg's ruling. The case was brought to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision of the courts below.

While the case was pending in the Court of Appeals, and before the decision of that tribunal had been announced, Doane died on Jan. 11 last. The proceedings on his behalf were then dropped, but after his brother was appointed as his administrator the action was revived in his name, with the view of compelling the city to pay him the arrears of salary due to the decedent from the time of his removal to the date of his death.

The application was opposed by the Corporation Counsel, who contended that Doane could not recover any arrears of salary. Justice Bischoff took the matter under advisement.

**Ready to Move the Big Dry Dock.**

Six tugs will at 5 o'clock this morning begin the task of moving the big sectional dry dock from Rutgers Slip to the Erie Basin. The work of removal will be in the hands of Hazard & Brainerd. Capt. Linnekin, Superintendent of the Sectional Dry Dock Company, denied the story that the city had bought the dock. He said the company would continue to operate it at its new moorings.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of Cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.


# True Economy

**The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cost many times this in doctors' bills.**

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Royal Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is deleterious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.


## THE MOLINEUX CASE.

**It Is Said There Is Much Friction Between the Grand Jury and the District Attorney's Office.**

The Grand Jury held a three hours' session yesterday, half an hour of which was devoted to a discussion of the evidence of the handwriting experts called Thursday before the jury in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams. More witnesses in the case will be called to testify at Monday's session.

It is reported that there is considerable friction in relation to the case between the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury, and that the Grand Jury on Thursday took the initiative in summoning witnesses to testify, in the face of the statement from the District Attorney's office that the case would not be formally presented until yesterday. While the evidence of the witnesses summoned by direct request of the Grand Jury was being considered, it is said, an assistant in the District Attorney's office appeared before the Grand Jury and informed it that it was considering the matter illegally. The reply of the jury, it is understood, was that consultation would be had with some Justice of the Special Sessions as to whether it was illegally considering the case.

District Attorney Gardiner, when asked whether there was friction between his office and the Grand Jury did not reply directly, but answered that when the case was over the public would be given to understand fully why the District Attorney had necessarily to observe secrecy in the matter. It is said in this connection that the Grand Jury has taken pains strictly to enjoin the District Attorney's office from giving out to the press or elsewhere any of the developments in the case until final action has been taken. It is also said that the District Attorney has asked the assistance of the Central Office detectives in guarding the Grand Jury room and witnesses and other persons connected with the case from coming in contact with representatives of the press or outsiders. Chief McClusky had a long consultation with Mr. Gardiner yesterday, which it was understood was upon this question, made necessary because of what the District Attorney thought was a premature publication of the Grand Jury's doings in the case Thursday.

In the case of Chaplain Monroe of the Tombs, whose dismissal the District Attorney asked because he wrote a letter stating his belief in Molineux's innocence, it is believed that the explanation forwarded to the District Attorney Thursday closes the incident, as Mr. Monroe was admitted to the Tombs yesterday without question.

## UNDERGROUND CREEK FOUND.

**Discovered Twenty Feet Below Surface at McCready Building Site.**

In excavating for the foundation of the McCready fourteen-story office building, on the southeast corner of Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, the employes of John F. O'Rourke came upon the bed of a well-defined creek at a depth of twenty feet below the surface of the roadway. There was little water in it, and Foreman Wolven, while ignorant of the name of the stream, said it ran due west, and, crossing Minetta Lane, emptied into the North River. Eighteen caissons will be placed in the excavation, and two of these are already in position.

In excavating for the Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard house, on Fifth Avenue, some years ago, workmen for the same firm suddenly struck a portion of a pond of deep water thirty feet below the surface.

## ACCIDENT TO A BRIDGE TRAIN.

**Axle of a Motor Car Breaks and Causes Excitement.**

Traffic on the bridge was delayed during the rush hours yesterday morning by the breaking of an axle of one of the motor cars. The car was drawing a train out of the Brooklyn terminal. The car jumped the rails, bumping over the beams and stretchers a distance of about forty feet.

The train was crowded with passengers, who became greatly excited, but no one was injured. The track and cable pulleys were considerably damaged. A shuttle train was run on one track, and the disabled car was pulled back to the yard.

**Car Run by Compressed Air.**

Announcement was made by officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday that at an early hour of the morning a car operated by compressed air was dispatched from the power house, at Twenty-fourth Street and North River, to Twenty-third Street, east to Broadway, to South Ferry, and return. The car, it was said, was sent on schedule time, with but a single charge. This is the longest trip ever made in this city by an air-propelled vehicle, the Metropolitan officials say.

**New Savings Bank President.**

Peter A. Welch of the Produce Exchange firm of Welch & Welch has been elected President of the New York Savings Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Mr. Welch is identified with several other financial organizations, among them the Greenwich Bank, of which he is a Director. The New York Savings Bank was established in 1854. Its assets to-day are over $16,000,000, with a surplus of $2,179,877.97.

## TWO HURT BY BROADWAY CARS.

**Almost at the Same Minute a Man and a Boy Were Caught Between Platforms of Cable Vehicles.**

George Coster, cashier of the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, 82 John Street, and Frank Furst, fifteen years old, a messenger, were injured by Broadway cable cars yesterday afternoon—one at John Street, the other at Cortlandt, within a block of each other—as the result of the same combination of circumstances and almost within a minute of each other. In neither case was the accident fatal. Coster suffered a severe gash in the right leg and a bad bruise on the thigh, while Furst escaped with a slight abrasion of the left leg and a general shaking up.

The two accidents, coming so close together, both in point of time and of place, created much excitement in Broadway, and police reserves were summoned to disperse the crowd.

The accidents happened indirectly as the result of a broken strand on the southbound track of the cable system, which parted about 1:20 o'clock. This caused a blockade on the down-town track practically from Fourteenth Street to the Battery. At a few minutes after 2 o'clock one of the cars at Spring Street caught the "live" cable, and commenced to push the cars ahead of it toward the Battery. As fast as the cars were caught up with they were pushed along, until nearly thirty cars were in an unbroken line. The line of cars had reached John Street and was just about to pick up another car ahead when Mr. Coster attempted to pass between the first car and the car ahead. He was caught between the two, and was thrown to the ground. He quickly rose, however, when it was seen that blood was streaming from an ugly wound in his right leg. Dr. Baily of the Hudson Street Hospital bandaged the wound.

In the meantime the line of cars had been shoved down to the next street—Cortlandt—where, in endeavoring to pass between the cars as Coster had done, young Furst was injured. He also was attented to by Dr. Baily. Later both Coster and Furst were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and afterward taken home. Mr. Coster, who is about forty-five years old, lives at 821 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Furst at 965 Third Avenue.

No arrests were made. The block was relieved at about 2:30 o'clock.

## CAR WRECKS A FUNERAL COACH.

**Three Persons Hurt at Third Avenue and Thirty-second Street.**

The mourners' coach of an Italian funeral was wrecked in collision with a cable car yesterday morning at Thirty-second Street and Third Avenue. Three persons were injured, none of them seriously.

The funeral was that of Antonio Cotrina, late of 176 Seventh Avenue, and consisted of a hearse and several coaches. The hearse had crossed the tracks, and the first coach, which contained the widow, Mrs. Rosina Cotrina; Dominico Raymond of 165 Chrystie Street, and three children of Mrs. Cotrina, was close to it.

Just as the coach got on the track a northbound cable car struck it and dashed it up against an elevated road pillar, badly smashing it. When the inmates were taken from the wreck Raymond was found to have received a contusion of the left knee and some other bruises. Mrs. Cotrina's left arm was bruised, and one of her children had a cut over the left eye.

Dr. Holden of Bellevue dressed their injuries, and they returned home, the funeral proceeding to Calvary Cemetery without them. Policeman Byrnes arrested the driver of the carriage and the gripman of the car. When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court each one blamed the other. They were discharged.

**Dr. Baldwin May Be Insane.**

Dr. Charles S. Baldwin, the dentist, of 233 West Fifty-first Street, who charged John T. Ramsay, a truckman, of 104 East Twenty-first Street, with throwing chlorine gas in the air in Madison Square Park Thursday night and choking him, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, together with Ramsay and George H. Booth of 557 West Twenty-seventh Street, the corroborating witness, all of whom were arrested by Officer Burke of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Magistrate Olmstead dismissed the case, saying that even if chlorine gas had been released no offense was committed, as it was not a deadly poison. Dr. Baldwin was committed by the Magistrate on complaint of Ramsay for examination as to his sanity.

**To Talk on Reform.**

The Sunday night conference on "Practical Sociology" at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, will continue its review of the Buffalo Conference on Reform to-morrow evening. The special speakers will be Elitwzed Pomeroy, the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, and Mr. Straubel.

**Thomas L. James Going Abroad.**

Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, will sail for Europe on the White Star Liner Majestic Aug. 25. Mr. James will be absent from the city about six weeks. During his stay abroad he will visit places of interest in England and Wales.

## MR. STALKER AS A LIFE SAVER.

**The Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank Rescues Three Men from Drowning.**

Edwin J. Stalker, Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank, returned to duty yesterday after a short vacation at Amityville, L. I. His outing gained him an adventure in which he, his wife and son, and two other lads saved three lives at no small risk to themselves.

Mr. Stalker owns a stanch catboat, The Joker, and on Thursday the crew and passengers consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Stalker, their son Glen, sixteen years old; Clarence Hutchinson, seventeen, son of Henry G. Hutchinson, President of the Brooklyn Bank, and Eugene Harrison, fifteen years old.

The wind was variable and squally, and at times the boat required very careful handling. On the run home Mr. Stalker saw a catboat a couple of miles away, which was sailed in a fashion that was dangerous in such squally weather. Suddenly she went over and did not right, and it was plain that there had been an accident and that succor was needed. Mr. Stalker hesitated about placing his wife and the two boys not of his family in danger, and so sounded them on their wishes in regard to the captized craft. All urged him to get to the boat as quickly as he could, and he accordingly began to beat up the channel in the Great South Bay to reach them. It took one hour to do this, and for half that time three men who yelled despairingly while they clung to the boat which was on her beams end, were in sight. Mr. Stalker, owing to the treacherous character of the wind, had to run clear of the wreck, then run down to it and drop anchor so as to let his catboat swing and drop down to those in peral. The second attempt was successful, the three men being hauled over the stern of The Joker.

The men, who were nearly exhausted when rescued, were two farm hands from Farmingdale and a friend from New York.

Many friends of Mr. Stalker called at the Chase Bank yesterday and congratulated him on his success as a lifesaver. His act, it is said, will be officially recognized, while he claims as much credit for his wife and the three lads as for himself.

## JERSEY CITY'S SCHOOLS.

**Education Board Fearful Lest Needed Appropriations Be Withheld.**

Members of the Board of Education of Jersey City allege that the Board of Finance in its efforts to bring the tax rate down to $28.30 per $1,000 for the new fiscal year, proposes to curtail the appropriation for schools to an extent that will impair their efficiency. At a meeting of the School Directors, held Thursday night, President Mulvaney said the estimate of the School Board in the matter of repairs, &c., had been sent in on May 21, but that the first action taken by the Board of Finance in the matter was on July 5, when the board appointed a man to decide what repairs were necessary. Mr. Mulvaney objected to the selection for the reason that the man chosen was a good mason, but knew nothing about building trades.

All the Directors indorsed the statements made by President Mulvaney, and the board finally adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the Board of Finance and demanding the appointment of an architect.

**Distilling Company Begins Business.**

The Distilling Company of America, whose capital is $125,000,000, and which is a merger of the American Spirits Manufacturing, Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse, Spirits Distributing Company, and Standard Distilling and Distributing Companies, began business yesterday at 100 Broadway in the offices of the State Trust Company, with which it deposited $1,500,000. It was officially announced that under the deposit agreement the plan of merger was acquiesced in by a minimum of 80 per cent. and a maximum of 95 per cent. of stock deposits. It was also announced that at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon the company paid for the Hamilis Distilling Company of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Permanent directors and officers of the Distilling Company will be elected next week.

**Commission Merchant Found Dead.**

John Buckwell, a commission merchant at 28 Harrison Street, was found dead in his bed, at the Star Hotel, 316 Greenwich Street, yesterday afternoon. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Mr. Buckwell leaves a sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Buckwell, at Galway, N. Y., which was his home until about forty years ago, when he came to this city to embark in business.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine Supplement of to-morrow will contain among other features these: Full-page portrait, with accompanying sketch, of former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the Trust Company of America; some notable examples of the sculpture of Augustus Lukeman; photographs of a typical gypsy encampment near New York; illustrations of some of the principal telescopes and observatories now in existence, together with portraits of celebrated astronomers; types of Puerto Rican criminals; portraits of J. Walter Earle, new President of the American Society in London; the Rev. C. Campbell Walker, rector of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; Edward Orton, Professor of Geology in the Ohio State University, and others; latest portrait of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; portraits of Sarah Bernhardt and other theatrical celebrities; picture of the crack crew of the Lone Star Club and double-page pictures of the Columbia and Defender during the recent races.—Adv.

To-day's picture symbolizes three ideas:
Stores cool and refreshing.
Wide open only till 12.
Clothing for any boy or man needing clothes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

**For Nervous Exhaustion**
there is no remedy equal to
**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
4 & 9 P. M. PRIMROSE AND DOCKSTADER'S
MINSTREL CARNIVAL.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Cooled by Iced Air! Mat. To-day! One Adm. price to all shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 People!
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists!
& "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

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MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.
MATINEE TO-DAY! MATINEE TO-DAY!
THE CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!
"Audacious"! "Dainty"! "Tuneful"! "Ludicrous"!
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Roof To-night! Lederer's Roof Festival!

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66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
40 MUSICIANS, RAIN OR SHINE, 25c. and 50c.

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110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
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Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace, 42 St, B'y. & 7 Av
VICTORIA Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y.
ROOF GARDEN In Case of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M. THE GREAT KARA.
GILMORE & LEONARD. FAVOR & SINCLAIR.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.—McIntyre & Heath, Caron & Herbert, Jess Dandy, EVG'S, 8:30. and 10 Big Acts. Gen'l Adm., 25c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.


THE TURF.


BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M. Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

Racing Express Trains
via Kings County "L" will run through from BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BRIGHTON EVERY 15 MIN. On race days between 12:15 and 2:15 P. M. Time, 30 minutes. Stops only at City Hall, Brooklyn.
Also via 5TH AV. "L" LINE and CULVER ROAD Electric Elevated Train Service. Take SEA VIEW Road to race track.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.


## STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

**Erastus Wiman Says Freightage on Flour Is Exorbitant.**

The State Commerce Commission appointed to inquire into the falling off of the commerce at the Port of New York held another meeting at the Produce Exchange yesterday. The Commissioners present were Charles A. Schieren, who presided; C. C. Shayne, Alexander R. Smith, and Hugh Kelly.

President Burgess of the International Elevating Company was called to the stand, but Lawyer Dyckman interposed and said he represented the witness. He said that the supoena calls for books that would fill a truck and for information that would take years to compile. "I think time would be saved," said Mr. Dyckman, "if the suggestion I made to the counsel for the commission were adopted."

B. L. Fairchild, counsel to the commission, said that he had been invited to visit the offices of the

# The New York Times.

## SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.


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**The New York Times,**
Saturday Edition, with
**Review of Books and Art,**
$1 Per Year.


### Topics of the Week.

The London Bible Society has begun to publish in its magazine the letters which passed between George Borrow and the society, and which Dr. Knapp failed to secure for his "Life of George Borrow," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. These letters are particularly interesting as they are said to disprove Dr. Knapp's dicta. It now seems that the conjecture that Joseph John Gurney first introduced Borrow to the Bible Society is wrong. It was the Rev. Francis Cunningham of Lowestoft. In the Rev. Mr. Cunningham's letter of introduction Borrow is thus described: "He is independent in circumstances, of no very exactly defined denomination of Christians, but I think of certain Christian principle. I shall make more inquiry about him and see him again. Next week I propose to meet him in London, and I could wish that you should see him, and, if you please, take him under your charge for a few days. He is the middle order of society, and a very producible person." Borrow was communicated with and negotiations followed which ended in his employment by the society.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will present in book form some time this month "The Reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe," which has for some months formed an engaging feature of The Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. C. F. Kenyon, a friend of Mr. Hall Caine, rises to explain the remarkable parallel between the passage in "The Christian" and a passage in Swift noted in these columns last week. Mr. Kenyon writes: "Mr. Caine acknowledged to his readers through the medium of interviews, &c., that he had used freely extracts from books, newspapers, diaries, letters, and many other quite legitimate sources of information for the purpose of making his book as true and lifelike as possible." This explains the "coincidence," of course, but it would seem that the author owes some explanation to the readers of "The Christian," who are not perusers of interviews. Even a more remarkable "coincidence" has been noted in Mr. Baring-Gould's "John Herring," published in 1883. This novel is said to be nothing less than an English adaptation of Maurus Jokai's romance "Az Aramy Ember," ("Timar's Two Worlds.") Like Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Baring-Gould is silent. Possibly some one familiar will arise to explain away this "coincidence" also.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured the American rights to "A Son of the State," by William Pett Ridge, and to "Romance of King Ludwig II. of Bavaria," by Frances A. Gerard, which will be published in the early Autumn. Mr. Ridge, like the writer of "No. 5 John Street," has drawn upon the lowest stratum of London society for the hero of his story, who is a "ward," so to speak, of charitable institutions. Mr. Ridge wrote "Mordemly," which was published in America under the title of "By order of the Magistrate." Miss Gerard has written "Angelica Kauffman" and "Picturesque Dublin." Her new novel treats of the romantic and tragic life of the mad King of Bavaria, who as a patron of Wagner was the original promoter of the composer's great music dramas as produced at the theatre in Baireuth.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, author of "A History of the United States Navy," has just completed for D. Appleton & Co. "A History of American Privateers." The importance of the theme is emphasized by the value of the prizes and cargoes captured by American privateers in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. In the latter war it is interesting to note that, while 517 privateers were afloat, there were only 23 warships in the United States Navy. In the Revolution the difference was still more marked. The author bases his narrative on forgotten monographs, the records of societies, unpublished logbooks, and data drawn from descendants of noted privateersmen.

The custom of multiple reviewing as indulged in by several literary critics in London is not the only grievance that the British author has against his "censor"—in the Latin sense. Mr. Andrew Lang, in writing in the current number of Longman's, points out a grievance which certainly seems evident enough in literary criticism, not only in England, but in this country as well. He writes: "The funniest way of reviewers is when criticising one book to disparage another book before it is published." Mr. Lang then proceeds to particularize. This method of criticism must certainly seem unjust, especially to a modest author. It is a contest between prophecy and fact, in which the author as the natural referee can have no possible share in the decision.

One cannot help wishing that there were two Mr. Rudyard Kiplings, one to tell the world the story of the feelings of an author who has hitherto lived in decent privacy, and now finds himself in his own country made the subject of advertisements disguised as "reading matter." It is enough to give him something infinitely worse than pneumonia to find half a column in the London daily papers describing his mustache, his eyebrows and his traveling costume, his servant, his children, their clothes and their manners; his wife and her manner; and, again, himself and his manner, and his long briarwood pipe, the whole a mere framework for the name of his publisher, and a song of praise for the publisher's brilliant success in keeping the American reporter away from Mr. Kipling. There are worse fates for a man than to fall into the hands of the American reporter. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner hints at one of them in "That Fortune." Mr. Kipling will know many of them soon, and—what is he going to do about "it," as the spider said to the fly.

A curious symposium has just been presented in La Revue Blanche of Paris. It deals with Hamlet's physical proportions, apropos of a recent duel fought over Sarah Bernhardt's interpretation of the melancholy Dane. Max Nordau leads the list. To him Hamlet was red-haired, clean-shaven, "stout, short, and thirty"; he was also a great drinker. M. Louis Esnault defines him as "tall, stooping, fair, and eighteen." Signora Diligenti declares him to have been "fair, fat, and twenty-five," while Mme. Rachilde loves to think of him as "small, dark, subtle, and ugly, with the experience of sixty Summers—or less."

Mme. Thérèse Blanc, the accomplished Frenchwoman, who in the literary world is known as Th. Bentzon, has translated into French Mr. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy." She declines to recognize the descriptive truth of this title and calls her book, "Un Ecolier Américain." The title page states that this is "a book honored with the indorsement of the Minister of Public Instruction, adopted for school and popular libraries, and selected by the City of Paris for distribution as a prize." The story has reached the fourth impression in Paris.

## NEW BYRON LETTERS.

### Over 100 in Mr. Prothero's Third Volume—Several to His Wife Before Marriage—One From Scott.*

Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, in his third volume of "The Works of Lord Byron," presents many letters which have never before been published. The period embraced is between January, 1814, and November, 1816. There are not less than 233 letters, of which 118 are new.

How did Byron make Miss Milbanke's acquaintance? Was the volatile Lady Caroline Lamb the medium? It seems that Lady Caroline had given the critical Lord Byron some of Miss Milbanke's verses to read. He was not apparently flattered, for he wrote: "You will say as much of this to Miss M. as you think proper. I have no desire to be better acquainted with Miss Milbanke. She is too good for a fallen spirit to know, and I should like her more if she were less perfect." But possibly the young lady's coolness excited his curiosity, for such a woman as was Miss Milbanke Byron had not met. Anyhow, the two knew one another before long, and at once there was gossip—a poet was to marry a rich heiress. But the course of true love did not run smooth.

There was mutual indifference. There were estrangements. Byron liked to paint himself as a wicked man, and this naturally alarmed the decorous young lady. There is a letter of Byron's to Miss Milbanke of Aug. 25, 1813, which shows great coolness and circumspection on his part. The letter begins:

I am honored with your letter, which I wish to acknowledge immediately. Before I endeavor to answer it, allow me—briefly as possible—to advert to the circumstances which occurred last Autumn. Many years had occurred since I had seen any woman with whom there appeared to me a prospect of rational happiness. I now saw but one, to whom, however, I had no pretensions—or, at least, too slight for even the hope of success. It was, however, said that your heart was disengaged, and it was on that ground that Lady Melbourne undertook to ascertain how far I might be permitted to cultivate your acquaintance, on the chance (a slender one I allow) of improving it into friendship and ultimately to a still kinder sentiment. In her zeal on my behalf—friendly and pardonable as it was—she in some degree exceeded my intention when she made the more direct proposal, which yet I do not regret, except in so far as it appeared presumptuous on my part. That this is the truth you will allow, when I tell you that it was not till lately that I mentioned to her that I thought she had unwittingly committed me a little too far in the expectation that so abrupt an overture would be received. But I stated this casually in conversation, and without the least feeling of irritation toward her or pique against yourself. Such was the result of my first and nearest approach to that altar, to which, in the state of your feelings, I should only have led another victim. When I say the first, it may perhaps appear irreconcilable with some circumstances in my life, to which I conceive you allude in part of your letter. But such is the fact. I was then too young to marry, tho' not to love; but this was the first direct or indirect approach ever made on my part to a permanent union with any woman, and in all probability it will be the last.

It certainly does not read nicely, inasmuch as Byron intimates that he might have been inveigled into marriage by Lady Milbanke, but then he warms up at the conclusion in this manner: "I must be candid with you on the score of friendship. It is a feeling toward you with which I cannot trust myself. I doubt whether I could help loving you."

There was a reply, for, in a week or so afterward, Byron writes again, and to us this particular letter has a cynical tone. Miss Milbanke had written on the emptiness of life; that is, with such a partner as Byron intimated he was:

After all, bad as it is, it has its agrémens. The great object of life is sensation—to feel that we exist, even though in pain. It is this "craving void" which drives us to gaming, to battle, to travel, to intemperate but keenly felt pursuits of any description, whose principal attraction is the agitation inseparable from their accomplishment. I am but an awkward dissembler; as my friend you will bear with my faults.

The conclusion of this letter is:

When you can spare an instant I shall, of course, be delighted to hear from you; but do not let me encroach for a moment on better avocations.

On Sept. 26 Byron writes again, a long letter this time. Evidently Miss Milbanke was interested in him. "De l'intérêt c'est l'amour," says a French maxim. The lady had evidently been asking him some questions of a personal kind. His reply is:

On my return to town I find some consolation for having left a number of pleasant people in your letter—the more so as I begun to doubt if I should ever receive another. You ask me some questions, and, as they are about myself, you must pardon the egotism into which my answers must betray me. I am glad that you know any "good deed" that I am supposed ever to have blundered upon, simply because it proves that you have not heard me invariably ill spoken of.

*THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Illustrations. Letters and Journals, Vol. III. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. John Murray.

If true, I am sufficiently rewarded by a short step toward your good opinion. You don't like my "restless" doctrines—I should be very sorry if you did; but I can't stagnate nevertheless. If I must sail, let it be on the ocean no matter how stormy; anything but a dull cruise on a land lake without ever losing sight of the same insipid shores by which it is surrounded. * * * I now come to a subject of your inquiry which you must have perceived I always hitherto avoided—an awful one—"Religion." I was bred in Scotland among Calvinists in the first part of my life, which gave me a dislike to that persuasion. Since that period I have visited the most bigoted and credulous of countries—Spain, Greece, Turkey. As a spectacle the Catholic is more fascinating than the Greek or the Moslem; but the last is the only believer who practices the precepts of his prophet to the last chapter of his creed. My opinions are quite undecided. I may say so sincerely, since, when given over at Patras in 1810, I rejected and ejected three priestloads of spiritual consolation by threatening to turn Mussulman if they did not leave me in quiet. I was in great pain and looked upon death as in that respect a relief—without much regret for the past, and few speculations on the future. Indeed, so indifferent was I to my bodily situation that, though I was without any attendant but a young Frenchman as ill as myself, two barbarous Arnouts, and a deaf and desperate Greek quack—and my English servant (a man with me) within two days' journey—I would not allow the last to be sent for—worth all the rest as he would have been in attendance at such a time, because—I really don't know why—unless it was an indifference to which I am certainly not subject when in good health. I believe doubtless in God, and should be happy to be convinced of much more. If I do not at present place implicit faith in tradition and revelation of any human creed, I hope it is not from want of reverence for the Creator, but the created, and when I see a man publishing a pamphlet to prove that Mr. Pitt is risen from the dead, (as was done a week ago,) perfectly positive in the truth of his assertion, I must be permitted to doubt more miracles equally well attested; but the moral of Christianity is perfectly beautiful—and the very sublime of virtue—yet even there we find some of its finer precepts in the earlier axioms of the Greeks—particularly "do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—the forgiveness of injuries and more which I do not remember.

Then it may be that Byron was curious, too, for London gossip had assured him that Miss Milbanke had suitors. In one letter he writes:

I have heard a rumor of another added to your list of unacceptables, and I am sorry for him, as I know that he has talent, and his pedigree assures him wit and good humor. You make sad havoc among "us youth." It is lucky that Mme. de Staël has published her "Anti-Suicide" at so killing a time—November, too!

The letter of Nov. 30, 1813, is well known and often cited. Byron refers "to the oddness of the situation." But after that, Byron, when his marriage was near, seems to have been in love. Here is a portion of a letter of Oct. 22, 1814, and he writes: "I am sure we shall be a very happy couple." In the last letter of the series, dated Oct. 22, 1814, he says, "Do you think, my love, that happiness depends on similarities or differences in character? I doubt it," and in the same epistle he exclaims, "Happy with you! Nay, if you doubt, at least do yourself justice and reverse it." The two people, so entirely different in character and education, were married on Jan. 2, 1815.

Although there may be nothing novel in these letters, we appreciate more fully the exact situation. In the volume are letters from Hogg the Shepherd and from Leigh Hunt, which are new, and interest is excited by a series of letters written to Byron by Jane Clairmont, William Godwin's stepdaughter, and the mother of Allegra, Lord Byron's illegitimate daughter. The final rupture between Lord and Lady Byron is found in the volume.

In a letter addressed to Lord Byron, the date of which is Jan. 5, 1816, (Byron was then a member of the committee of Drury Lane Theatre,) Sir Walter Scott writes:

My Dear Lord Byron: I had an early visit from a fair lady this morning, who is in great anxiety lest a paragraph which has appeared in one of the papers should appear to Lady Byron or you to have been inserted with her knowledge, or with the presumptuous purpose of converting your kindness into the foundation of a theatrical puff. Mrs. Henry Siddons, who thinks on this and other subjects very like a lady, seems particularly distressed at the indiscreet zeal of the friend who, in a sincere wish to serve her, has injudiciously and, as she thinks, indelicately brought into view circumstances of private attention, which, while she feels the honor attending them, are not proper to be paraded before the public. I had no hesitation to say that I thought it impossible your Lordship or Lady Byron would attach any consequence to this blunder of a good friend of mine, who is a zealous admirer of Mrs. Siddons and the drama, as well as of your Lordship, and would, to my knowledge, be the last man upon earth to be guilty of disrespect to you or indelicacy to her.

Having thus far pleaded my cause like a good advocate, before I was in possession of facts, I have just got the paragraph, which I inclose, and, unless the thoughtless mention of Lady Byron's name, I think you will not find much to complain of, since it only represents your Lordship as anxious to do your duty in securing to the public of London an actress of Mrs. H. Siddons's eminence. However, she is unhappy lest your Lordship should misinterpret this unlucky paragraph into an abuse of Lady Byron's goodness and yours, and you will do a great kindness in reassuring her on the subject by a few lines addressed either to her or to me.

I have got a most enthusiastic letter from our Irish tragedian, almost mad with gratitude for your kindness. Hogg, after playing a great part in the grand drama of football, which was enacted in the open air by 2,000 performers, has retired to his cottage among the hills, and is there, I suppose, smoothed up with snow, and living beneath the wreaths like an Esquimo. Jeffrey is well, drinking champagne and writing criticisms. I don't know any other person here that your Lordship cares for.

My best respects attend Lady Byron, and I am always, my dear Lord, most truly yours, WALTER SCOTT.

All good things attend you through 1816.

Should you meet Lady Compton in society, pray be acquainted with her; it is worth while, for she is a very clever young woman, and skilled in legendary lore.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Mr. McCrady's History of It Under the Royal Government.*

Mr. Edward McCrady in a first volume showed what were the very beginnings of South Carolina, and now in a second volume he opens with the overthrow of the Proprietary Government, generally spoken of as "the Revolution of 1719." Did the movement originate with the colonists? History seems to show that a Collector of the King's customs, one Edward Randolph, began the agitation. The policy of Charles I. and Charles II. was not that of the future Kings of England, and they began to convert "all Proprietary into Royal Governments." There were good reasons why both the people and the officers of the King should complain. "From the first settlement of the province," writes the author, "there had been one continuous struggle between the proprietors and the colonists. Charges against the proprietors were many. Some of them were due to the prejudices of the times; generally it was the incompetency of the proprietors themselves which brought about faultfinding. The people had no protection from their enemies." When the trade of the province was broken up and plundered by pirates, the colonists could obtain no assistance from their warships, nor would they allow the laws made by the colonists for defraying the expenses of the defenses which the colonists had themselves provided.

Would the Government lessen the powers of the proprietors? In 1719 Col. Rhett in prophetic language had written that if this "revolt is not crop in the bud, they will set up for themselves against her Majesty."

Mr. McCrady follows step by step the changes carried out in South Carolina. Robert Johnson was the last of the Proprietary Governors. In March, 1720-21, came Capt. Hildejly of his Majesty's ship the Flamburgh, who seemed inclined to insist on the right of the proprietors, but later arrived Sir Francis Nicholson, and royal authority was enjoined, and the people received Sir Francis with "the most uncommon and extravagant demonstrations of joy."

Murmurs and discontent, together with fears of danger and apprehension, were now banished from the province. Happy under the royal care, they resolved to forget all former animosities and divisions, and bury all past offenses in eternal oblivion. They vied with each other to show who should be the most faithful subject of his Majesty and the most zealous in promoting the unity, peace, and prosperity of the settlement.

All the governmental details relating to South Carolina are presented in separate chapters, in which the circumstances happening in the two or three years are given. Mr. McCrady is particularly happy when he describes the social condition of South Carolina, and particularly of the Charlestonians, or those living on plantations near the city. The period between 1728 and 1763 was one of unprecedented prosperity and remembered as the "good old time."

Society at that time, it was said, was precisely in that state which is the most favorable to the enjoyment of life. The luxuries of the day were within the reach of a moderate fortune, and few could be said to be elevated above one common level. * * * The colonists enjoyed the protection of Great Britain, and in return she had a monopoly of their trade. The mother country received great benefits from this intercourse, and the Colony under her protecting care became great and happy. The Carolinians were fond of British manners, even to excess. * * * Though unsuited to the climate, the models of their houses were after those of the houses in London and the English country seats. Their furniture and carriage horses, chaises, or coaches must all be imported. * * * Households were organized on the English model except in so far as it was modified by the institution of slavery, which modifications were chiefly in the number of servants.

Mr. McCrady's description of the leading servants in a well-ordered "big house" during the "good old times" served for models for properly organized establishments in South Carolina up to the civil war.

There were three high positions, the objects of ambition of all the negroes of the plantation. They were the butler, the coachman, and the patroon. The butler was the chief of all about the mansion, usually the oldest negro man servant in the premises. His head was often white, the contrast of which with the dark skin was striking and added much to the dignity which it was always his care and pride to maintain. His manner was founded upon that of the best of the society in which his master moved, and withal he possessed much greater ease than is usual in a white man occupying the same position.

This little trait the author does not overlook, and it accounted in the past for the excellent manners of Southern-bred people when at table.

He [the butler] was authority upon matters of table etiquette, and was quick to detect the slightest breach of it. He considered it a part of his duty to advise and lecture the young people of the family on the subject. He often had entire charge of the pantry and storeroom keys, and was usually faithful to his trust.

After the butler came the coachman. He took the utmost pride in the horsemanship of his young masters. It was his great glory to drive the family coach. Oftentimes the planter and his wife and children would take long journeys from Carolina to Virginia, even to Pennsylvania. Then the safety and comfort of the master, the mistress, and the children depended on him.

*THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT, 1719-76. By Edward McCrady. With maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

One personage then, the patroon—the name being brought from the West Indies—the man in charge of the boats—passed away long before the war. The oldest plantations in Carolina generally faced a river, and the big house was never very far distant from it. The patroon was the "naval officer." There was the "periago," a kind of craft almost forgotten to-day, and the long cypress canoes.

The patroon had charge of the boats, and the winding of his horn upon the river told the family of the master's coming. He, too, trained the boat hands to the oar and taught them the plaintive, humorous, happy catches which they sang as they bent to the stroke, and for which the mother of the family often strained her ears to catch the first sound which told her of the safe return of her dear ones.

The South Carolinian, "like a true Englishman, was devoted to field sports." It was unquestionably from Virginia that came the original stock of horses. These were Spanish horses derived from Florida, and when these were crossed with English blooded stock, a breed of great beauty and speed was the result. Fox hunting was difficult in the lowlands around Charleston, and so the huntsmen followed the deer. The records of old Charleston tell of the races run and the prizes awarded. When the war of the Revolution came, Sir Henry Clinton lost his cavalry horses at sea and looked around him for remounts. At one fell swoop Tarleton captured 400 South Carolinian horses. We can understand how a sporting English officer was eager to secure the native blooded stock. There is a pretty story of the devotion of a negro jockey for his master, Major Harleston's, famous racer Filinnap. Andrew, the colored man, under whose care was the horse, was actually hanged and left for dead by a detachment of British troops, "because he would not tell where his horse was hidden." Fortunately Andrew was cut down in time, and lived on after the Revolution, the recipient of his master's bounty.

The planter did not live the year round, where rice or cotton or indigo was grown. Malaria drove the master to Charleston, and there he remained from the time of the blooming of the magnolia until there was a hard frost. This collection of planters and their families during the Summer months produced a society of wealth and leisure for which there must be provided entertainments, but that was of a domestic character. Public balls, concerts, and races took place then as now during the winter season.

Mr. McCrady cites the theatres and the performances, musical or otherwise, beginning as far back as 1733. There was a theatre in Charleston in 1735, and it was called The New Theatre, clearly implying that there had been one before. There were musical performances, too, for in 1737 there is an announcement that the 12th of November, being St. Cecilia's Day, there would be held a concert of vocal and instrumental music. This was probably the origin of the St. Cecilia Society, which was not organized until 1762. John Quincy gives in his diary (1773) an account of a St. Cecilia concert attended by him, and he was highly pleased. "The music was good; the bass viols and French horns were grand." The gentleman from Boston, who was used to good society, was amazed at the number of fine ladies present who for loftiness of headdress and elegance of dress surpassed their sisters in the North. Then again to their credit it was, he said, that they were quiet during the music, but when it was over "in noise and flirtation pretty much on a par with New England women." "The gentlemen, many of them, were dressed with richness and elegance uncommon with us. Many with swords on." That St. Cecelia Society is in existence to-day.

The gentlemen of the "good time" certainly amused themselves, and English officers visiting the colony told of the hospitality of Charleston. "It is a common belief that at convivial parties among gentlemen in the last century there was a great deal of heavy drinking, and there is no doubt much truth in it but there was little drunkenness." We do not know whether we can exactly accept this dictum of the historian. The probability is that the gentlemen of South Carolina had no stronger heads than those of Massachusetts. Examining the wine imports of South Carolina there is a goodly showing of the pipes and casks of wine these South Carolinans absorbed. Let it be mentioned with becoming pride that Charlestonians knew early how good was Madeira, and the English officers, returning home from a visit, spoke of the peculiar excellence of this wine, and so Medeira was introduced into England. Alas! Madeira when the last cellar in South Carolina was pillaged, became a wine of the past.

The merchants and planters of South Carolina sent their sons abroad for education, and from that arose what the historian calls "the seeds of dissatisfaction." Perhaps the young men on coming home were no longer to their ease. The Government was not to their taste. They wished to occupy leading positions, and this was denied them.

Mr. McCrady is particularly interesting when describing the manners and customs of the aristocratic South Carolinians before the Revolution, and he thinks, and rightly, "that society was in a more developed condition, perhaps, than that of any city in America, unless it was that of Philadelphia." The reasons are obvious. Charleston was a rich city; its merchants and planters had ample resources. Boston was poor, and New York before the Revolution had rather a struggling existence. It was overshadowed by Philadelphia. Is Lecky an authority? He says: "Of all the American towns, Charleston is said to have approached nearer to the social refinement of a great European capital."

In the concluding chapter the conditions of South Carolina in 1775 are carefully presented. "The people of South Carolina arose under Sumter, Marion, and Pickins, overthrew the forces of the enemy, and redeemed the State. * * * It was * * * by the uprising of the people of South Carolina that the time was gained, so essential to the whole American cause, while Washington awaited the release of Rochambeau at Newport, and the coming of the second French fleet to render Yorktown possible."

Very curious are the estimates of population of South Carolina from 1719 to 1775. Take the year 1721. There were 9,000 whites and 12,000 slaves—a total of 21,000 souls. In 1775 there were 70,000 whites and 104,000 slaves—a total of 174,000.

In the examination of the names of South Carolinians distinguished in the past, when searching for those of French or Huguenot origin, the quest is a difficult one. Certainly the Huguenots were honest people, but they were the true workers. They had tended the vine in France and were the artificers in the colony. They did not bear aristocratic names. In time these names became Anglicized. Rossignol, for instance, was translated "Nightingale." Chappelier, the hatmaker, became Chapel. The Manigaults show their French origin, and so do the de Saussures, only the de has been merged into the final Saussure. Such agglutinations are common. Legaré is changed to Legree. Gaillard keeps sturdily to its original French, as do Gervais, Dupont, Bonnetheau, Peronneau. But the Scotch-Irish have anchored their original names with true persistence.

Mr. McCrady's history of his native State is a highly creditable performance, showing a most thorough acquaintance with the subject.

## Lewes's "Robespierre."

The new edition of Lewes's "Life of Robespierre" is so clearly "occasional" and apropos of Sir Henry Irving's production of Sardou's "Robespierre" that a list of the personages in the drama as it is now performed at the London Lyceum, and will be given here next Autumn, is appended to the volume. This is not without interest, of course, though it serves to commend the book chiefly to theatregoers, who are not, we make bold to declare, in a majority among readers of historical narratives. For the rest the new edition contains a portrait after David, a reproduction of a quaint old print representing the capture and attempted suicide of Robespierre, and the original text without alteration or emendation.

Lewes wrote this biography in 1849, after ample and diligent research, inspired with the idea that no sufficient biography of the most flamboyant and nearly the most fanatical of the leaders of the French Revolution was then in existence. The Revolution of 1848 had brought the doctrines of Robespierre again into "alarming prominence," and made them and him, consequently, "topics." Lewes was a born investigator of literary matter, and he let nothing of value relating to Robespierre that had been printed in France escape him in collecting his material. From the somewhat dubious Charlotte Robespierre Mémoires and Charles Reybaud's fictitious narrative to Carlyle, Thiers, Michelet, and Allison, and the "History of the Girondins," by Lamartine, he ransacked every available chronicle and put to use, also, much unprinted matter.

The result is a well-rounded and exceedingly interesting account of the life and deeds of Robespierre, which is of as much value to-day as ever it was. To be sure, from first to last Lewes holds a brief for his hero and argues each disputed point in his favor (or as much in his favor as possible) with all his eloquence. He tries to be fair to the others—Danton, Desmoulins, and the rest—but he feels bound to touch lightly and gently upon Robespierre at all times. Thus the "Acte d'Accusation" against the Girondins "was little more than a bitter reproduction of the pamphlet of Camille Desmoulins called 'Histoire de la Faction de la Gironde'"; the story (believed by Allison and others) that Robes-

*THE LIFE OF MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE; with extracts from his unpublished correspondence. By George Henry Lewes. New edition. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

pierre would have spared Philippe Egalité's head if that base Prince had given his daughter's hand to the revolutionary leader, and the somewhat similar tale of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, are "atrocious slanders." Yet he does not attempt to defend him for the execution of Danton, or to absolve him "from the horrible responsibility of the Terror."

To be sure, to such a mind as Lewes's, sane and well ordered, if not always in harmony with the mere conventions of society, defense of Robespierre is not equivalent to eulogy. That Robespierre was a great and good man is not his argument, but he is sure the man was something better than an altogether infamous and bloodthirsty monster. Robespierre was, first of all, a fanatic. His was perhaps the greatest intellect exerted in the whole revolutionary movement in France between the hour of Mirabeau and that of Bonaparte. But all the same, he was a weak and vain man.

## Becke's South Sea Tales.*

With our fresh interests in the South Seas the popularity of Louis Becke ought to grow in America. He knows the Pacific and the islands thereof from Hawaii to the smallest group in Polynesia as one knows a book. The Samoans, the Malays, the Maoris he knows as no other writer of his present distinction knows them. The white beaches, the transparent waters, the cocoanut palm groves, the robber crabs, the mutton birds, the Katafa and the Kanapu, the heat, the pestilence, the storm, are all graphically described in his books. Reading him may help one to understand, somewhat, the kind of people we have to deal with in the furthest away of our new possessions. Because Becke relies more on his observation and knowledge than on his poetical instincts and his imagination.

Of the twenty-odd stories and sketches collected in this volume not one could be fairly called "important," but there are few among them that do not generously repay perusal. The subjects relate to life in Australia, Samoa, the Carolines, and other islands, and on shipboard in the South Seas. Some of the sketches are merely descriptive of places, and make no pretense to rank as stories.

But the drama of savage life in conflict with civilization runs through them, and the savage, not the white man, is the hero. This savage is shown at his best in Ridan of St. David's Island, and at his worst, perhaps, in Bobaran of Kabaira Bay. The white men who come into contact with these are often mere derelicts. Mr. Becke has much to say of the convicts and their descendants in New South Wales, and of the hopeless wanderers the sea-faring man encounters in remote posts.

His literary style is not to be commended as a model, but he expresses himself coherently and often with irresistible power. His book is full of humanity, the work of a whole-souled, sound-minded man who understands his fellows and likes them.

## An Epic That Leaves Other Poets a Chance.*

Many have wondered when the great epic of the war would be produced, and most have believed that it would be some years before the poet's contemplative vision would be given sufficient perspective to enable it to view artistically the events of our conflict with Spain. No one dreamed that the eagle eye of Theodore F. Price was on the waters. Nevertheless, like the heroes celebrated by Ossian, he "rode on the clouds, dwelt in the thunder, and went with the winds." In his "Heroes of the Spanish-American War" Mr. Price has cleaned up the whole stack of ore. Not a hero head has escaped his notice. If any one did anything whatsoever in or around the waters of Manilla Bay that time the immortal Dewey made mincemeat of Montojo's fleet, Mr. Price made a note of it and has catalogued it in his verse. Here is a fair specimen of the poesy of this industrious person:

> The Admiral dwells not in gloom,
> Whose place, demeanor scarce allow
> Approach from those who much assume.

The clear, incisive meaning of these lines cannot fail to convince the reader that Mr. Price knows what he is talking about, even if others do not. That he will be hailed as the American Browning in some quarters is hardly to be doubted. Again he writes thus:

> Like men the great Napoleon chose
> To honor with Field Marshal's place,
> Somewhat the Roman type of nose
> Gives character to that strong face.

This shows that Mr. Price is as good a judge of character as he is of rhyme, for the discovery that the character in Admiral Dewey's countenance was due to its most prominent feature is quite as notable as the selection of the word "nose" for a rhyme in an epic. These are little things, but they show the nature of the poet. But let us look further.

> The cutter, Hugh McCulloch, bears
> Dispatches, when the read appears;
> And, later on, the trip makes short
> To Hongkong's most convenient port;
> Commissioned for her swift lines neat,
> The messenger to serve the fleet.

Here again we meet with that same unerring poetic insight. The McCulloch bore dispatches only when the need appeared; she never did it when there was no necessity. And she also made the trip short between Hongkong and Manila. If Mr. Price had only explained how she did that! But, of course, every poet is licensed to indulge in a little mystery. Yet there is ground for suspicion that in passages such as this Mr. Price is only toying, that he has not yet let loose the full strength of his poetic powers. And the suspicion proves to be well founded, for when he sings of the Nation's gratitude to Dewey, he bursts into such a paean of triumph as was never heard before:

> Dewey's sword! What magnificence!
> Gold-handled, traced; blade damaskened;
> Inscriptions exalt elegance;
> 'Mong rare and glittering gems entwined:
> "To Admiral George Dewey: This
> Gift of your grateful country is."

After such an outburst as that let humbler poets hide their heads in shame, and reviewers content themselves with the remark that for originality and boldness Mr. Price is simply a "corker."

## A Poet Who Elects to Remain Gentle.*

At a time when the immense influence of Rudyard Kipling is making itself felt throughout the world of letters, when timely topics allure the poet's fancy, and the whole machinery of the classic period seems on the point of going to pieces, it is by no means unpleasant to meet with a book of verses by a poet who elects to linger under the hawthorn bush and celebrate in his own gentle manner the song of the thrush and the bloom of the rose. In his "Myth and Romance," Madison Cawein goes on singing in his own style, familiar to lovers of minor verse, the beauties of nature and the old themes beloved of pastoral rhymers from Theocritus down. He sets forth a conception of his theory in the prefatory rhymes of his volume:

> There is no rhyme that is half so sweet
> As the song of the wind in the rippling wheat;
> There is no metre that's half so fine
> As the lilt of the brook under rock and vine;
> And the loveliest lyric I ever heard
> Was the wildwood strain of a forest bird.

After reading a proem containing these lines one turns hopefully to the book it elf and finds matter containing much fancy. Perchance it may be objected that Mr. Cawein does not strike the grand note. The same objection was made to the songs of Anacreon, yet they are still read. The old Greek poet himself grieved that he could not tune his harp to heroic lays. "I wish to sing of Atrides, but the lyre sings always of Love," he said. Mr. Cawein is wise in his day and generation. He sings what is in his heart, and is true to himself. His fancy is rich and his utterance is musical. In the titular poem of the book this is the second stanza:

> Or, haply, 'tis a Naiad now who slips,
> Like some white lily, from her fountain's glass,
> While from her dripping hair and breasts and hips
> The moisture rains cool music on the grass.
> Her have I heard and followed, yet, alas!
> Have seen no more than the wet ray that dips
> The shivered waters, wrinkling where I pass;
> But in the liquid night, where she doth hide,
> I have beheld the azure of her gaze
> Smiling; and, where the orbing ripple plays
> Among the minnows I have heard her lips,
> Bubbling, make merry by the waterside.

Perhaps the reference to the minnows may suggest to some readers that the Naiad's lips might have a fishy taste; but let that pass. It is a small lapse from purity of fancy, and the verse in its entirety is good. In the matter of word music Mr. Cawein is a master. He writes in rhythms familiar in the verse of Swinburne, yet there is seldom an echo of the Swinburnian voice. In his adaptation of ancient metres to modern verse he is especially happy. Here is an example from a poem called "Tempest":

> Wrapped round of the night, as a monster is wrapped of the ocean,
> Down, down, through vast storeys of darkness, behold in the tower
> Of the heaven the thunder! on stairways of cloudy commotion
> Colossal of tread, like a giant, from echoing hour to hour
> Goes striding in rattling armor
> The Nymph, at her billow-roofed dormer
> Of foam; and the Sylvan—green-housed—at her window of leaves appears;
> As a listening woman, who hears
> The approach of her lover, who comes to her arms in the night.

This is musical, well made, and readable; and there are many more passages quite as pleasing. A man might do worse in the drowse of a Summer afternoon than to betake himself to a hammock with a judiciously loaded pipe and Mr. Cawein's "Myth and Romance."

## Lever's "Gerald Fitzgerald."*

A new book by Charles Lever, the author of "Harry Lorrequer," is a novelty of a unique sort indeed. It comes before one with a little shock and make him feel as if he were looking at a new volume of poems by George Gordon, Lord Byron, or a new essay by Thomas Babington Macaulay. But though "Gerald Fitzgerald" is new in book form, it cannot be set forth as a novel hitherto unpublished. The story originally appeared as a serial in The Dublin University Magazine, which at the time was just changing hands. Lever's old friend and publisher, James McGlashan, had just died, and Lever, having some misunderstanding with the new publishers of The Dublin University Magazine, decided to lay "Gerald Fitzgerald" aside.

When he was arranging a new edition of his novels just before his death he omitted this and certain other stories from the collection. His daughter, Mrs. Nevill, who died recently, and who assisted him in making the collection, was unable to account for the omission of "Gerald Fitzgerald." The decision as to its republication was left by her to the present publishers, and they concluded that, while the work would not rival Lever's earlier productions, it was worthy of a place among the author's books. These facts are embodied in the preface to the present edition.

"Gerald Fitzgerald" is a story of the last of the Stuarts, a son of Charles Edward, by a secret marriage with an Irish girl of good family. The author, according to an appendix, obtained the suggestion of the existence of such a personage from the correspondence of Sir Horace Mann. The incidents of the story are such a wondrous mixture of fact and fiction that it is not worth the reader's while to endeavor to separate the true from the fanciful. The Prince Charles appears as one of the characters, and is made to recognize the youth Gerald as his son. Whether anything of the kind ever occurred it is impossible to tell, and in view of the perfect security of the Hanoverian succession at the period in which the story is placed it is a matter of little moment.

Historical persons teem in the pages of this vigorous yet overwrought and overelaborate tale. The poet Alfieri is dragged into the story with little or no purpose, and Mirabeau appears in several chapters, a gloomy and portentous figure. Even the grim figure of Marat stalks briefly across the stage of action, and passes away into the world of spectres. Other historical personages come and go, and some of the characters who are undoubtedly fanciful are identified with historical occurrences. The book can hardly be said to have a heroine, yet if there is one, it is Marietta, a gypsy. She is identified with Gabrielle, the mysterious love of Mirabeau, and is also pictured as the woman who posed as the goddess of Reason in the Revolution.

The tale is a rambling one, and is incumbered with endless details and with personages having little or no real relation to the vital incidents. Yet there are passages of immense power, and there is constant evidence of a supreme mastery of the art of realizing imaginary incidents. Those who are fond of novels of intricate plot and abundant action will find this minor work of Lever's well worth reading.

## Buffalo Bill.*

Who questions Col. W. F. Cody's gallantry? His title as a scout was well earned, and he has a perfect right to call himself "the last of the great scouts." Mrs. Helen Cody Wetmore tells the story of her brother's life, and shows at the outset of his career what was his pluck. Col. Cody was a child when partisan strife raged in Kansas, and the boy had to fight for his father's life. Will was eight when he gave his services to the overland freighters, whose headquarters were at Leavenworth, and his name was registered on the company's roll. He was the "boy extra." His first fight with the Indians on the Platte took place then, and the white men being attacked there, the "boy extra" dropped his first redskin. Cody served with the pony express. Mrs. Wetmore explains how her brother came to be called Buffalo Bill. The story is told, too, of the hunting party of which the Grand Duke Alexis was a member, and in which Cody played so conspicuous a part.

The origin and beginning of Buffalo Bill's theatrical venture is fully explained. Col. Cody may pride himself as having served, and well served, under such brave officers as Phil Sheridan, Sherman, Hancock, and Custer. It is Gen. Miles who is Cody's special favorite, and he writes: "For cool judgment and thorough knowledge of all that pertains to military affairs none of them, in my opinion, can be said to excel Gen. Nelson A. Miles."

"The Last of the Great Scouts" does occupy a unique place in the portrait gallery of famous Americans.

*RIDAN THE DEVIL, and Other Stories. By Louis Becke. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

*HEROES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, and Lyre and Sword of Spain. By Theodore F. Price. New York: Published by the Author.

*MYTH AND ROMANCE. Being a Book of Verses. By Madison Cawein. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*GERALD FITZGERALD, the Chevalier, by Charles Lever. London. Dewey & Co.


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## A Selection That Puzzles and Bewilders.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Ever since the first issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I have taken a great interest in the remarks and opinions of your informal correspondents. In THE REVIEW of June 24 there is a letter from a professor of languages, accompanied by two lists of words, which he maintains make up the elements of conversation. May I be allowed a few words of comment on the learned professor's selections?

The learned professor's selection of compounds and phrases is somewhat puzzling, not to say bewildering. The learned professor includes in his first list the very necessary article salt, and then he gives us a saltcellar to hold it. As in the same group of words we have pepper, why not pepperduster? If egg, why not eggcup? If milk, why not milkman, or milkshake, or milkpunch? The learned professor provides us with a chair, a rocking-chair, and an arm-chair; why does he not swell his list and add to our comfort and luxury by including steamer-chair, park-bench, campstool, tête-à-tête, and high-straightbacked-thin-gilt-legged-uncomfortable-parlor-chair? I have seen such as this last even in the homes of men "of no education," though perhaps uncivilized men do not know them. The learned professor calls chest of drawers a word, and includes it in his vocabulary. Then why not the very common article paper of pins, or piece of bread, or pint of beer, or professor of languages? The learned professor's list includes how much and how many; why not where about and under what circumstances? It includes too much; why not not enough? It includes to the right and to the left; why not up stairs, and down in the cellar, and across the street, and around the corner, and over the bridge? It includes the same thing, not yet, and long ago; why not something else, or a different thing, or what's the difference, or pretty soon, or after a while, or when the days grow longer, or in the dim distant past? I think we can see the source of the learned professor's fondness for compounds and phrases by a glance at his appellation. His name is a compound, hyphenated; his title is a phrase, unhyphenated.

The learned professor's child or uncivilized man wears an overcoat, but no undershirt; he uses tooth-powder, wears eyeglasses, after luncheon he uses a toothpick; he eats cucumbers, and is miserly. (The word generous is not in his vocabulary.) I had thought that corsets and suspenders were an invention of an adult civilization, but evidently I was mistaken, for the learned professor's child or uncivilized person wears them, or at least converses freely about them. It would be interesting, too, to know which wears the waistcoat and carries the cane; is it the child or the uncivilied man or woman?

When the learned professor's child grows up, and when his uncivilized person becomes uneducated, he is entitled to new rights, privileges, and immunities. From such common fare as beef, pork, and potatoes, he is advanced to a diet of cutlets, steaks, berries, (four varieties,) almonds, honey, and horseradish. The grown-up child and the uneducated person can talk of pigs, geese, spiders, mosquitoes, and jackasses, while in his previous immature or benighted state he was limited to gossip about his parents and relatives and neighbors and the common tradespeople. (See the learned professor's forty-first decade and the following.) But the chief advantage of being advanced to the second list is that the promoted child or uncivilized person becomes the proud possessor of two residences, (he had one in the first list, and there is another in the second,) and he is allowed the invaluable privilege of doing, acting, and being acted upon. The learned professor provides him with a number of verbs, while a part of speech was wholly denied him in the first list.

It may be inferred from these criticisms and suggestions that I do not think the selection made by the learned professor of languages a very judicious one. I think that, notwithstanding his twenty years' experience and notwithstanding his diligence and "considerable knowledge of the subject," and his hyphenated name and unhyphenated title, the learned professor of languages has failed "to satisfy the persistent searcher for accurate information."

H. A. K.

New York, July 3, 1899.

## About 850 Words in a Classical Primer.

*To The New York Times saturday Review:*

I have been much interested in the discussion in your SATURDAY REVIEW columns as to the number of words used by the ordinary person in general conversation. Perhaps an interesting side light upon the question, as far as educated persons are concerned, may be furnished by the number of Latin and Greek words that the schoolboy is expected to know when he leaves school. The number of words, Latin or Greek, in the Primer or First Lessons which is put into his hands is about 850. This figure is the average of five primers in use at the present day, three Latin and two Greek.

WILFRID LAY.

Bayport, L. I., July 3, 1899.

## Couldn't Say "Run for the Doctor."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I have enjoyed Prof. Charles Demery Robinson's joke about 500 words in your two-column communication from him of June 17. As possibly I am one of the few readers who have read the two lists through, I hope the good professor will pardon me if I beg to inquire of him how his "child" or "uneducated man or woman" would say "run for the doctor" in case it were necessary to frame such a sentence? The utility of such lists, I think, is commensurate with their frequency. At least I never saw such a list before, and it certainly is of no value whatever to anybody.

The learned professor says that "he has found that for average conversation a certain number of words will satisfy." O most startling discovery! If that "certain number" should be Shakespeare's twenty-one thousand, or Milton's seven thousand, or the average business man's four thousand—no doubt! Doubtless Shakespeare, Milton, and even an average business man could manage "an average conversation"! or even "Run for the doctor" on emergency!

JOHN BONFIELD.

New York, June 30, 1899.

## The Death of Lady Shelley.

The death of Lady Shelley is announced. She was the widow of the Hon. C. R. St. John, and in 1848 she married Sir Percy Shelley. Sir Percy took slight interest in his father, but Lady Shelley was devoted to the memory of her father-in-law. It was at her suggestion that Mr. Thomas Jefferson Hogg wrote in 1858 "The Life of Shelley." But Mr. Hogg's work did not suit Lady Shelley's taste, and so the Hogg life was not finished. Lady Shelley withheld certain important documents. Then she set about the work herself, and produced a volume with the title "Memorials from Authentic Sources."

Lady Shelley's mistake was to shield Percy Bysshe Shelley from all charges made against him, such as his having broken his marriage vows when he left his first wife, the unfortunate Harriet Westbrook, and lived with Mary Godwin, the daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft. Entirely blinded as to the true conditions, Lady Shelley built up many impossible theories, and made the assertion that she held the documents which would clear up the poet's moral character. Finally the documents were given to Prof. Dowden, and the result was fatal. Shelley was not exactly a hero of romance.

We cannot but admire the devotion of Lady Shelley. She cared for Mary Shelley, the second wife the poet took after Harriet had drowned herself. At Bascombe Manor she kept the Shelley relics. There were even the fragments of the wreck which floated on the sea after Shelley's drowning, and in one precious glass case there were the locks of hair of those who were once Shelley's friends.

As to the late Sir Percy, the summary of his character is wanting. Sons do not always inherit their father's or their mother's talents. Some one has written of Lady Shelley that she cared "less for Sir Percy than for the memory of his father."

To Lady Shelley is due the memorial of the poet in Christ Church Minster, and the one recently erected at University College, Oxford. Recently Lady Shelley gave to the Bodleian some of the most precious of her relics. Her life was one devoted to the rehabilitation of Shelley, nor shall we question the nobility of her motives.

## The Merrymount Press.

We have received specimen pages of the work of the Merrymount Press, which were exhibited at a recent show in Boston. The work is beautifully done in every respect—the arrangement of the page and the proper proportion of margin being particularly good. The specimens show a wide variety of type, beautifully designed and cast, especially one font used in a page for a Latin book, which shows an unusually perfect letter. Another specimen, a small catalogue made for an exhibition of Colonial pictures, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts, has a fine title page in black and red—a heavy black border of conventionalized floral design, with basket of flowers in red at bottom of page. The catalogue is attractively bound in old style marbled paper, and has, altogether, an old-fashioned flavor, which is particularly appropriate. An announcement of Bach concerts shows beautiful type of quite another variety, which, with a large pictorial initial in red, makes a very beautiful page; while another specimen shows a solid-faced black-letter type, printed in double columns, with red title and chapter headings, and blue initials at the beginning of each paragraph. The prospectus of a musical club in Boston shows a vase of flowers in red, on the outside title.

The work is all beautifully and cleanly printed, and shows great care in the selection of all details, the tone and quality of the paper, for instance, blending perfectly with the style and color of the type. Readers of Mr. Eliot Gregory's "Worldly Ways and Byways," which is a very characteristic specimen of this press, will remember how thoroughly the make-up of that book suits the style of the essays. This general relation between the text and its outside appearance would seem to be one of the principal objects for which Mr. Updike, the manager and owner of the press, is striving.

## Bernhardt and the Clergyman.

That Sarah Bernhardt has much "toupet" (to be translated "cheek") need not be insisted upon. M. Huret in his monograph on Sarah presents an example of this, and maybe the wonderful actress was not so much in the wrong after all: "One day Mme. Bernhardt happened to enter a Protestant church and heard the minister denounce her as an 'imp of darkness, a female demon sent from the modern Babylon to corrupt the new world.' Before the day was over the clergyman received this note:

"'My Dear Confrère: Why attack me so violently? Actors ought not to be hard on one another.

"SARAH BERNHARDT."

# MR. KIPLING'S SUIT.

## The Messrs. Putnam Make Reply to His Statement Cabled Last Week to The Times Saturday Review.

In last week's cable letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was given a statement which Rudyard Kipling had made in The Author, a monthly periodical published in London, in regard to his suit against Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. A few days ago the Messrs. Putnam issued a statement in parallel columns giving THE SATURDAY REVIEW's dispatch and their reply to each item in Mr. Kipling's complaint. Below we reprint the statement entire, giving first a paragraph from the dispatch in solid type and then the reply to the same by the publishers in leaded type following, and in this order giving the entire statement of the Messrs. Putnam.

MR. KIPLING AS QUOTED IN THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Mr. Kipling writes in this month's Author a long statement of his action against G. P. Putnam's Sons. He traverses the Putnams' allegation that he refused specifications, adding that at any time between March 13 and April 22 a settlement could have been made if such had been desired by the Putnams.

ANSWER BY THE MESSRS. PUTNAM.

Extract from letter of March 31, from Mr. Kipling's lawyer: "I have had an interview with Mrs. Kipling and find that she is extremely reasonable, although righteously indignant over the appropriation of Mr. Kipling's property by your clients. I am authorized to say that no settlement can be made nor is there any use in discussing the question of settlement, excepting on a basis of reasonable but substantial damages to be paid to Mr. Kipling for the injury done him."

Extract from letter from Putnams' lawyer to Mr. Kipling's lawyer, dated April 4, suggesting arbitration, and concluding: "We do not care to limit our concessions to Mr. Kipling's claims to a strictly legal one, and are quite willing to have the case considered from the broadest possible view of fair dealing between authors and booksellers."

(To this there was no response until the notice of suit, April 22.)

MR. KIPLING.

They have, under cover of following the routine of trade, produced an incomplete set of books, which they wish the public to accept as a complete edition of my books.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The set contained all of Mr. Kipling's writings that had been published in book form under his authorization. It did not contain "Out of India," "American Notes," "City of Dreadful Night," and some other works which we understood Mr. Kipling did not wish preserved. The set as it stood was more complete than any other that had been offered for sale.

MR. KIPLING.

They have attempted, both by the title they selected for their edition and by placing on every volume my autograph in fac simile and an imitation of an elephant's head, which is the distinguishing mark of my Outward Bound Edition, to make the public believe that their venture had my sanction.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The sets were bound in a variety of styles. Just fifteen sets, and no more, were put up in buckram with the elephant's head, and it has been shown that neither was the elephant's head in any way an imitation of the cameo on the Outward Bound Edition, nor was the general appearance of the binding in any sense an imitation of the binding of the Outward Bound Edition.

MR. KIPLING.

They have used, in part, matter written and authorized by me, in part matter written but not authorized, in part matter neither written nor authorized by me.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The make-up of the set is as follows:

1. Plain Tales from the Hills.
2. Life's Handicap.
3. Soldiers Three.
4. Under the Deodars.
   All in the regular Macmillan edition, entirely unchanged, with the Macmillan imprint on the title-page of each volume.
5. Many Inventions.
   The regular Appleton edition, entirely unchanged, with the imprint "D. Appleton & Co." on the title-page.
6. The Day's Work.
   Regular edition, entirely unchanged, with the imprint of Doubleday, McClure & Co. on the title-page.
7. The Jungle Book.
8. Second Jungle Book.
   Regular editions, entirely unchanged, with the imprint of The Century Company on the title-page of each volume.
9. Light That Failed.
10. Naulahka.
    Regular editions, entirely unchanged, with the imprint of Macmillan & Co. on the title-page of each volume.
11. Captains Courageous.
    Regular edition, entirely unchanged, with the imprint of The Century Company on the title-page.
12. Ballads
    Regular edition, entirely unchanged, with the imprint of Macmillan & Co. on the title-page.
13. Departmental Ditties
    Sheets, entirely unchanged, of the edition published in 1891 by the Lovell Company, by arrangement with Mr. Kipling; an edition on which, we are informed, a regular royalty was paid, and which, at the time of its publication, was advertised as the "first authorized American edition." For some reason unknown to us and never announced to the public, when Mr. Kipling reissued his books through Macmillan & Co., he did not reprint this volume.
14. Seven Seas.
    Regular edition, with the imprint of D. Appleton & Co. on the title-page. At the back of this volume were bound in the two leaflets that had been printed separately and widely sold, "The Vampire" and "The Recessional." These leaflets were the ones printed by The Critic Company in 1898, with the full knowledge of Mr. Kipling, and without any indication of his disapproval. They bear the imprint of The Critic Company.
15. A Ken of Kipling, and a General Index.
    The former, as previously stated, is a sketch of Kipling by Mr. Clemens, together with some newspaper anecdotes. One or two of the latter have been stated to be inaccurate. The little work was purchased by us from the New Amsterdam Book Company, and bears their title-page and imprint, unchanged, and has no indication of being issued under the authority of Mr. Kipling.

MR. KIPLING.

They have appropriated copyright material for their own uses in their specially prepared index.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The index was purely and simply a general index to the stories and poems, and an index of the first lines of poems. We do not think it has ever before been claimed that the printing of titles in this way constituted an infringement of copyright.

The only publishers' names appearing anywhere on the volumes are those from whom we purchased the unbound sheets.

MR. KIPLING.

They have tampered with a copyrighted book three years after publication.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

This refers to putting "The Vampire" and "The Recessional" at the back of the "Seven Seas."

MR. KIPLING.

They have made me responsible before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best and most honest work that I can turn out for an egregious, padded fake.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

Can a set made up as indicated above be fairly characterized as an "egregious, padded fake?"

MR. KIPLING.

And all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death.

MESSRS. PUTNAM.

The sets originally made up were put in hand in the early Fall; and the later ones were started some time before Mr. Kipling's illness—namely, in early January. As there was delay in securing the sheets of certain of the books, which the publishers were reprinting, the books were not ready for sale till the middle of March.

## A New Edition de Luxe of Lamb.

A new edition de luxe of the "Life and Works of Charles Lamb" is to be edited by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Master of the Temple. Canon Ainger is one of the best-known of Lamb authorities, and the present edition will include the introductions and notes which have appeared in Mr. Ainger's previous editions of this author. There will also be a number of new letters, including twenty-one from Charles Lamb, which were recently made known to us in a volume entitled "Charles Lamb and the Lloyds."

This edition de luxe will be limited to 675 copies, of which 150 have been subscribed for by A. C. Armstrong & Son of New York, the English edition being published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Limited. The edition will be in twelve volumes, the first two of which will appear in October of this year, the publication continuing at the rate of two volumes a month until the set is complete. Subscriptions will be taken for complete sets only, and the volumes will be uniform in size and style with the recently published de luxe Tennyson, which is now quite out of print. The English edition is offered at 10s. 6d. net per volume, while the American copies will probably be held at $3 per volume.

## Hugh Miller's Cottage.

There is a strange bit of romance about the house in Cromarty where Hugh Miller was born. From the latest account the house is falling into ruins. This is the story about this cottage: Long years ago one John Feddes, a ne'er-do-well, wanted to marry a pretty girl, Jean Gallie. Parents interfered and Jean married some one else. On her wedding night Feddes disappeared and it was believed that he had drowned himself. Jean's married life was unhappy, and at her husband's death she was so poor that she suffered from hunger. Then one fine day John Feddes turned up. He was a rich man now, and he married Jean. The story goes that on the night of his disappearance he became a smuggler, then graduated as a buccaneer, and it was by means of Spanish gold that Feddes built the cottage for his first love. John and Jean were Hugh Miller's great-great grandparents.

## Mommsen Still at Work.

That grand old man Mommsen is still an active worker. Quite recently some one described him "as a white-haired old man with keen eyes looking through large spectacles," poring over the manuscripts in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. His day is a long one, for he keeps reading from 9 in the morning until the lights are extinguished. Mommsen has been recently in Rome, interested in the Forum excavations.

## GOLD.

### Prof. Heilprin's Book on Alaska and the Klondike Country.*

No one could be more competent than is the Professor of Geology at the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia to write about Alaska relative to its geology. In addition, however, to his scientific knowledge, Mr. Angelo Heilprin has keen observation, has visited many strange and remote portions of the globe, and has an easy and interesting method of describing what he sees. Innumerable have been the publications issued during the last eighteen months on the Klondike, but the major part of them, filled with personal adventure, gave scant practical information. There has been a want of a book, not of fancy but of fact, free from exaggeration, and the work now under notice is unquestionably a reliable one.

The world is a trifle less hypocritical than it was. We do not go to the arctic circle to save men's souls or Christianize the aborigines, but we are penetrating the Far North for gold. It is, then, our pushing into the North, "one of those periodic movements in the history of peoples which mark the progress of the world and have their source in a sudden and unlooked-for discovery," and the discovery was gold.

What, then, has been brought about is "the geographical setting" of a place called Dawson, and Dawson is in the Northwest Territory of Canada, "situated at a point 1,300 miles as the crow flies from Seattle." If not within the arctic circle, it lies close to it, being 300 miles nearer to it than St. Petersburg. By Dawson streams one "of the mighty rivers of the globe," hurrying on the ocean, "but not too swiftly to permit of 1,600 miles of its lower waters being navigated by craft of the size of nearly the largest of the Mississippi steamers, and 500 miles above by craft of about half that size." This is the far northern land, where the longest day is of twenty-two hours of sunlight, and where, too, for the same number of hours, the night drags on.

Most of us, ignorant about climate, know nothing about what are the thermometrical indications of this region. In Summer the heat is almost tropical, so it is said; then, as a set-off, in Winter the cold is of a Siberian rigor.

Mr. Heilprin writes that while he was at Dawson, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 20, the temperature was from 80 to 82 degrees in the shade. The author puts no credence in a statement published by the United States Geographical Survey declaring that at Fort Yukon, directly under the arctic circle, on American territory, the mercury has been known to register 112 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Mr. Heilprin quietly states that when he was in the Northern Sahara in 1896, during the very hottest month of the year, the temperature was 116 degrees Fahrenheit, and he adds: "It would require more than passing evidence to convince me that these most diversely placed regions enjoyed equal extremes of heat." Our appreciation of heat is a source of error, and so Mr. Heilprin recalls how oppressive it seemed to him to be when, on the Bonanza Trail, the mercury only stood at 74 degrees. Peary, certainly a careful observer, notes in North Greenland, fully 900 miles nearer the pole, 52 degrees Fahrenheit in August, (1891-2,) and 50 degrees during the same month a year later. Baron von Toll, working his way over the arctic lowlands of Siberia, cites, however, the extraordinarily high temperature of 93 degrees Fahrenheit in latitude 72 degrees north.

Now, as to the Winter. Either instruments are defective, or the observers' eyes are prone to exaggerate what they see. There are so-called "official" records of —70 degrees and —75 degrees, but Mr. Heilprin rejects these, and he writes:

> My own experience of what seems to be most reliable testimony would lead me to believe that the lowest registry of the thermometer was —53 degrees or —58 degrees Fahrenheit, the same as Mr. Peary experienced in the far north of Greenland, and even this was the extreme. From —20 degrees to about —40 degrees or —45 degrees Fahrenheit appears to be the dominant cold of the coldest months. Very remarkable, nearly the coldest days that have been recorded were days in the latter part of November, (1897 and 1898.)

Mr. Heilprin tells of special thermometers for sale in Dawson, guaranteed to register —90°, and believes that some one will be certain to declare before long that such a low temperature was reached. Nevertheless —40° or 45° F. is not a comfortable or genial climate. The author declares that the Dawsonites made no moment of low temperature, and he writes "that furs were used in but insignificant quantity, and the much-vaunted sleeping bag was very generally replaced by a good outfit of double blankets. The ears, nose, and toes are the articles of tender mercy which have to be specially guarded, for they have a method of leaving one without putting out anticipatory signals of distress." After all, the best judgment of what are temperatures such as exist at Dawson and the surrounding country may be had from Lieut. Richardson's observations made at Fort Yukon covering the period from November, 1897, to July, 1898. The coldest day was Jan. 16, when the thermometer registered —62° F.

The various routes to the Klondike Mr. Heilprin describes. The misfortunes the pioneers meet with, he thinks, arise from their overburdening themselves with loads, and consequent break-downs.

Prof. Heilprin described the conditions of gold working in the Klondike placers. He says:

> Practically all the gold that has thus far been obtained in the Yukon region, whether in the Klondike or on the American side, is alluvial gold—that is, gold from river and creek bottoms and the adjacent loose hillsides, (benches, terraces.) The reports that have from time to time been circulated and gained credence regarding the discovery of reef or vein gold, and of an almost ubiquitous "mother lode," are founded either on fancy or on the anticipatory realization of a wish and hope that stand unsupported. * * * The Klondike placers partake in their broader characteristics of the structure of placer deposits generally, although superficially masked, and present anything but a "prospect" to the searcher after gold. The dense overgrowth of trees, bushes, and moss have largely buried them out of sight, and one could readily travel the region from end to end without suspecting the wealth that was contained within it, or even noticing the conditions that allied it with other gold producing regions of the globe.

The old California miner looked with disdain on what he called "moose pastures." There was no sign. The bedrock which stops the gold lies far beneath, sometimes at a depth of thirty feet. Then bedrock is sometimes deceptive. "The great bulk of the placer deposits is in a frozen condition, and it is this which makes extracting gold here, as in Siberia, so laborious a work. The frozen earth begins in places hardly more than a foot from the surface, elsewhere at two feet or thereabout, and continues, Summer and Winter, down to the bottom of the penetration." The process of "burning down" we are by this time familiar with. It has been carried out for years in Siberia. Not one single fire is built and allowed to burn, but many fires are erected and consumed over the same place, and the digging out is a continuous process. Placer mining, so far as the water adjuncts or the after processes go, presents nothing novel.

The grand gold exploit of the future will be a direct attack on the streams of the Yukon and the Klondike, and their overhauling by dredging of their bottoms. Where does the gold come from? Where is the mother lode? Whence the source of gold incalculable? Is it further north? It is but speculation as yet, nor can Mr. Heilprin solve it.

The author gives an estimate of what may be expected from these northern gold fields for 1899. Taking the calculations of an expert, the summary is $19,000,000 worth of gold. Guesses about such things are not worthy of much attention, for it looks as if this total will be exceeded.

The chapter on the physical history and geology of the country is excellent. If speculative to the non-scientific reader, it may be stated that it could not have been otherwise. At the conclusion may be found what is of the greatest practical usefulness—observations on the laws governing placer mining in the Yukon district, and finally the recent changes made by Orders in Council in the regulations of the Yukon territory.

'Tis not the vale of Cashmere, this wild Yukon region, but Mr. Heilprin tells of the wild roses, and he writes, "Along some parts of the Upper Yukon the rose bushes are so thick that they actually form the carpet of the soil, and I am told that large areas of the deeper interior are similarly covered." Summer is short, the sun is long, acts vigorously, and so grass is described "fully six feet and more in height." We have much to learn about this northern land, and Prof. Angelo Heilprin's work will act as an excitant. The maps in the book are very good, as are the photogravures.

*"ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE. A Journey to the New Eldorado, with Hints to Travellers. By Angelo Heilprin, F. R. G. S., F. G. S. A. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

## Biographies to Carry in the Pocket.*

Hitherto the graces of bookmaking have been denied to condensed biographies, apparently on the presumption that they would be read but once and then cast aside forever, but the Beacon Biographies, of which five volumes are now almost ready to appear, have been prepared as carefully as if they were so many imperial quartos, instead of being so small that they may be carried in the pocket. Printed from new type, with one or two peculiarities agreeably visible to the practiced eye; with a cover design drawn by Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue; an engraved title page by the same artist—a title page suggesting the English annual in the days when each publisher challenged his rivals with every possible device of elegance—and with paper not suggesting that it was not born to carry its own weight, but honestly substantial, the little books are armored against anything but respectful regard and usage.

The editor, Mr. M. A. De Wolf Howe, is the author of the first volume, "Phillips Brooks." He has not, he says in the preface, touched the subject "with any hope or wish of doing what a clergyman might do with it." If there is too little of theology, he adds, he trusts that there is not too much of Phillips Brooks. In truth, the story is exactly what would meet the need of the Philadelphian, the Bostonian, or the Harvard man of whom a stranger should ask, "Who was this of whom I find so many legends among you?" A chronological table of the great churchman's life precedes the biography, and a bibliography follows it, so that the volume is a key to the whole subject. This general plan is pursued with the other books, and all have portrait frontispieces in photogravures.

Admiral Farragut finds a biographer actually delighting in his subject in Mr. James Barnes, whose preface declares him "a man in the finest and noblest sense of the word," and reckons "He is like Farragut" as the highest praise that lips can speak of any naval officer to-day. President Trent's preface to the third volume, "Robert E. Lee," begs forgiveness for errors, if he have made any, but asks more for enthusiasm, "although it is a serious fault in these critical days." He has learned the full greatness of Gen. Lee's powers, as he has studied his life closely, and he finds him "not merely a great American, in whom citizens of every section may take just pride, but * * * a supremely great and good man, whose fame should not be limited by the characteristic conceptions of patriotism so rife among us to-day, but should be as wide as humanity, or, better still, as his own exquisite spirit of charity and brotherly love."

If any child of "these critical days" be afflicted by these warm-hearted words, he can possibly discover solace in the preface written by Mr. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., for his "James Russell Lowell." "A keen observer has said," he remarks, "in speaking of Lowell as a man, that you had to surrender yourself to his influence before he approved of you and allowed you to get his best. * * * I am not quite sure that I have submitted to his influence. I rather hope not. But I also hope, all the same, that, in a way, I have got the best of him that is now possible." It is to be hoped that Mr. Hale is wrong in this second hope, for his Lowell is a Lowell with the scholarship and critical quality present in very small measure, and by no means a Lowell of very great consequence. That "Lowell was already a classic" when Mr. Hale first became interested in literature does not distinguish his point of view from that of the world in general. Lowell has been a classic for forty years, but to say, as Mr. Hale says, that he "can no longer be a living force" or "a present inspiration," is going too far, unless it is written in Tupperian literalness, in which case it is undeniable, for Mr. Lowell is certainly not living in the body. Let any American who fancies that he is not a living force sit down in the silence of his own chamber and try to read the "Commemoration Ode," or even its last hundred lines, aloud, and see if his quivering lips will let him deny that Lowell lives!

The series will be continued by lives of Audubon, by Mr. John Burroughs; Edwin Booth, by Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland; John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlin; Aaron Burr, by Mr. Henry Childs Merwin; James Fenimore Cooper, by Mr. W. B. Shubrick Clymer, and Benjamin Franklin, by Mr. Lindsay Swift. Others will follow.

*"THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents per volume.

## Brooks on Zoology.*

"The Foundations of Zoology" seems rather a formidable title to the general reader; but when opening the book carelessly the first thing his eye falls upon is the remark: "What a difference between a kick against a dog and one against a stone!" he is interested into seeing what may follow, and finds a great deal of both fact and philosophy. Zoology, and the whole of the life of which it treats, are founded, in the view of Dr. Brooks, in the orderliness of nature.

That life is response to the order of nature he declares to be the underlying theme of most of the lectures (out of which this book has grown) and the foundation of the study of living organisms. Hence it becomes a necessary part of the student's work to examine deeply that nature to which life responds. Thus the province of the zoologist is as broad as the earth, for the inter-relations of the animate and inanimate worlds are limited only by the extent of physical nature, not, indeed, even by that, since mind and will must be included in this broad view of zoology. Indeed, some of the most interesting facts and reasoning in this book are in reference to the physiological effects that result from mental stimuli; and much light is thrown upon the origin, nature, and value of instincts.

The most novel and entertaining part of the book, perhaps, is the ninth lecture, entitled "Natural Selection and the Antiquity of Life." It was a stumbling-block to Darwin that the oldest fossiliferous rocks contained a wide diversity of apparently ready-made types of animal life, and he could only say that there must have been a vast era of life previous to these Lower Cambrian deposits, of which no remains have been preserved. Geologists have no more proof of this hypothesis now than they had when the "Origin of Species" was written; but Dr. Brooks attempts to show how Darwin's explanation is indisputably the true one, by the evidence of embryology—and of analogy with conditions on the modern deep-sea floor; and asserts that, while animal life was abundant long before the Cambrian age, the evolution of animals likely to be preserved as fossils took place with comparative rapidity. The zoologist, he says, feels absolutely certain that the stems of the types of distinct and well-advanced animals of the oldest fossiliferous age run back into the remoter past until they reach minute floating ancestors that bore no resemblance to themselves, although each really contained characteristics which natural selection had already acted upon, and ultimately converted into the types whose fossils have been preserved.

The book is a substantial addition to the American literature of philosophical zoology; and it is as handsomely made as are the other volumes in the admirable series to which it belongs, but has the sad defect of being without an index.

*"THE FOUNDATIONS OF ZOOLOGY. By William Keith Brooks, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Zoology, Columbia University Biological Series. V. 8vo. Pp. 330. 1899. New York: The Macmillan Company.


# Brentano's Publications.

**A SILENT SINGER.**
By CLARA MORRIS. Cloth, price $1.25.
A collection of eleven short stories of marked power and originality. The studies are full of pathos, humor, and ingenious literary invention.

**THE AFGHAN KNIFE.**
By R. A. STERNDALE. Cloth, $1.25.
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# WATTS.

## A Talk With the Artist at His Home in London.

When the passengers on the busses from Charing Cross have been riding for a long time westward without a turn, and Hyde Park has passed into Kensington Gardens, and the long stretch of green has been almost forgotten in a new crowding of houses on either side, then the visitor to the home of George Frederick Watts, the artist, ought to alight. Melbury Road begins quite insignificantly at the edge of the garden of Holland House, with the high wall of the park on one side and such low houses on the other as would be lived in by those who have to be satisfied with a blank wall for view. But the road improves rapidly. A turn at the left only a few yards from the corner takes one down the street where Sir Frederick Leighton lived. Holland House over the wall is rich in history, while, if one still cares more for the nobility of intellect than for that of blood, there are the houses that once were the homes of Thackeray, Macaulay, and Isaac Newton—still so much in the neighborhood that their present occupants must often walk along Melbury Road. It is a pleasant walk. The street describes a full right angle as it curves around the edge of Holland Park. The blank wall gives way to houses that stand back from the street in gardens full of flowers. Tall trees hang over the little walls, and on either side the luxuriant ivy's witchery hand turns fine town houses into villas.

The artist's house is No. 6, and because the house next to it has a great deal of skylight, you cross the road and think you must have reached it. But "Little Holland House," as Mr. Watts has named his unpretentious brick house, whose rambling character and unexpected angles yet offers much of interest, is still beyond. The front porch is almost on the street. The back somehow suggests a garden without revealing it with certainty. A daintily capped maid opens the door and says she believes Mr. Watts is at home. The visitor enters a room on the right. It is a small room, full of flowers and of pictures. A centre table with a white cloth and a little silver reveals the apartment's purpose. A window seat, looking out on the street, but so filled with plants that one cannot sit there, shows where the keenest hunger lies, and a crowd of the artist's paintings on wall and mantel and floor reveals the room's constant use. In a moment the maid returns. Mr. Watts will be down presently, and she opens a door at the end of the room. You pass down two or three steps and find yourself in a large apartment lighted from above and filled with the paintings of Watts on easel and wall. This is the well-known gallery of "Little Holland House." A moment of waiting and looking and then a soft step is heard on the stair. A slight, old man, with his white hair half hidden by a red velvet skullcap, comes forward. He has a white beard, well trimmed, and clear, small eyes. A long coat that, buttoned up close in the neck in a half-clerical fashion, left scant room for a glimpse of a waistcoat that seemed worldly and up to date. George Frederick Watts is shaking your hand and bidding you welcome.

A commonplace remark about the pleasure his pictures gave, and the greater privilege to meet the artist, brings forth a little bow, half comic and deprecating. "I have done only what I can in my own small way to keep art faithful to her ideals," he says. "It is a difficult task these days, and there are few who attempt it. Art's golden age is past, with the great opportunities—now that painters no longer have public buildings and churches to work for. Do you catch my meaning? Our private houses are not fitted now for large pictures or for serious ones. Consequently, where is the encouragement for a sincere artist, since as a rule, artists must live?" He smiled at his humorous qualification and his eyes twinkled as if he were playing for an instant with an obvious thought to justify it, but which he had not need to express. Then he went on, his eyes falling on a portrait. "Most of us artists are driven to painting portraits more or less. It is interesting work, but not the highest form of art. That, as I take it, is to embody a thought, an idea, that shall give the observer something to think about, something larger and higher than technique. Art deserves to be on a plane as high as music and poetry, and given something more than harmony."

Asked for his opinion of the relative educational value to "the people" of an art gallery and art in a public building, he went on: "But, you know, we hardly have the latter now. As to a gallery, it is necessarily a complex collection, without connection between the pictures, so that I think visitors are apt to miss a very definite impression. There is a tendency also for them to be of a class especially interested in art, just as visitors to a music hall are interested in music, and so its principal educational value is to those who already have a start. And yet you must not misunderstand me. Every beautiful thing has value, and it is very precious now that the effort all around us is for social position or wealth, and that science and industry have suddenly put into our hands so many facilities for producing wealth by ugliness. An art gallery is a protest against all this, and from such a point of view it has a value that is incalculable."

"What about the new mural paintings in the Royal Exchange, are not they put there through a joining of public spirit and artistic aspiration?"

"Yes, that case is, indeed, one of those rare ones which are offering real opportunity. In that respect it is good, as far as it goes. It makes at least a step in the right direction but it seems to me one is hardly to praise it further than that point, for, after all, historical painting is not high art. One may have admiration, of course, for well-written history, but the picture of a historical scene is really not much more, do you think so, than a costume picture?" He repeated the definition as though he would give it emphasis.

He was asked to remember the new Church of the Ascension on a busy thoroughfare of London, where it is intended that the only sermons shall be those of the paintings on the walls—where art, according to the donor's purpose, is to give the inspiration and to loosen the floodgates of comfort. "I know the plan," he said. "I know. But I have not been to see the work. Do you know, I rarely visit new work? I don't want to have to pass judgment on it. If I can say that I haven't seen it, queries stop there; but if I have seen it, then I am required to give an opinion, and if I should attempt to be silent, it would be thought that I condemned. So I do not go around much to see what is new. If it's good, I say I am glad to hear it. If it is not, I don't care to see it. Criticism would only cause unpleasant feeling."

So there is one of the penalties of attaining greatness and having a kindly spirit. No doubt distinguished men in whatever sphere have often to pay it.

The question now arose as to the use of allegory in paintings that were designed to embody a thought that should make a beholder think. "Allegory is a word often misused," said Mr. Watts, "and a term that I have grown almost to dislike, so repeatedly do unthinking people apply it erroneously to my own work. Of course, the use of the word is a little matter, but one might as well be right as wrong. I do frequently use symbolism, but I never use allegory. Out at Windsor there is a picture of one of the Kings leading his army to battle. So far the painting is in the realm of fact, but above the King there is floating a phantomlike figure of Fame. At that point truth and phantasy are mixed, and the painting becomes allegorical. Allegory always mixes the real and the unreal—and that is why I do not use it."

He led the way across the room to a picture upon which the last touches are yet to be put. A heavy robe of gold had broken down the limb of a tree. The robe stood for wealth and the tree for life. On the right a broken cogwheel and other industrial appliances lying on the ground indicated the interruption of industry. A champagne glass faintly seen in the verdure represented intoxication, and gambling was represented by two horse's hoofs that were filled with dice. Under the broken bough lay a skeleton, and in Saxon letters, not easily to be deciphered, was the query, "Shall dead bones arise again?" "There," said Mr. Watts, "the whole thing stands for my opinion of the civilization of the present time when viewed from an artistic standpoint. Yes, oh! yes, it is certainly pessimistic. But I have to be, for I can't see how the tendency of our age, how its mammonism, is to be overcome."

To a suggestion that if there were more artists with as high an ideal of art as his, the prospect might be brighter, he demurred. "Oh, but I have not done much," he said. "I have tried much, and I hope it may be said that my work has in it some thought, moral, spiritual, or intellectual. I say 'spiritual,' but I have barred out the merely religious. As to what I have accomplished, however, what is that? Sacrifice is required in doing even a little of this kind of painting. I have given up a very large fortune for it, in the pictures presented to cities and to the nation. And there are others which the nation is yet to have. When the addition to the Tate Gallery of British Art is finished, two large rooms are to be set aside for my work, and then I shall be able to add to the pictures I already have there, but what a little check all this makes to the drift of the times, what a poor, one-man protest!"

The talk rambling on through the art world, touched a moment on impressionism. "I don't believe in it," he said. "People come to me sometimes full of talk about impressionism, and when I tell them what I think of it they gasp and then whisper 'Turner' as a charm. 'Yes, Turner,' I reply. 'Turner used impressionism because he had to, to get his effects. He used it where it ought to be used, and where it reproduced what he saw. But when he had a subject which did not require those methods, Turner left them alone.'"

We walked slowly around the room, the artist pointing out various pictures and features of them. "And now how do your conceptions come to you, Mr. Watts? Do they come at once, rich in detail, or do you work them out as you paint?"

"They do not 'come,'" he said. "I have them always, and I have never been without them. My head is full of them, and they undergo no change, so that I can return to a picture long afterward and resume work just where I left it off, making no essential alterations, only deepening a shadow perhaps or moving a line; but that is all. No, my visions, my ideas, cannot be said to 'come.'"

So this man, whose kindly advice or generous example, like pebbles tossed into a pool, has set wide rings in motion, thinks only of the littleness of his pebbles and is sorrowful. He has grown old and does not know, as no man can know, how wide their influence is. CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

London, June 26.

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On a column close to the supposed tomb of Romulus an archaic Latin inscription has been found, and it is a subject now under discussion at the Academia dei Lincei, which in Italy corresponds with the Institute of France. Signor Gamarrini, who had before read an inscription on the celebrated vase of Formellus, said the characters on the column were the same. Supposably the column was erected in the first half of the sixth century B. C.

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### LITERARY WOMEN AND MATRIMONY.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Claiming your indulgence for the third time, I would like to open a discussion if you think the subject of sufficient interest to your readers; namely, Does a literary life lessen a young woman's chances of matrimony, and, if so, shall the intellectual aspirations be relinquished? The latter half of my question seems well-nigh absurd, yet there are those who, feeling that wifehood and motherhood are the natural and highest conditions of a woman's existence, (to which I agree,) do not deem it wise for a girl to adopt the writer's profession if she possess the advantages of a comfortable home, fearing the opposite sex may be intimidated and that she herself may be too absorbed in her work to care to change her condition.

I am not of that opinion, and, though the field is decidedly overcrowded, yet here, at least, other literary breadwinners do not suffer thereby. Good work is "available" somewhere, and perseverance counts in the end. It takes years to establish a reputable name, and there are vexations and disappointments to be confronted, but, withal, there is no life offering so many compensations, containing so much that is spiritual and soul-elevating, as the intellectual life. It is the surest antidote against ennui. I believe I could write at length upon the art of not being lonely, so happy have been the hours spent at my desk and among my books and music. Yet it should not make us selfish. Home duties should be first and foremost with the daughters of the house; they teach us self-denial, for any one who handles the pen knows how difficult it is to be summoned into earthly regions below stairs to discuss topics relating to the kitchen. Though there may be others of the family to share the domestic tasks, it is not always possible to set a regular time for daily desk work. Nor should the literary desires lead us to isolation. We need interchange of thought to create thought anew, but let us affiliate ourselves as far as circumstances permit with men and women who think, read, and digest.

Man at best is fastidious through causes too varied to expatiate upon at present. He stamps the female literary worker with a name whose meaning conveys the opposite of everything sweet and womanly. He singles her out as an object to be avoided when it comes to "popping the question." He fears his home may be neglected, his breakfast coffee cold; he dreads the quotation served with his dessert.

To look at the subject from a reasonable standpoint, is it not far healthier for a young woman to fill her mind with strong, inspiriting thoughts than to drift hitherward and thitherward, often ending in becoming morbid over the fact that no lover is forthcoming?

In passing, I must not neglect the philanthropic worker, of whom there are many among our young women. She, too, is very happy—but the good she accomplishes is recognized by the "men folks." She is considered approachable.

Never mind how late the man of all men offers his heart and hand providing he be her affinity, the healthy-minded girl will prove herself the loving woman every man desires for his mate. To be self-reliant implies no absence of the gentler qualities of womanhood. Let him who will, seek the pretty face and smiling eyes; the earnest, truth-seeking soul will have none of him LA GIOCONDO.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 12, 1899.

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### AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUARREL.

Nothing is more persistent than archaeological jealousies, and when Assyriologists have a row it always is of a rancorous kind. The English explorers at Susa, in Persia, complain of the "French pin pricks." The old capital of the Chaldean Kingdom, which is Susa, has been given up to a "Delegation Scientifique Française en Perse." An archaeological Marchand was there, and arranged a treaty between the French and Persian Governments. The French have the exclusive right to carry on researches in Persia, but the stipulation is that half of the finds are to belong to Persia. As the relics are dug up they are sent to Teheran and there shared. The Persian Government puts no value on such finds, but only on the money they will fetch, and so sells its quota to dealers. Of course, much that is valuable will be scattered by this method. The interest which centres in Susa consists in this, that it was once the most important city in the Old World, and that, compared with it, Babylon and Nineveh were as if of yesterday. It was then the great nucleus of prehistoric civilization. In the British Museum the Susa incident becomes secondary to the Fashoda one.

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At the close of the last fiscal year of the State there were 261,458 volumes in the State Library, which dates its existence back to 1818, when it had a total of 656 volumes, 405 in the general and 251 in the law department. In 1892 the traveling libraries were started with 333 volumes, which have been added to until the number has reached 43,525. The law library has 60,245 volumes and the general library 157,688 volumes. The additions in 1898 amounted to 37,710 volumes. Of these 6,929 were by gift, exchange, or binding, and 3,070 by purchase for the general and law libraries; 10,086 by purchase for the traveling libraries, and 17,625 were duplicate volumes. The total number of duplicates is 120,118 volumes. The best estimates available indicate that there are upward of 250,000 manuscripts crowded into an unventilated storeroom.

# SALES.

## The Marlborough Gems.

In many respects the sale made by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods of the Marlborough gems was a most remarkable one, and sure to be cited in the future. The gross total of the sales realized £34,823. Some twenty-four years ago the collection was sold en bloc for £36,750.

Among the gems which reached four figures were a cameo, nearly three inches in height, with head of the deified Augustus, with the radiate crown, a gem of the early empire, set in a chased and elaborate framework, £2,350. The next was a cameo representing Claudius Caesar, to the left, with an oaken crown and the paludamentum, cut on a sardonyx 2⅞ inches high by 2 inches wide, the flesh rendered in a porcelain-white layer, probably contemporary work, set in a gold mount, the back of which is pierced à jour with an elaborate arabesque design richly enameled in colors, £3,750, and the third was a cameo on a unique semi-oval sardonyx, 8¾ inches wide by 6 inches high, with a pair of imperial heads confronted, designated as Didius Julian and Manlia Scantilla, and probably contemporary with the sovereigns it represents, in a silvergilt frame, £3,300.

A portrait in profile of Marcus Junius Brutus, a beautifully worked intaglio on a little sard, in enameled gold ring, from the Chesterfield collection, £31; a small statuette bust, cut out of a hyacinthine sard, probably meant for Julius Ceasar, a work of the cinque-cento period, £44; a fragment, being part of a portrait of Augustus in the character of Hermes, £30—the Duke of Marlborough gave 23 guineas for this; a cameo representing probably Augustus deified, a Roman work, 1¾ inches high by 1 inch wide, £40; a cameo, in very high relief, apparently representing Augustus when young, crowned with a laurel wreath, 1½ inches high, 1 inch wide, £80; a cameo representing Augustus laureated in a clear amethystine chalcedony, £42; a bust of Livia, veiled and represented as Ceres, a cameo on a sardonyx, in very high relief, 1⅜ inches high, £105; a cameo of great beauty and interest, Livia and the young Tiberius, in green turquois, of the Augustan age, £330; a cameo probably meant to represent Tiberius, 3 inches high by 1⅜ inches wide, mounted on a molded gold rim, £60; a cameo on a sardonyx, with head of Agrippina the elder to the right, richly worked hair and laurel wreath, a gem of the Augustan age, set in gold mount, 1⅞ inches high by 1¼ inches wide, £370; a cameo bust of Claudius on a fine sardonyx, 2½ inches high by 1⅝ inches wide, probably a contemporary portrait of the Emperor, £100; an extraordinary sardonyx, with portrait of Andrea Carafa, Count of Sanseverino, Viceroy of Naples 1525-1526, 3½ inches high by 2⅞ inches wide, in an elaborate openwork frame of gold, set with peridot, &c., £310; an intaglio on a hyacinthine sard, the renowned bust of the daughter of Titus by Nicander, the upper part of the head and the headdress restored in gold, £70; an intaglio head of Sabina on a red sard, fine contemporary work, £92; a full-faced representation, carved in the round, of Marciana, the sister of Trajan, in apotheosis, on a mottled yellowish chalcedony, 3 inches high and wide, an important gem once in the Medina collection, £620; a sapphire ring, engraved with the intaglio portrait of Faustina the elder, £46; a front-faced cameo in nearly full relief, of Faustina the elder, on a blueish translucent chalcedony, nearly 2 inches high, £100; a very fine sardonyx, with a fine head of Commodus to the right in a cameo, 2½ inches high, £320; an intaglio bust of Julia Domna, on a beryl, set as a seal, £100; an intaglio portrait of Caracalla, to the left, ⅝ inch high, ½ inch wide, £45; a fine cameo portrait of Julia Paula on a sardonyx, 3¼ inches high by 2½ inches wide, apparently an important contemporary work, £420; a cameo profile portrait, of probably Julia Mammaea, a sardonyx of three layers, 2¼ inches by 1¼ inches wide, £50; fine profile portrait, probably of Maecenas, a sardonyx, 1⅛ inches high by nearly 1 inch wide, £48; an intaglio, representing the head and bust of Antinous with a spear on his left shoulder, £60; cameo on a sardonyx, bust portrait, probably of some Oriental Prince, £45, and a cameo of an ecclesiastic, good cinque-cento work, £35.

One intaglio of great interest was cut in a large carnelian, 1⅝ inches in diameter, with Jove with his eagle, and with Mercury on the one hand and Mars on the other, with Neptune below, a subject of which a representation exists on a gem in the French Imperial Cabinet. It realized £900. An antique cameo, representing a bust to the right of Omphale, cut in a double nicolo, of indubitable antiquity. This gem is of considerable historic interest. It was presented by Charles V. to Pope Clement VII., and by him subsequently to the Piccolomini of Siena. It is mounted in a broad gold setting, with eight table diamonds and rubies. It realized £483, the purchaser being Mr. Reid, who bought it for the British Museum.

A fragment of an extraordinary cameo, a Silenus pushed along by a running satyr, a fine Roman work of the imperial age, £74 10s.; a cameo lifting along Silenus, with a Bacchante, £50; a little intaglio deeply cut in a minute sard, bust of youthful satyr in front face, £39; a satyr reposing, leaning on a pillar, from the Chesterfield collection, £50; a satyr pouring out a libation, an intaglio deeply engraved in a long oval carnelian, £70; a cameo with a bacchanal subject, wrought in a beautiful porcelain-white upper stratum of a sardonyx, the work probably by an ancient artist of a noble school, £380; a very fine shallow intaglio, of a Bacchante in ecstasy, of very fine workmanship, probably by a Greek artist of the third or fourth century B. C., £62; a good intaglio in sard, apparently representing Proserpine, £40; a cameo in a beautiful little sardonyx, a wingless Victory crowning a warrior in a biga, once the property of Cardinal Albani, £40; the renowned intaglio, profoundly cut, the head of the dog Sirius, £110; Aurora in a biga, wrought on a sardonyx in extraordinary relief and with translucent excellence, £82; a fine cameo with the same subject as the last, similarly treated, a beautiful gem cut in a super onyx, £300; a seated Harpocrates, his forefinger on his lip, his left hand holding a cornucopia, a cameo in the highest relief, £60; the celebrated Hercules bibax, a fine gem cut in not very deep intaglio on a slightly convex sard, £63; a Roman intaglio, representing Hercules wrestling with Antaeus, mounted in a ring, £44 2s; a cameo cut in a white layer with a dark ground, Hercules bibax with cupids, £44 2s; a cameo of rare beauty, with an Amazon supporting her dead comrade, £68; two figures engraved in intaglio on a very fine and large yellow sard, representing probably Paris and Oenone, £46; an intaglio on a deep-colored sard of the large dimensions of ¾ inch by 1 1-16 inches, representing Diomed and Ulysses seizing the Palladium, a work probably of the age of Hadrian, £185; a very fine shell cameo of Laocoön, the work probably of the seventeenth century, £335; a cameo head of Alexander the Great to the right, helmet ornamented in very low relief, £165; a portrait of Demetrius III., Philopator, cut in a shallow manner on a sard, £52; a small cameo, intended for the last of the Ptolemies, £40 19s., and an Egyptian Queen, in the vulture headdress, as a priestess of Isis, £60 18s.

The one particular gem which excited marked attention and to be classed among the most famous of antiques was the cameo representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche, which, in point of technique, has never been surpassed in any age. The gem itself was in the possession of Lord Arundel early in the seventeenth century, and it eventually passed, with the other gems in the Arundel collection, into the possession of the Duke of Marlborough. It was engraved by Bartolozzi for the sumptuous publication privately printed by the Duke in 1780-1791, as well as by Tassie and by Slosch, and the design has been reproduced—notably by Wedgwood—in all sorts and material of art, perhaps oftener than any other similar subject. That it should prove to be the principal object is not surprising, and the price paid for it was £2,000. This is the cameo which supposably is to find a final resting place in an American museum.

## Art Objects Sold in London.

Some of the prices of the objects belonging to the Forman collection, as sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, were exceedingly large—in fact, record ones. Among the leading objects were:

A pair of iron stirrups, partly plated with silver, parcel gilt and chased, the sides of semi-circular form, connected at the bottom by a flat plate with pierced rosette in the centre; on each of the outer sides is an exquisite border of translucent Cloisonné enamel on gold, divided into a number of compartments, with strap and arabesque design colored in green, blue, and white upon a ruby ground; this border of enamel is continued down the centre, forming two spaces of triangular shape, each containing a medallion of niello, with elaborately foliated arabesques. They are of Italian workmanship of the latter half of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century, and it is suggested that they had been made for Mathew Corvinus, King of Hungary. They were sold for £2,700.

Other items disposed of were:

A series of thirty-nine onyx cameos of the Renaissance, with scenes in the life of our Lord, £154; a silver gilt tankard and cover of hexagonal form, of Augsburg workmanship, circa 1550, £400; a standing cup and cover of silver of tulip-bud form, the entire surface elaborately decorated in niello, with scrolls and arabesques, a piece of Augsburg work of the highest quality, £1,100; a standing cup and cover, formed as a hawk, the body a carved cocoanut mounted in silver partly gilt, German work of the fifteenth century, £180; the historical piece known as the Cup of St. Goar, £160; a small table fountain, with the following inscription: "Given by the Emperor of Morocco to the Giffard Family in the Fifteenth Century, and descended from them through the Bucklers to Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, of Sandhill Park, Somersetshire," £120; a silver-gilt girdle, formed of five segments, hinged together and ornamented with an appliqué design in high relief, composed of flowers, &c., £144; a pair of beautifully carved bellows of walnutwood, the centre having a medallion with the Judgment of Paris, surrounded by a border of two youths, four amorini, and scroll work in high relief, Italian work of the fifteenth century, £220; a carved ivory case for dagger, &c., mount and shape of silver, decorated with arabesques in nielli, £400 10s.; a carved ivory tankard mounted in silver gilt, £107; a morion, richly damascened with gold, the subjects repoussé, £1,400; an iron door of an ambry or locker, the background of open flamboyant tracery, made up of three pierced plates to give the effect of molded work, in the centre is the Crucifixion between figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, all under elegant Gothic canopies, the whole of exceedingly fine work, (French, circa 1480,) £520; a casket of ebony, with domed lid, covered with bands of iron, elaborately damascened in gold and silver, with arabesques and medallions, £400; a large bronze pail or mortar, the upper portion decorated with a band, with trophies in compartments, divided alternately by a double eagle and mask of Pan, with foliage, &c., in relief, Italian work of the sixteenth century, £950; a brass salver, the entire surface covered with finely engraved work, being compositions from Roman history and medallions containing portraits of Roman Emperors, &c., Venetian work of the sixteenth century, £115; a snuff box of octagonal form, mounted and lined with gold, the top having a painting on ivory in grisaille representing a sacrifice to Priapus, with blue enameled border, £100; a gold ticket for Vauxhall presented by Jonathan Tyers, proprietor of the Gardens, to Hogarth, portrait of Tyers by Watteau, and an autograph letter by Tyers to Hogarth, £310.

## The Thynne Collection.

The Messrs. Christie sold one portion of Lord Thynne's collection. Some of the prices for furniture were at the high-water mark. The principal lots were: Sèvres eventail jardinère, 7¼ inches high, 480 guineas; set of three ditto, 7¼ to 6⅜ inches high, 1,680 guineas; Chinese globular bowl, 13½ inches, 450 guineas; Louis XVI. clock and barometer, 24 inches high, 700 guineas; Louis XVI. upright secretaire, 57 inches high, 430 guineas; Louis XV. oblong marqueterie table, 470 guineas; Louis XVI. mahogany commode, 450 guineas; suite of Louis XV. furniture, consisting of a pair of small sofas, six large fauteuils, and a pair of tabourets, 500 guineas; another suite, four fauteuils, a sofa, and six small chairs, 1,450 guineas; a table of antique Egyptian porphyry, 150 guineas; a Louis XV. screen, three-leaved, carved and gilt, 380 guineas.

## Coins.

The Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a collection of English coins, brought together by Lord Kesteven. The following were the more important: Henry I., penny, crowned bust facing, sceptre in hand, Carlisle mint, very fine and a unique type of this extremely rare mint, £10 5s.; Stephen, penny, crowned bust facing, annulet over each side, fine and rare, £11 10s.; Perkin Warbeck, groat, 1494, lion passant to left, probably the finest known example of this extremely rare coin, £16 10s.; Edward IV., sovereign, fourth coinage, crowned three-quarter figure to right, £9; Mary, sovereign, Queen enthroned, portcullis at feet, very fine and rare, £12; James I., thirty-shilling piece, King enthroned, portcullis at feet, very fine, £12 5s.; Charles I., three-pound piece, Oxford mint, half-length figure of King to left, crowned, holding sword and laurel branch, £9 5s.; another, type of preceding, but of finer and neater style, £11 15s.; and the following Anglo-Gaelic gold coins: Edward III., guyennois, struck at Rochelle, King armed cap-a-pie, £13; two of Edward the Black Prince, hardit, struck at Bordeaux, half-length figure of the Prince to front, very fine and rare, £9 9s., and guyenno's, also struck at Bordeaux, King standing to left, very rare, £10 2s. 6d.

## The Birket Foster Pictures.

American art, illustrative and otherwise, some forty-odd years ago took much of its quality from the work done by the late Birket Foster. Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods disposed of many pictures, drawings, and sketches of Birket Foster. The leading works were "Dedham," 9⅜ inches by 13½ inches, 44 guineas; "The Lock," 9½ inches by 14 inches, 48 guineas; "Hounds Breaking Cover," 42 inches by 36 inches, 155 guineas; watercolor drawings—"Eton College," 4 inches by 5½ inches, 43 guineas; "At Pangingford, Isle of Wight," 7¼ inches by 9¾ inches, 30 guineas; "Busse's Cottage, Hambledon," 7 inches by 9½ inches, 110 guineas; "Walberswick, Suffolk," 7 inches by 11 inches, 90 guineas; "On Hambledon Common," 7 inches by 10 inches, exhibited at Brussels, 1897, 85 guineas; "The Weald of Surrey," 10 inches by 14 inches, 165 guineas; "Southwold, from the Black Ferry," 7½ inches by 12 inches, 82 guineas; "Rocks at Boscastle, Cornwall," 8 inches by 14 inches, 46 guineas; "Loch Awe," 9 inches by 13 inches, 40 guineas; "Girl Washing at a Brook Near Loch Awe," 9¼ inches by 7½ inches, 85 guineas; "Cottages at Balmacara," 7 inches by 10½ inches, 44 guineas; "Waterfalls, Loch Achray," 12 inches by 10 inches, 58 guineas; "Loch Maree, from the Poolewe Road," 9½ inches by 15½ inches, sketch for the large picture painted for Mr. J. H. Foster, 48 guineas; "Old Mill, Near Braemar," 11 inches by 8¾ inches, 95 guineas; another on the same subject, 8¾ inches by 11 inches, 94 guineas; "Hayfield, Tayrnilt," 6¼ inches by 10½ inches, 70 guineas; "Highland Cottages, near Tayruilt," 8 inches by 10½ inches, 160 guineas; "The Hermitage Bridge, Dunkeld," 21½ inches by 17 inches, 170 guineas, and "Loch Awe," 11 inches by 17½ inches, 170 guineas.

The water-color drawings included the following: "Roses in a Blue Vase," 8 inches by 6¾ inches, 62 guineas; "Procession on Pardon Day, Quimper, Brittany," 16 inches by 21½ inches, 152 guineas; "An Italian Lake Scene," 17 inches by 27 inches, 100 guineas; "In the Gardens of the Alhambra," 8¼ inches by 33 inches, 50 guineas; "A Market in Seville," 23 inches by 33 inches, exhibited at Liverpool, 200 guineas; "An Illustrated Paper," 6 inches by 7½ inches, the last drawing that the artist finished, 63 guineas; "The Kitten," 8 inches by 10 inches, one of the drawings in hand at the artist's death, 86 guineas, and "The Drinking Trough," 6 inches by 8 inches, one of the artist's last finished drawings, 80 guineas.

## Stuart Relics.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods have sold some important articles in silver and silver gilt, some Stuart relics, and a variety of objects of art. Among the objects were a Jacobean silver-gilt goblet, with deep bell-shaped bowl engraved with scroll and foliage and cone ornament on a matted ground, 8 inches high, 1610, 10 ounces, at £7 15s. per ounce; a large Russian parcel-gilt tankard and flat cover, the lid inlaid with a medal of Gustavus Adolphus by Sebastian Dadler, 1699, 9¾ inches high, 63 ounces, £200; a Charles II. oval sideboard dish, the centre embossed with Nessus and Dejanira in high relief, 17⅜ inches by 13¾ inches, 1676, 34 ounces, at £4 11s. per ounce; a portion of the cloak worn by Charles I. at his execution, of crimson cloth, £37—this lot was in the property of the late Rev. J. Walcot of Bitterley Court, near Ludlow, Salop, one of whose ancestors, William Walcot, was Page of Honor to Charles I., whom he attended on the scaffold; the King's cloak was divided between Walcot and his fellow-page, (afterward Sir Thomas Herbert,) the other half was sold to Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. The tapestry sold by order of the Gallowflat House, Ruthergien, Glasgow, included a large oblong panel of Gobelins tapestry, with a Kermesse after David Teniers, 10 feet by 23 feet 4 inches, 450 guineas; an oblong panel of the same, with an extensive harbor scene, 6½ feet by 16 feet, 100 guineas, and a set of four panels of old French tapestry, 305 guineas. (Hamburger.)

"The Sacrifice of Silence," by Edouard Rod, which G. W. Dillingham Company is publishing in a translation prepared by John W. Harding, is the study of a woman's heart. The author shows by two widely contrasting examples that silence under certain conditions constitutes a heroic sacrifice. The translator has written a preface.

# SVEABORG.

From the Swedish of J. L. Runeberg, by

**Montague Donner.**

Johan Ludvig Runeberg, (1804-1877,) surnamed the Homer of Finland on account of the vividness and power with which he describes the heroic sufferings and fortitude of the Finlanders in the war thrust upon them by Russia in 1808, treats in the following poem of the most noteworthy incident of that war, which put an end to Swedish rule in Finland, and brought the country into union with the Muscovite empire.

Despite the great disparity in numbers and the fact that Russia poured her troops across the border without any previous declaration of war, the contest was carried on with unflinching courage by the small Finnish army, who, despite their first incompetent commander, the Swedish General Klingspor, afterward superseded, gained a series of brilliant victories under their own Generals Adlerkreutz and Sandels and the Swede von Döbeln, till fairly overwhelmed by numbers.

Meanwhile for many months the fortress of Sveaborg, built by the Swedish engineer Ehrnsvärd, on one of the islands guarding the entrance to the splendid harbor of Helsingfors, successfully defied all efforts on the part of a large Russian force to capture it. At length, what might of arms had failed to accomplish treachery brought about: Count Cronstedt, the Swedish commander of the impregnable fortress, the "Gibraltar of the North," as it was and is still called, accepted a large bribe, admitted the Russian troops, and so earned the undying execration of the Finnish people.

The Russian Government refused to permit the publication of the poem, but it was widely circulated throughout Scandinavia in the form of leaflets.

I have rendered the poem into English in the form and metre of the original; so, of necessity, literal translation has had to yield in some passages to the spirit and wider meaning of Runeberg's immortal poem:

We sat indoors in converse gay—
Old Ensign Stal and I—
As was our wont at close of day,
The ruddy hearth fire by.
The time sped on in chat and game,
When Sveaborg I chanced to name.

The word occurred in passing speech,
Yet grave became our mien.
"Hast on the wave-encircled beach
Great Ehrnsvärd's fortress seen,
Gibraltar's sister of the North?"
The old man asked, then thus spake forth:

"Looks out o'er sea its granite eye
And spacious land-locked bay.
Gustavus' sword it lifts on high
And dares advance who may!
Nor need it fall to strike the rash—
It withers with its lightning flash.

"Beware to rashly near the isle,
When war has loosed his reins;
Nor dare disturb the Sea Queen while
The fight her wrath unchains:
Her thousand guns with fiery breath
Hurl forth the messengers of death.

"Forced back was Finland's little troop,
The Polar ring o'erstept,
Yet did our spirits never droop,
Our courage never slept,
O'er all misfortunes rose our powers
So long as Sveaborg was ours.

"Clear was each eye and raised each head
Whene'er that name was heard;
All murmurs hushed, all sorrow fled,
Nor cold nor want deterred—
The Finnish bear strode on again,
And shook his paw and struck amain.

"The earth our bed, how oft at night,
I heard that potent name
From some gray warrior, come to fight
So far afield for fame;
From cold it was his shelt'ring wall,
In danger's hour his hope, his all.

"Then in our ranks a whisper woke,
A rumor from the South,
Of shame, of treachery it spoke,
And passed from mouth to mouth—
Where'er on scandal's wings 'twas borne,
It met with proud contempt and scorn.

"Ne'er be forgot in future years
That day like darkest night,
When like a thunder clap our ears
The news confirmed did smite—
O'er Sveaborg, our last hope's shore,
The Swedish standard waved no more.

"Is it, to ocean's vengeance vowed,
Ingulfed within the main?
Has lightning forked from thunder cloud
The strong walls reft in twain?
Was none for freedom left to die?
Mute anguish was the sole reply.

"But deep from many a hardy breast
A smothered sob broke low,
And many an eye by tears unblest
Now let the flood o'erflow:
Our land was dead; too late to save—
We stood and wept beside the grave.

"O God! the man whose dastard crime
Caused all these tears to run
Once gained a victory fair as Time
E'er saw by hero won.
Sveaksund, that king of victories
Of Swedish naval might was his.

"Yet though a world had owed renown
And glory to his blade;
Though suns had paled before his frown,
Name him a renegade!
Such the reward of that base knave
Who sold his land o'er Ehrnsvärd's grave.

"Thou lovest, boy, the notes of song;
Our history lovest thou—
Mayhap thou'lt sing the grievous wrong
That I relate thee now.
Then give his deed of darkness fame,
But hide, like me, his guilt-stained name.

"Curst let him be, his race concealed!
To him cling all the shame!
Let none blush—the crime revealed
Shall taint alone his name.
He who his country's cause betrays,
No claim to sire nor kin may raise.

"Call him alone by traitor's name—
Appointed Finland's stay—
Incarnate crime, disgrace, and shame,
Yes, all that shuns the day—
Only as such of him to speak,
And spare the hearer's redd'ning cheek.

"Take all the darkness of the tomb,
And all life's bitt'rest spleen,
And form with them a name to doom
To shame that traitor mean!
It cannot pain Gustav's true heart more
Than that of Sveaborg he bore."

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

## "THE IDLE SINGER OF AN EMPTY DAY," INDEED!

The more one reads Mr. Mackail's biography of William Morris, of which a second notice is printed elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, the stronger the impression it leaves, not only of William Morris's versatility, but of the ardor with which he threw himself into each new pursuit and the patient zeal with which he followed it up until he had reached a result as near perfection as possible. From his early college days, when the young men of his set were full of the monastery they were to found with Morris's money, down to the actual starting of The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, for which he was not only financially responsible, but for which he was also obliged to write the larger part of the contents, he was always a leader. He was the originator and prime mover in all Morris & Co.'s new ventures, and, no matter how serious the difficulties he encountered, such were his patience and enthusiasm that they were sure to be finally overcome.

Perhaps Morris's efforts to improve the art of dyeing is the best illustration that could be chosen to show the methods he adopted. The art of dyeing had fallen into a most deplorable condition with the introduction of aniline colors, and as the artistic production of all colored stuffs, printed, woven, or embroidered, depends first of all on the color of the dye, it was a very important question. Morris made a thorough study of all that could be gathered from books on the subject, supplementing this knowledge by experiments in his own small vats, but was still far from satisfied. He then resolved to learn the art practically and thoroughly in the Staffordshire Dye Works. On every side he met new difficulties—material which would not take a good color and color which in itself was very poor. The coarse serges which were used as the ground for embroidering could only be dyed a bright aniline or a quiet color which was muddy and characterless. In the early days Morris used peacock blue, rusty reds, and olive greens, not because they were his ideals, but because they were the best he could get. Later, when he had his own dyehouses, he used indigo blue, madder red, weld yellow, &c., and with them produced the Hammersmith carpets and Merton tapestries and chintzes.

The results of all his experiments in dyeing Morris embodied in an essay, "Of Dyeing as an Art," contributed to the catalogue of the Second Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Morris's first dyeings were all done with his own hand, with no help but that of an errand boy. So well was he prepared, however, that not a single experiment was a failure. Morris's account of his trials and triumphs among the dye vats is as interesting as a novel. His favorite pupil, and the one who did the finest embroidery, Mrs. Holiday, says:

> There was a peculiar beauty in his dyeing that no one else in modern times has attained to. He actually did create new colors; then in his amethysts and golds and greens, they were different to anything I have ever seen he used to get a most marvelous play of color into them. The amethyst had flashings of red, and his gold, one especial sort, when shaken out in the large rich hanks, looked like a sunset sky. * * * When he ceased to dye with his own hands I soon felt the difference. The colors themselves became perfectly level and had a monotonous, heavy look; the very lustre of the silk was less beautiful.

We all know the charm of Morris's work in literature—in prose, verse, essay, and translation—and the success of the Kelmscott Press was phenomenal. Another side of Morris's character is shown in the enthusiastic work he did for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, a society which owed its very existence to his efforts. A great deal of thought and personal work went into the manufacture of the Hammersmith rugs and carpets, which he stated in a circular was "the result of an attempt to make England independent of the East for carpets, which many claim to be considered works of art." The Hammersmith works were completely outgrown, and Morris, wishing to add weaving, dyeing, and cotton printing, with the necessary bleaching sheds, to his other work, required new buildings; so these were all established at Merton Abbey, on a large flower and tree embellished lawn. A few items from a catalogue will show the variety of the work done there: "Painted glass windows; Arras tapestry, woven in the high-warp loom; carpets, embroidery, tiles, furniture, general house decorations, printed cotton goods, paper hangings, figured woven stuffs, furniture velvets and cloths, and upholstery."

Morris lived up to his ideals and to his professions, and often refused orders on what he considered good grounds. In another circular he states: "He is prepared to give estimates for windows in churches and other buildings, except in the case of such as can be considered monuments of ancient art, the glazing of which we cannot conscientiously undertake, as our doing so would seem to sanction the disastrous practice of so-called Restoration." On this ground Morris refused to execute a window for Westminster Abbey.

Another interesting side of Morris's character is revealed in his fondness for Ireland, his travels there, his study of its language, and his delight in its old sagas, which he, more than any one else, has made known to the world. His lectures on art were another outlet for his activity, and his interest in Socialism certainly took a practical form when Morris so far denied his own tastes as to sell his valuable books for the benefit of his brethren, all the while doing quantities of active work as a Socialistic speaker, as well as on the Executive Committee of the league.

Had William Morris never done anything else, the illuminated manuscripts he made for his friends in his leisure moments would certainly have won him lasting fame. These beautiful manuscripts were not entirely his own work, because Morris thought that to produce a painted book, in the full beauty of which it is capable, a division of labor is necessary. A side issue of this work in illuminating was the fact that Morris finally succeeded in inducing an English paper maker to try all sorts of experiments, finally crowned with success, to make vellum as good as that manufactured in Rome.

The establishment of "The Arts and Crafts Society," with its successful exhibition, is due to Morris's efforts, although men like Walter Crane, Cobden Sanderson, Mr. Heywood Sumner, and others helped materially to make the society what it is. Another side of this many-sided character is shown in his fondness for old music. During Morris's last days, Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch brought down a pair of virginals to Kelmscott House, and played sixteenth century music for him, Mr. Morris especially enjoying a pavan and galliard by William Byrd.

Surely Morris may be conceded to have had a very wide influence, his work all being done in accordance with a maxim of his own: "No work which cannot be done with pleasure is worth doing." Of a certainty Morris ought never to be called again, "The idle singer of an empty day."

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The past season, which has brought such enormous successes to American interests, both commercial and industrial, seems also to have wrought something of a revolution in the tastes and sympathies of readers of books of the day. This is particularly true of novels.

American writers, dealing with the various phases of our National life, past and present, are now decidedly on the top wave of popular approval, and there is a corresponding eclipse of what has been aptly termed "the kailyard school of fiction.' Dear old kailyarders! They held a very close grip on their public while the taste for that kind of literature lasted, and reaped a munificent reward.

One of the most gratifying aspects of this change in public taste is the success of books in which American historical scenes and personages have a prominent place. The story of our National life as a whole is in itself a romance which far surpasses anything yet produced by a romance-weaver's pen. It abounds in episodes and figures which only need the magic touch of the literary master—be he novelist or dramatist—to compel them to come forth from their present shadowy and almost legendary existence and take a permanent place in the affections of the people, who shall thus have their hearts touched, as it were, with a live coal from the altar of our National faith.

That the reading public wants and will freely purchase publications devoted to these subjects has been amply demonstrated by the pronounced success of such books as Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," James Barnes's "For King or Country," Molly Elliot Seawell's "A Virginia Cavalier," Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady's "For Love of Country," pen pictures of life in the times of the Revolution; Thomas Nelson Page's "Red Rock" and George W. Cable's "John Marsh, Southerner," both dealing with life in the South during the reconstruction period succeeding the civil war; Charles Egbert Craddock's "Story of Old Fort Loudon," a charming tale of the pioneer settlers in Tennessee; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's books on the social customs and every-day life of the Colonial period, and Winston Churchill's recent book, "Richard Carvel," in which America's first and probably—excepting, of course, the peerless Dewey—best-beloved naval hero, Paul Jones, figures.

As for the magazines, two of them, The Century and McClure's, put the matter to a popular test in their illustrated lives of Lincoln, and their circulation simply went forward with leaps and bounds.

The early missions of the Jesuits in Canada and the great Northwest, the rebellion of the Colonies against the oppression of the mother country and the consequent seven years' war, pioneer life in the settlement of the Western States and the Pacific Coast, the civil war, and the hardships and sudden leaps from poverty to wealth in the mining camps—just to mention a few of the most available subjects—what a mass of material lies ready to hand for the use of American writers, and on subjects, too, which cannot fail to win popular applause and large remuneration for the skilled narrator and enduring fame and a fortune for the literary genius.

## MARY JOHNSTON, AUTHOR OF "PRISONERS OF HOPE."

How many times within the century—nay, within its last quarter—has the world of letters seen a foremost place taken by an author coming from some Nazareth whence nothing was expected, and bringing sheaves reaped in home fields richer and more beautiful than any standing orderly in the public lands, their growth watched and known from blade to ear? The answer would be a recitation of the names of the most brilliant and original of general historians; of the sailor who has given the navy its proper place in the conception of human activity; the studious youth who sounded the depths of ward and State political corruption; the quiet banker, whose dying fingers clung to his pen until he had conquered a competence for his dear ones; the boy who, quietly assuming the man's burden of independence, made himself, all unaided, a world power with which rulers and rebels must reckon. One and all have been unexpected and unheralded, none more completely than Miss Mary Johnston, whose first book came to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. from Birmingham, Ala., with no introduction but its own merit, and was promptly accepted, although the title, with which the rejected suspect that publishers' readers begin and end their labors, was altered, "Prisoners of Hope," (Zachariah, ix., 12) being substituted.

In both style and substance the book revealed its author as unspoiled by the trivialities and commonplace of miscellaneous reading, with a mind bent upon noble and beautiful things, unstirred by discontent with the world or with the time, untortured by thirst for notoriety or for applause, quietly assured of position, and working with serenity upon beloved and familiar topics, and happily bringing them into artistic correlation. Dates and names it did not furnish; that minuteness of exposition is given only to Shakespeare as interpreted by Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, and it was from other sources that a few were gleaned. The planter, the soldier, the legislator, the minister, are found in the direct line of Miss Johnston's male progenitors, which begins in 1727, with Peter Johnston, Virginian settler, whose lands included the site of Hampden Sydney, his gift to the cause of learning. His son Andrew was educated at this college, and became a planter like his father, but his grandson, John Nash Johnston, became a minister, not a Presbyterian as might have been expected from the family connection with Hampden Sydney, but a Baptist, and he espoused Miss Eliza Ogilvie Bell, the daughter of a Scottish minister of the same denomination. Their son, Miss Johnston's father, adopted the law as his profession, but leaving it for arms at the outbreak of the civil war, has since been concerned in business enterprises of many sorts. While building the Georgia Pacific Railroad, some thirteen years ago, he found it convenient to live in Birmingham, Ala., and has remained there.

Miss Johnston was born in Buchanan, Botetourt County, Va., her mother belonging to one of the many Scotch-Irish families of West Virginia, the Alexanders of Moorefield, and she will complete her twenty-ninth year Nov. 21, 1899. There are five younger children, and since her mother's death, nine years ago, she has been at the head of the household, her writing being, to use her own phrase, fancy work to be picked up at odd moments when nothing more pressing engages her attention. Among the family legends which may at such times press upon her to give them literary form is the story of the burning of her home during Hunter's raid in 1864; the history of that ancestor on the maternal side who helped to close the gates of Londonderry; of the great-uncle who was one of Light Horse Harry's lieutenants, and of his brother, captured by the Shawnees and kept among them for a while; of the great-great-grandfather, Nash, of Templeton Manor, who fought them in 1758, when they outdid themselves in cruelty, and was delegate to the Richmond Convention and member of the Virginia House of Delegates. For woodland scenery, she can draw upon her own memories, for the town in which she was reared was remote from any railway, with nothing more modern than a stage coach and a canalboat to connect it with the world, and she and her sisters explored the woods and climbed the hills and traced the streams of the neighborhood, and knew them intimately. At home, she studied and read, blessedly unconscious of books written for children, strengthening her mind by contact with mature authors, and not trammeled by any course of study. The library and the forest "made a lady of their own," but four years in New York have given her acquaintance with cities, and balanced her well-stored mind.

Thus equipped, it is not strange that her book and "To Have and to Hold," her story now publishing in The Atlantic, should be both strong and finished, for she had had nothing to unlearn; she had not been compelled to expend her powers upon the avoidance of triviality acquired by contact with the lower forms of literature, and she had no "mission" and no "views." "Life," she has just said in her Atlantic story, "is like one of those endless Italian corridors, painted, picture after picture, by a master hand, and man is the traveler through it, taking his eyes from one scene but to rest them upon another. Some remain a blur in his mind; some he remembers not; for some he has but to close his eyes and he sees them again, line for line, tint for tint, the whole spirit of the piece." The true author, the artifex, sees all the pictures in the lives of his characters with this same vision of the Claude Lorraine glass, and can place it before the duller eyes of the multitude in such words as to make them fancy that they, too, have the gift. Such an author Miss Johnston is proving herself to be.

## Mark Twain's Speech on the Fourth

At the American banquet in London on July 4, one of the speakers was Mark Twain, who in speaking to the toast, said the previous speakers had left him little to say, but he noticed that they had considered the day from one side—its sentimental, patriotic, and poetical side. That was all right, but it had another side. It had a commercial side, a business side, and that side needed reform. They had heard nothing but compliments of the Fourth of July, and the Fourth of July was entitled to those compliments. Referring to its historical side, he took occasion to humorously criticise the use of the word "an" in English. He did not see why their cousins should continue to say an hospital, an historical fact, an horse, and it seemed to him that the Congress of Women, now in session, should see to it, for "an" was having too much to do with the matter. This all came from habit. This reminded him of an incident at a luncheon the previous day.

A great Church dignitary went away half an hour before anybody else, and he carried off his (Mark Twain's) hat. Of course, in going out first he had the choice of hats. It was an innocent act, and was perhaps due to heredity. His head was no doubt full of ecclesiastical matters. He was absorbed in something that would benefit the Church, and when a man was in that condition he would take anybody's hat. It was just a recurrence of a long-abandoned habit of an ancestor, and he would not trust an ancestor with a hat or anything else. For five hours he (Mark Twain) was under the influence of the clerical hat, and during that time he could not tell a lie. In conclusion, the speaker said he hoped that the time would come when, wherever English and Americans found themselves together, they would feel that they were not aliens or strangers, but kinsmen of the same blood.

## Dr. Parkin's Life of Thring.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In your editorial article dated July 8 you speak of a New York newspaper which thinks that Dr. Parkin has been remiss in leaving uninterpreted certain statements in his interesting "Life, Diary, and Letters of Edward Thring," late Headmaster of Uppingham School. I wish simply to protest against this dictum. I have read carefully the two volumes of this book, and I think that Dr. Parkin has done the work with great skill, leaving nothing to be desired except more space in which to give further facts. I doubt if those who are familiar with the subject will agree with the anonymous critic of a "New York newspaper."

ARTHUR GILMAN.

Cambridge, Mass., July 11, 1899.

### A Russian Poet's Centenary.

Charles Edward Turner, English Lector in the University of St. Petersburg, has produced a volume of poems, translations from the works of Poushkin, the Russian poet and novelist, whose first centenary was celebrated last week all over Russia. American readers know very little about Poushkin, but in Russia his is a hallowed name, even more so than Tolstoi, Tourgénieff, and Dostoieffsky. Among the features of the commemoration in Russia was the raising of large sums of money to found scholarships, libraries, and schools in Poushkin's name.

# WILLIAM MORRIS.

## Phases of a Life Crowded with Varied and Beneficent Results.*

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

This biography was undertaken at the request of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and much of it was prepared under his guidance and encouragement. Mr. Mackail also acknowledges his indebtedness to the Morris family, William Morris's executors, many of Morris's old friends, and to the surviving partners in the firm of Morris & Co. Mr. Mackail sums up the aims and purposes of his book as follows:

> Poet, artist, manufacturer, and Socialist; author of "The Earthly Paradise." This terse, unimpassioned entry in the "Fasti Britannici" sums up in a form of words which he would himself have accepted as substantially accurate the life and work of a remarkable man. What place he may finally occupy in the remembrance of the world, how long or how distinctly his unique personality may stand out above the smooth surface of oblivion, under which, sooner or later, the greatest names are overwhelmed, together with the least, it does not rest with his contemporaries to determine. But those who knew him, unite in desiring that some record may descend of one who, in an age of transition and confusion, set a certain ideal before him, and pursued it through the many paths which it led him with undeviating constancy; the impulse of whose life had, before his death, wrought a silent revolution in those arts which he practised and transfigured, and the whole of whose extraordinary powers were devoted toward no less an object than the reconstitution of the civilized life of mankind.

The Morris family were of Welsh descent, of middle-class origin. William Morris, the elder, was a member of the firm of Sanderson & Co., bill and discount brokers. The business of the firm, as well as Mr. Morris's private ventures, all prospered, and he became a wealthy man. Our William Morris was born at Elms House, Walthamstow, on the 24th of March, 1834. The Morris family were not strong, both the father and grandfather dying young, but the Sheltons, Morris's mother's people, were long-lived and of powerful physique. In his early childhood, Morris was only kept alive on jellies and beef tea, but he afterward developed unusual physical strength. The picture Morris draws of the natural surroundings in "News from Nowhere," is substantially that of the country in which he grew up. He was a very happy child, a great reader, eagerly devouring "The Arabian Nights" and "The Old English Baron," and before he was seven years of age, finishing the Waverley novels, and many of Capt. Marryat's works. He seemed to learn to read naturally, but until he became interested in illuminating and writing manuscripts, his writing was of the poorest, and he never really learned to spell. In later years several sheets of the "Life and Death of Jason" had to be canceled and reprinted, because of mistakes in spelling of common English words, the printer's readers thinking the spelling must be intentional, because the words were so ordinary. Gerard's "Herbal" was also a favorite book of his boyish days, and its illustration gave him many a hint for his early designs in flowered wallpaper and the background of designs for glass and tapestry.

In 1844 Mr. Morris, the elder, became interested in a copper mine, the shares of which were worth £1 each. Mr. Morris held nearly 300 shares, which rapidly increased in value, until at one time his holdings were worth about a million dollars.

William Morris was educated at Marlborough, entering at fourteen, in 1848, and remaining there about three years. The school library was rich in books on archaeology and ecclesiastical architecture, so that when Morris left school he was already a good archaeologist, and was well grounded in all that was known about English Gothic. The college was of distinctly High Church character, and Morris became much interested in the services and in early church music, finally leaving school a pronounced Anglo-Catholic. Partly through the influence of his favorite sister, Emma, who married a High Church clergyman, Morris fully intended to take orders, and, with that idea in view, went up to Oxford, and passed his examination at Exeter. Sitting next to him was a Birmingham boy—Edward Burne-Jones—also up for his examinations, and destined to be Morris's closest friend throughout their entire lives.

The Oxford in which Morris and his friend took up their residence in 1853 was still, in many ways, a mediaeval city. The railway was there, but as yet had had but little influence. As Morris says, "The very name of Oxford brought up a vision of gray-roofed houses and a long winding street and the sound of many bells." The colleges stood much as they had done for years past, and the common street architecture was largely that of the fifteenth century.

The acquaintances Morris and Burne-Jones made at Oxford remained friends and, in many cases, close associates all their lives. They read and walked together and spent long hours in interested talk, which was not the least valuable part of their college training. Art, too, was fast claiming a place beside literature with these young men, who were reading Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, and Ruskin, and growing enthusiastic over Fouqué's "Sintram," which latter introduced them to Dürer. The book, however, which had the most influence upon this entire group of young men was "The Heir of Redclyffe." Mr. Mackail says: "In this book, more than in nay other, may be traced the religious ideals and social enthusiasms which were stirring in the years between the decline of Tractarianism and the Crimean war. The young hero of the novel, with his overstrained conscientiousness, his chivalrous courtesy, his intense earnestness, his eagerness for all such social reforms as might be effected from above downward, his highstrung notions of love, friendship, and honor, his premature gravity, his almost deliquescent piety, was adopted by them as a pattern for actual life, and more strongly, perhaps, by Morris than by the rest, from his own greater wealth and more aristocratic temper. Canon Dixon, in mentioning this book, which seemed to him greatly to influence Morris, pronounces it, after nearly half a century's reflection and experience, as unquestionably one of the finest books of the world."

When Morris came of age he had an income of about $5,000 per annum, which was great wealth for the Oxford of his day. Socialism in a hundred forms was in the air, as, for instance, monastic, industrial, and kindred shapes, and the result was the establishment of a sort of brotherhood among the young men of this set. For a time their religious struggles threatened to draw both Morris and Burne-Jones into the Roman Church, but this feeling was gradually overcome. There was also a strong probability that Morris would devote his entire fortune to the establishment of a monastery which would combine the characteristics of a college, a monastery, and a workshop. About this time Burne-Jones writes: "Learn Sir Galahad by heart, he is to be the patron of our order. I have enlisted one in the project up here, heart and soul." Again he writes: "We must enlist you in this crusade and holy warfare against the age."

In 1885 the Brotherhood, as they now called themselves, came up to Oxford full of fresh ideas and enthusiasms, which took definite shape—the monastic idea being fully given up—in a resolution to found and conduct a magazine of the same high class and quality of Blackwood's or Fraser's, the leading monthlies of that time. Co-operation was invited from Cambridge, and the magazine bore on its title-page, "Conducted by members of the two universities," but in reality it was entirely managed and largely written by the Oxford group.

The names and much of the work of the pre-Raphaelite school were known to Morris and his friends, and a copy of "The Germ" had fallen into their hands, which, containing "Hand and Soul" and "The Blessed Damozel," they read and reread, with the result that Rossetti ranked easily first in their estimation.

Morris had already begun writing; "Topsy," as his friends called him all his life, from his mass of dark curly hair, read aloud to his friends his first poem, which was received with great enthusiasm. Canon Dixon says of it that Morris "reached his perfection at once; nothing could have been altered in 'The Willow and the Red Cliff,' and in my judgment he can scarcely be said to have exceeded it afterward in anything that he did."

A holiday journey to France resulted in both Morris and Burne-Jones deciding to give up all thoughts of taking orders. Morris decided to study architecture, while his friend was to devote himself entirely to painting. "Morris did not graduate as a professional architect, nor in all his life did he ever build a house. But for him, then and always, the word architecture bore an immense, and one might almost say, a transcendental meaning; connected at a thousand points with all the other specific arts which ministered to it out of a thousand sources, it was itself the most tangible expression of all the order, the comeliness, the sweetness—nay, even the mystery and the law—which sustain man's world and make human life what it is. To him the House Beautiful represented the visible form of life itself. Not only as a craftsman and manufacturer, a worker in dyed stuffs and textiles and gloss, a pattern designer and decorator, but throughout the whole range of life, he was from first to last the architect, the master craftsman, whose range of work was so phenomenal and his sudden transitions from one to another form of productive energy so swift and perplexing, because himself, secure in the centre, he struck outward to any point in his circumference with equal directness, with equal precision, unperplexed by artificial subdivisions of art, and untrammeled by any limiting rules of professional custom."

Two great disturbing forces came into Morris's life. The first, at the close of his Oxford career, was the overpowering influence of Rossetti, under whose complete sway Morris fell for a time, and years later, when Socialism held him in thrall for another period of his life. Aside from these two episodes, Morris's life shows us a "rare instance of a man who, without ever once swerving from truth or duty, knew what he liked, and did what he liked, all his life long." As is well known, The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine was short lived and far from being a financial success, all the deficiency coming out of Morris's pocket, although much of the contents of his magazine were of permanent value.

This whole book is so interesting, and Morris's life so far-reaching and influencing so many others, that it is difficult in the limited space a review affords to decide what can be touched upon. Morris came up to London, met Rossetti and his circle, and for the time being, through the latter's influence, devoted himself to art, pure and simple. He designed the furniture for the rooms in Red Lion Square Burne-Jones and he had taken. The two, with the occasional assistance of Rossetti, decorated the furniture with paintings, some of which are still in the Morris drawing room.

Rossetti and his friends undertake to decorate the ceiling and upper side walls of a debating hall at Oxford. The story of these paintings, the circumstances under which they were done, the artists who did the work for their expenses only, and the gradual fading of the paintings, until now only traces of their beauty can be seen, is a most interesting bit of history. While this work was going on, Morris and Burne-Jones met, at the little Oxford Theatre, the daughters of Mr. Robert Burden, the eldest of whom was a very beautiful girl of a type greatly admired by Rossetti. Miss Burden was persuaded to sit for Morris and his friends, and the intimacy resulted in their marriage. A portrait of Miss Burden by Rossetti would easily pass for a fancy sketch, so like the women of Rossetti's paintings is it. Shortly after Morris was married he had built for him at Upton a beautiful house of red brick, called The Red House. For five years he lived there, the house growing in beauty all the time. The furnishing and decorating of this house really led to the formation of the firm of Morris & Co. "The eagerness of the maker, the joy of craftsmanship, had come to him, and come to stay—so it was that, in half unconscious adaptation to the conditions of modern life, the monastery of his Oxford dreams rose into being as a workshop, and the brotherhood became a firm registered under the Companies' act."

The Red House had to be sold in consequence of the shrinkage of Morris's income from the copper mine, and for a time he had to live very plainly, until the increasing business of Morris & Co. enabled him to buy Kelmscott Manor.

How Morris labored for the advancement of handwork in all the arts and crafts, and with what success, the book tells in fullest details. With one or two exceptions, the friends of his early days were his close associates, both in business and society, all his life. Morris had a thoroughly lovable nature—his fits of temper to the contrary—and the close tie existing between "Ned," as Burne-Jones was called, and "Topsy" goes to make up a very pretty story.

Morris's work in literature, in everything that pertains to "The House Beautiful," and in the establishment and output of the Kelmscott Press, as well as his efforts toward helping on the cause of Socialism, is fully entered into in this delightful book, which is much more than a biography—in fact, it may be considered a history of many of the important movements in literature and art of the time, and of the gradual raising of the arts and crafts into a new and prominent position. From this standpoint—as well as from the interest of the book itself—William Morris's life ought deeply to interest a wide range of readers.

The book is in two volumes of about 350 pages each, is beautifully printed, and contains many interesting portraits, as well as architectural drawings by E. H. New. The frontispiece of Volume I. is the Watt's portrait of Morris, taken many years ago, while Volume II. contains the Hollyer print we all know so well. The books are, of course, attractively bound, the design on the cover being a reproduction of a border designed and cut on wood by Morris himself in 1872.

*THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MORRIS. By J. W. Mackail. Two volumes. 1899. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

## Jos a Hero After All.

We all appreciate those comic touches Thackeray gave with pen and pencil to Jos Sedley in "Vanity Fair." He was not one of the heroes of Waterloo, but rehabilitation comes slowly.

In The Cornhill Mr. Robert Stavely has a kind word to say for a certain Sedley, who as senior Ensign of the Royal Staff Corps took part in the memorable battle. Mr. Stavely writes: "It must be manifest to any impartial critic that J. S. Sedley, who appears as senior Ensign, is so described by a clerical error, and that Jos is the correct reading." What seems positive is that Ensign Sedley did not gallop off the field, but was actively engaged in the actions of the 16th and 18th of June, 1815. Poor fat Joe! He did not run then for his life, having cut off his mustaches. He even had a right to boast of his prowess.

### Forty-four Titles Familiar Quotations.

In a recent number of The Book Buyer Mr. H. D. Bates presents the following list of more than forty titles of books and essays, each of which is a familiar quotation, and serves to make a catching title. Although many of the quotations are so well known as to be almost household words the average reader will have not a little difficulty in tracing them to their source.

1. Benefits Forgot.
2. Sweet Bells Out of Tune.
3. A Wheel of Fire.
4. This Goodly Frame the Earth.
5. Many Inventions.
6. He Cometh Not, She Said.
7. Bound in the Shallows.
8. Taken at the Flood.
9. Far from the Madding Crowd.
10. Love in Idleness.
11. Dear Lady Disdain.
12. Under the Greenwood Tree.
13. Ships That Pass in the Night.
14. Native Wood Notes Wild.
15. Time and the Hour, (Magazine.)
16. The Shadow of a Dream.
17. In Divers Tones.
18. Upon the Face of the Waters.
19. In the Midst of Alarms.
20. Master of His Fate.
21. A Cycle of Cathay.
22. Arms and the Man, (drama.)
23. This Mortal Coil.
24. Passing the Love of Woman.
25. A Woman's Reason.
26. Book and Heart.
27. The Quality of Mercy.
28. Near a Whole City Full.
29. All's Right with the World.
30. Dearest Foe, (Her.)
31. But Yet a Woman.
32. Little Rivers.
33. A Brother to Dragons.
34. The Seats of the Mighty.
35. Twice Told Tales.
36. Gods Arrive.
37. A Handful of Silver.

TITLES OF ESSAYS, &C.

1. Cakes and Ale.
2. A Liberal Education, (essay on love.)
3. Ancient and Honorable, (Military Company.)
4. The Pity of It.
5. Signs and Seasons.
6. Locusts and Wild Honey.
7. As One Having Authority.

Perhaps some of our bright young men readers (or young women readers, for THE SATURDAY REVIEW has a goodly company of both, scattered well over the globe,) can tell where many or all of these quotations are to be found each in the original text.

### Arthur Tennyson.

The death of Arthur Tennyson, the younger brother of the late Poet Laureate, is announced. Arthur Tennyson was born the year before Waterloo, and was Alfred's junior by some five years. He is represented as having borne a striking resemblance to Lord Tennyson, and so strong was it that, even after the Poet Laureate's death Arthur was sometimes taken for him. Arthur did not go to the university, but went to Florence at the time when the Brownings lived there. His reminiscences of the Brownings were many, and he said that the "Browning hand-shake was so hearty that it lasted one whole day." Arthur Tennyson had made a thorough study of Dante, and could repeat long passages from Italy's greatest poet. His last years were spent at Malvern and Freshwater.

### Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe.

For the preparation of the lectures delivered by Prof. William Z. Ripley since 1893 at the Columbia University and before the Lowell Institute of Boston it became necessary to make an exhaustive examination of all the original sources of information. The result of these researches has been a carefully considered catalogue, and the title given it by Prof. Ripley is "A Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe." The list contains the names of nearly 2,000 books. Arranging the titles of the books as to subjects, in one class is Prehistoric Archaeology, treating of the culture and physical characteristics of the primitive inhabitants of Europe; in the second class, historical or philosophical ethnology, referring to the Aryans, Celts, Etruscans, Ligurians and other more or less extinct peoples of antiquity, and lastly, physical anthropology or somatology of the present living population. Books on geography, and they include ethnological problems, are many. Prof. Ripley, in the preparation of this bibliography, has taken all precautions so as to insure its accuracy, and proofs of the work have been submitted to many European authorities for their approval. The bibliography is published by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston.

### Reconstructing Old Rome.

At the risk of using language hardly in keeping with a strictly classical subject, it might be said that the recent finds in the Roman excavations are "knocking the wind" quite out of the archaeologists. So many dogmatic things have been written about old Rome and Roman matters that what the excavator's pick and shovel actually bring to light does not in the least accord with what has been printed in the innumerable long and dull essays. One fragment of marble, seen in 1899, gives the lie to several chapters of speculation. Rome and some of its monuments will then have to be rewritten, and the Forum especially will have to be reconstructed.

### The Canadian Poet.

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet, has had a dinner given him in London by the Authors' Club. Mr. Roberts was born in New Brunswick in 1860 and won distinction in the Canadian universities. Up to 1895 he taught school, but since then has devoted himself exclusively to literary work. At the beginning of his career many of his poems appeared in the New York magazines, and so the mistake has been made of classing Mr. Roberts as a citizen of the United States.

# LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, by William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 4.—Of course you have learned already that the "Choate Jest Book" has been suppressed. It is asserted that Mr. Choate bought up the entire English edition before it saw the light. This ought greatly to encourage the compiler, and lead to an extensive imitation of his methods. He has shown struggling authors how to sell an entire edition of a book before it is published. An easier road to successful authorship can hardly be imagined. Mr. Choate, as we all know, has said any quantity of witty things, but wit is not generally regarded as one of the essential qualifications of an Ambassador. The publication of the "Choate Jest Book" would not only have been a very serious annoyance to him as a gentleman, but it would unquestionably have done him much injury. Minister Schenck's famous "Handbook of Poker" amazed the diplomatic world, for up to that time it was not supposed to be part of a Minister's duty to teach the art of poker. But Ambassador Choate's "Jest Book" would have been far worse. Beyond a doubt it would gravely have compromised his usefulness as Ambassador. It was rather hard that he should have been compelled to buy up the edition, but he really had no choice. The book had to be suppressed at any cost.

Now that the compiler of the "Choate Jest Book" has pointed out the way to fame and fortune, we may expect to see any quantity of books written for the sole purpose of being suppressed. Mr. Tom C. Robinson will hasten to compile the "McKinley Unintentional Jest Book," and thereby compel the President either to buy the whole edition or to give up all hopes of a renomination. Mr. Jim H. Brown will prepare the "Joe Chamberlain Humorist," and thereupon the Colonial Secretary will either buy all the copies of the book or will promptly retire from public life. Mr. Sam K. Smith will announce the approaching publication of "Clerical Conundrums," by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and when the Archbishop has sadly bought up the edition and committed it to the flames, Mr. Sam K. Smith will joyfully depart for Monte Carlo. The author of the "Choate Jest Book" deserves immortal fame as the pioneer of a new path in profitable literature. He has only to follow it in order to become a millionaire.

The dark side of the affair is that it will inevitably deter public men from indulging in the slightest display of wit. Their only safety will lie in studied dullness. If a public man ever says a witty or humorous thing he may expect that it will be seized upon by some Tom, Dick, or Harry of the pastepot and scissors and made part of a book which he will be compelled to suppress. Probably Mr. Choate will hereafter follow the plan of never saying a witty thing. It would be easy to compile a second and a third "Choate Jest Book," and even an Ambassador's salary would be insufficient to pay the cost of constantly suppressing undesirable books.

Up to the present moment Mr. Hall Caine has made no reply to the request that he would explain the close resemblance of a paragraph in "The Christian" to one by Dean Swift. He will probably do well to maintain a contemptuous silence, for his explanation might fail to meet with general approbation.

Those people—and there are many thousands of them—who fancy that an author who is so prolific and so successful as Mr. Hall Caine would be capable of the folly of plagiarism would never accept what is unquestionably the true explanation of the resemblance between the two paragraphs referred to. That Mr. Caine could not have written his paragraph without having previously read that of Dean Swift seems certain. But that he remembered the Swift paragraph and deliberately copied it is incredible. The explanation undoubtedly is that he had read the Swift paragraph and had so utterly forgotten its origin that he wrote his own paragraph in perfect good faith, imagining that it was wholly his own. I have known precisely such cases. I knew a man who wrote a poem that he could have sworn was entirely original, and when the editor to whom it was submitted pointed out that it bore a close resemblance to one of Owen Meredith's poems, the man was indignant. He was absolutely certain that the poem was wholly his own, and, moreover, he had no recollection of ever having read the volume of Owen Meredith in which the poem referred to by the editor had appeared. However, the man procured the volume and found that the editor was right. The resemblance in subject and treatment between his own verses and those of Meredith was so close that no one could read the former without charging the writer with plagiarism. The explanation was that the man read Meredith's poem and that it had sunk into his memory. In course of time he had completely forgotten it, as he supposed, and when one day something happened which suggested the same subject to him, he wrote a poem, which virtually reproduced that of Meredith.

Since this case, and one or two others came to my knowledge, I have been slow to accuse any man of plagiarism, unless he had copied the exact words of another writer. Mr. Hall Caine is not one of my favorite authors. Indeed, I have so far been entirely unable to read "The Christian." But that Mr. Caine is capable of the inconceivable folly of plagiarism is simply unthinkable. To imagine that he knowingly copied the essence of what Swift had previously written is as absurd as the suggestion made some time ago that Mr. Kipling owed the idea of his "Brushwood Boy" to Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson."

The Anglo-Saxon Review, conducted by Lady Randolph Churchill, starts well. It is a handsomely bound book, sold for a guinea. Its contributors include the names of several well-known writers, together with an assortment of knights and noblemen. Although it is an excellent first number, and if it had been stitched in paper, sold for half-a-crown, and edited by some one without a title, it would have been received with universal approval.

There are people who insist that because a man is a millionaire, or because a woman has a title, neither he nor she ought to have any connection with literature. Mr. Astor, for example, is constantly sneered at in certain American papers because, being a millionaire, he has the audacity to spend his money in making the best evening newspaper and the best monthly magazine in England. The Pall Mall Gazette had little merit and small circulation when he bought it. Since then it has had two editors, Mr. Cust and Sir Douglas Straight. Both of the gentlemen were selected by Mr. Astor and neither of them had had any previous experience in the editorship of a great newspaper. But the result showed the soundness of Mr. Astor's judgment. Under Mr. Cust the Pall Mall Gazette speedily became the leading evening newspaper, and under his successor it has fully maintained its reputation. As for the Pall Mall Magazine, no one can deny that it is admirably conducted, and that Mr. Astor spends money without limit in making it worthy of the place which it has won. I can hardly imagine a more creditable way in which a millionaire could use his wealth, but the reward that Mr. Astor receives at home is far from a pleasant one. That a quiet, inoffensive gentleman should choose to spend his money in journalism and literature instead of spending it in buying Legislatures, seems to be regarded as conduct wholly unworthy of a millionaire. Americans ought to be proud of Mr. Astor as a representative of America in England; but, having the misfortune to be a millionaire, he is the natural target for the sneers of a certain class of people. In like manner simply because Lady Randolph Churchill happens to have a title, her appearance as the conductor of a review is treated as if it were the mere fad of a rich woman with plenty of time on her hands. Those who know her assert that she is a woman of unusual cleverness, and that her review will be very far from being the amateur publication which many people assume that it is. She is certainly entitled to fair play, and most of all from Americans, for in spite of her marriage she is and always will be an American.

Mr. Harold Frederic's posthumous novel, "The Market Place," is meeting with even more success than his "Illumination." It is an instance of the irony of fate. For twenty years or so poor Frederic labored to become a successful novelist, and when, after half a dozen failures—that is to say, financial failures—he finally made a brilliant success, he suddenly died. And now after his death comes the still greater success of "The Market Place."

Mr. Kipling has returned to his home at Rottingdean. He is said to be looking much better than it was feared he would look. Perhaps the sea voyage has done him much good. He was compelled to steal away from London in order to avoid being mobbed at the station by his innumerable admirers—a fact which goes some way to indicate his enormous popularity. Beyond all question he is to-day the most popular man in England.

W. L. ALDEN.

## JOHN HOLMES, BROTHER OF "THE AUTOCRAT."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In an article about Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge, on Page 435 of your last issue, it is stated that "the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., author of the 'Annals of America,' came to Cambridge as pastor of the First Church in 1809, and both his sons became well-known authors." O. W. Holmes, of course, was one of the sons. Concerning the other, named John, who died recently, I remember reading in some newspaper notice that he had never published anything, and was totally indifferent to literary fame. If this was not the case, please mention what he wrote, or was there really a third brother to whom you refer.

GEORGE L. FREEMAN.

Glen Head, L. I., July 1, 1899.

Abiel Holmes had only the two sons, Oliver Wendell and John. To the latter will be found numberless references, a few of which may be given here. Of the two, Mr. Higginson says ("In Old Cambridge":) "The one, being known to all English readers, while the other, with perhaps greater original powers, was known only to a few neighbors." In "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," Edward Everett Hale writes of "the group of men of letters at Cambridge and Boston, before and after James Lowell's time,—Samuel Eliot, William Orne White, James Freeman Clarke, Charles and James Lowell, John and Wendell Holmes," &c. "In Oliver Wendell Holmes," by William Sloane Kennedy, is a long extract from a paper called a "Sketch in Sentimental Antiquarianism," in "The Howard Book," "written by our genial friend, John Holmes, the brother of the poet." This sketch gives a very good picture of the informal features of commencement day, which it would be delightful to quote were it not too long. In the same book will be found a letter from John Holmes to the publishers of The Atlantic Monthly on the occasion of the breakfast given by them in honor of "The Autocrat's" seventieth birthday. Declining the invitation, John Holmes writes: "As on a former occasion, I feel unwilling to seat myself among our littérateurs on the score of my scant authorship—even with the added plea of brotherhood to your guest." In the same book will be found the following:

Lowell has aptly called John Holmes "one of those choice poets who will not tarnish their bright fancies by publication." And, indeed, those of us here in Cambridge who have had frequent tastes in social circles of the "lambish quintessence of John," feel pretty confident, and dare maintain it, too, that, as for the rich, sunshine and the pure honey of artless humor, we are not poorer than Boston; that city possesses Oliver Wendell Holmes and Cambridge has his fraternal counterpart. He has not published much, but that little is choice.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Feb. 11, 1899, on the editorial page, will be found an interesting account of Mr. John Holmes, which incidentally describes a sketch of his entitled "A Cambridge Robinson Crusoe," which pictures "a Cambridge boy, wrecked on his first sea voyage about the year 1820, returning after fifty or sixty years to his early home." This sketch, which pictured the Cambridge of that early day, was printed in a little book published to aid the Cambridge Hospital, in an edition of 500 copies.

Doubtless many other references might be found of John Holmes and his writings, but we instance these as sufficient proof that Mr. Higginson is quite justified in calling John Holmes a well-known author.

## CAMBRIDGE EPITAPHS.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Will you please inform a reader who was the son of a Harvard College librarian, who is mentioned in your issue of July 1, in noticing Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge," as being the compiler of a book of epitaphs in Cambridge Cemetery. Hoping that you will pardon my ignorance, I remain yours truly,

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

New York, July 8, 1899.

We have looked through quite a number of books, hoping to find some mention of the name of the compiler of the book of epitaphs mentioned above. In "Old Cambridge," by T. W. Higginson, will be found the only reference we have been able to find, which is as follows: "All these men we Cambridge children knew, not by their writings, from which we happily escaped, but from their long-winded Latin inscriptions on the footstones in the Cambridge Cemetery. These we studied and transcribed, and, with a good deal of insecurity, translated; indeed, one boy, whom I knew well, son of the college librarian, made a book of them all, which is still known to collectors." If the writer of the above query will address Col. Higginson, care of his publishers, the Macmillan Company, New York, he will doubtless answer the question asked to the writer's satisfaction.

## "E'EN THOUGH VANQUISHED, HE COULD ARGUE STILL."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

As one who was reckoned a sound classical scholar at Cambridge, England, nearly forty-three years ago, I do not come under the category of one of the "products of the new classical training," which believes in shallowness, such as H. M. of Boston holds in contempt. You will remember that I headed my first letter "Columbia's Latin"; the change to "Dean Van Amringe's Latin" was not mine. I did so because Columbia, as "Magister" testifies, is in the habit of misusing the pronoun "iste" in the diplomas she issues. This is what I meant to find fault with, and what I continue to find fault with—the lack of nicety of discrimination in the use of Latin pronouns. "H. M.'s" Bostonian "minute training" and "deep reading" are not present.

W. R.

New York, July 10, 1899.

## ONE THING MADE CLEAR.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

The sundry letters criticising and defending Dean Van Amringe's Latin upon what appears to the writer to be a very trifling point proclaim the fact, nevertheless, that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has many Latin scholars among its readers. Will one of them tell him the meaning of the Latin motto which may be seen carved upon the mantelpiece in the dining room of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston? These are the three words, "Insignia fortunae paria." We all know the literal translation of the words, but what does the sentence mean.

CRICKETER.

New York, July 8, 1899.

The vast improvement which has been made in the art of bookmaking is one of the most notable and most gratifying signs of the times in the publishing world. It can no longer be said with truth that Paris and London surpass us in the various details, mechanical and artistic, which go to make the perfect whole as presented in the bound volume. The ancient and proverbial sneer of our British cousins, "Who reads an American book?" was long ago silenced by the excellence of the work produced by American writers; but it must be acknowledged that in certain details of bookmaking the French and the British were our superiors. To-day—and this is probably owing to the infusion of new blood to which the publishing business has been subjected in the last few years—this is all changed, and the American bookmakers' product—in typography, illustration, paper, presswork, binding, and general artistic effects—is the equal and in some respects the superior to the books put upon the market in the various publishing centres of Europe.

## SHAKESPEARE.

### See's Light Irving Failed to Give.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I have waited for some time to see if some one more competent than myself would reply to William L. Stone's contention about the inconsistency of Shakespeare, but I cannot find any comments upon his letter. About three years ago I was present at a lecture on the great dramatist's works, and I asked the same question of the lecturer that Mr. Stone now propounds, why it was that Hamlet should speak of the grave "from whose bourne no traveler returns," whereas the very action of the play depends upon the revelations of such a traveler. The gentleman told me that what Hamlet meant was that the traveler did not return in the flesh, but only in the spirit. I do not consider this explanation satisfactory, and would be very glad if some of your readers would kindly throw some light upon the subject. I once wrote to Henry Irving, asking him this question, but did not receive an answer.

I am of the opinion that the ghost of Hamlet's father never appeared, but that some of the guards witnessed the poisoning of the King, and, fearing to lose their places, or perhaps their lives, by revealing openly what they saw, impersonated the ghost and conveyed the information to Hamlet in this manner who, being of a highly nervous and susceptible temperament, was easily deceived.

PERCY A. SANGUINETTI.

New York, July 8, 1899.

### To Be Settled Without Much Trouble.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In your issue of to-day a correspondent, William L. Stone, asks an interesting question concerning the inconsistency of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." The first part of his inquiry is debatable, but the second portion of it, pertaining to the ghost existing as a delusion in the brain of Hamlet, is a point which can be settled without much preamble.

I hold that Shakespeare did really intend to convey the idea that Hamlet saw the ghost of his father; firstly, because the guards upon the wall or terrace (?) of the castle also beheld the apparition, and it is not likely that they were deceived, for they agreed upon the point, and, not being, as I suppose, men of weak natures, it is not to be conjectured that their brains were overheated to such an extent that their minds would play them tricks.

Secondly, if I recollect rightly, the ghost warned Hamlet of certain things, (past, and, I believe, to come,) which Hamlet had been thoroughly and completely ignorant of, and those counsels, coming in opportunely, and being proved by subsequent events, how is it possible that Hamlet could delude himself so completely as to follow implicitly the advice of a fantasy of his brain? Again, how is it to be explained that Hamlet conceived the truth concerning something which troubled him without the aid of the King (reigning at the time) or the Queen, his mother, to whose interests it was to hide their actions behind the mantle of secrecy?

And even if we admit that all, the truth of the spectre's assertions, the agreement on all points between guards, the material voice of the ghost, were merely coincidental, we cannot conceive how Shakespeare could "stretch" his drama to such ridiculous lengths, and then not explain the causes of the wonderful phenomena. "William" was not such a foolish man as that would proclaim him to be.

Will some reader tell me where to procure Goldsmith's criticism on the "Soliloquy"?

WILLIAM J. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

### Hamlet Using Pure Reason.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Mr. William L. Stone asks the question, whether Shakespeare was not inconsistent when in the first act of "Hamlet" he causes the ghost to appear, and yet subsequently in the "soliloquy" he makes Hamlet say, "That undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Rev. H. N. Hudson says: "Hamlet means that no one comes back to the state of mortal life." Coleridge says: "No traveler returns to this world as his home or abiding place."

Sir Thomas Browne says: "I believe that those apparitions and ghosts of departed persons are not the wandering souls of men, but the unquiet walks of devils." Hamlet in his soliloquy, ending the second act, says: "The spirit that I have seen may be a devil," and he does not feel sure that it was his father's ghost until after the player scene. He, Hamlet, then says to Horatio: "I'll take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds." Hamlet in his soliloquy (Act III., Scene 1,) is trying to fathom the mystery of pure reason, and consequently is neither inconsistent nor contradictory.

WM. CHRYSTIE MILLER.

The Cycle Path Clubhouse, Coney Island, July 5, 1899.

### Nothing to Do with Immortality.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In your issue of June 24, I note a communication from William L. Stone, wherein the writer intimates that Shakespeare is either inconsistent, where he makes Hamlet speak of "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns;" or else he intended the ghost who appears in the first act to be a figment of Hamlet's imagination. The latter could not be true, because three others besides Hamlet saw the apparition. In Act I., Scene 1, Bernardo and Marcellus claim to have seen it on two consecutive nights; and while they are talking about the marvel, as Bernardo is about to tell Horatio what they had seen, the ghost appears again, and is recognized by Horatio as the King himself.

Marcellus asks him, "Is it not like the King?" And Horatio replies: "As thou art to thyself; such was the very armour he had on when he the ambitious Norway combatted; so frowned he once, when in an angry parle, he smote the sledded Polacks on the ice. 'Tis strange."

To which responds Marcellus, "Thus, twice before, and just at this dead hour, with martial stalk hath he gone by our watch."

The next day Horatio tells the tale to Hamlet, who declares his intention to watch and see for himself. So said, so done; and at midnight Hamlet, Horatio, and Marcellus are on guard when the ghost appears again and tells to Hamlet the dread story of the royal murder. So the apparition could not have been a figment of Hamlet's brain, for Marcellus saw it four times, Bernardo saw it three times, Horatio twice, and Hamlet once.

The question of inconsistency has just about as little foundation. Hamlet says in the soliloquy, "That undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

That has nothing really to do with immortality; for as one writer says, Hamlet means no traveler returns to live here; or as Coleridge says: "No traveler returns to this world as to his home or abiding place."

Thus does the suspicion of inconsistency fall to the ground, for a belief in immortality does not necessarily imply a belief in ghosts; nor does a doubt as to these spectral visitants imply a doubt of life beyond the grave.

EDMUND A. ANGELL.

New York, June 26, 1899.

### Lexicons, Like Poets, Take Naps.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled."

Of this line, taken from the first act of "Hamlet," I recently offered a tentative emendation. I proposed to read—

"Unshriven, unhousel'd, unaneled."

This does not suit "C. C.," who thereupon treats us to some tall talk about bad spelling and the Century Dictionary.

With "unhousel'd" and "unaneled" I have no quarrel. But the word "disappointed" cannot possibly be right. Nay, situated as it is between "unhousel'd" and "unaneled," it must be doubly wrong.

The Ghost is speaking of the last sacraments of the Catholic Church. They were, and are, three. To two of these Hamlet's father directly refers. Of the third—the most indispensable of all—the traditional text of Shakespeare makes no mention whatever. There must, I say, be some error in "disappointed," for, of a surety, not even the great Century Dictionary can enable us to see in that word any possible allusion to sacramental absolution.

By the way, the definition of "unhoused" quoted by "C. C." from his favorite dictionary goes far to show that certain great lexicons, like certain great poets, are not above taking an occasional nap.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, N. J., July 4, 1899.

### Early English Handwriting.

At the recent meeting of the Bibliographical Society in London, Sir E. M. Thompson read a paper on early "English Handwriting." Present common forms of letters, Sir E. M. Thompson thought, were due in no small part to old Irish teachings. The subject matter of the lecture had mostly to do with handwriting from the eighth to the fourteenth century. Specimens of seventh century Irish handwriting having been thrown on the screen, the lecturer saw in it resemblances to the Roman, then prevalent on the Continent. The following is a brief synopsis of the lecture:

The famous school of Lindisfarn turned out some grand MSS., examples of which were in the British Museum and at Durham. The northern style of handwriting spread to Canterbury, where the early MSS. were clearly imitative. The cursive or pointed hand soon spread in England, and a fine example of it was seen in Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," now at Cambridge. Passing to the tenth century, they found the cursive hand of the Anglo-Saxon took a more rounded form. The ornamentation of that period was probably imitated from the Continent, and interesting examples of initial letters and borders were thrown on the screen, together with a very curious drawing of "St. Michael and the Dragon," in the Cotton Library. These crude drawings really founded the Anglo-Saxon school of ornamentation. In the Bodleian Library were MSS. which were of a mixed character, showing the struggle between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon styles. With the Conquest the Anglo-Saxon characteristic practically disappeared, and MSS. became mixtures of of French, English, and the Low Countries. A page of Domesday Book showed quite a different caligraphic character from the MSS. which preceded it. The ornamentation of the thirteenth century was richer and fuller, though not so broad and straggling as that of the twelfth century. The same characteristic was apparent in the handwriting of the period, which became smaller and neater. It was curious to note that although the Anglo-Saxon writing ceased to exist at the time of the Norman Conquest, certain native letters remained, as was seen in MSS. in the Bodleian. The fourteenth century showed a decadence in the literary hand, which gradually merged into the rounder hand of the charters of the period. There was an affinity, they would note, between the style of writing of the fourteenth century and the printing of Caxton, which, of course, could be easily read at that time.

In the current number of The Critic is presented M. H. Spielmann's attack on the authenticity of the Thackeray papers and illustrations now appearing in that periodical. In the same number Mr. Dickson, who owns the original collection, replies to his critic and answers Mr. Spielmanns' charges one by one. Mr. Dickson has long been known to Thackeray lovers as possessing one of the largest and best collections of Thackeray editions, manuscripts, and "ana" in America.


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## SOUTH AFRICA.

### Canon Knox Little's "Sketches and Studies."*

Taking into consideration the condition of the European Uitlanders in the Transvaal, and believing that had we as Americans lived there, (that is, in as large a proportion as are the Englishmen,) a conflict would have taken place long before this, Canon Little's recent study of Southern Africa brings vividly before us the exact situation.

The Canon journeys through Natal, goes to Johannesburg, visits the Transvaal, and Rhodesia. Why should a dignitary of the Church of England, a Christian gentleman, have prejudices? At once he declares that the situation is intolerable, and he writes:

We first realized fully that we had reached the Transvaal at Heidelberg. Everything marked the fact that this country, which our Government had, in misguided benevolence, presented to a people as unfit to govern anything or anybody as the Boers are by nature, was different in many ways from the colony we had left. Hollander officials were everywhere on the railways. Mr. Krüger—who is said to hate Englishmen with a hatred of the sort said to be felt by those who, it is said, when they owe gratitude to others, cannot endure the persons who have placed them under an obligation, and who is too acute a person to trust his own Boers—has placed Hollander officials in every possible post of importance. The Boers, it is affirmed, greatly dislike them, and are jealous of their advance; but they suit the policy of the President and are his docile creatures, and against the word of the autocrat of Pretoria even the law-hating Boer is practically powerless. At Heidelberg, too, we became conscious of the sway of a paternal Government. Everything was doubled in price. The idea of a penny for a newspaper was absurd! Threepence in silver was the lowest coin accepted in exchange. As for copper, "it was nothing accounted of" in those parts!

The Canon has no love for President Krüger. He declares him to be crafty, and agrees with Mr. Bryce, who wrote that though Oom Paul was uneducated in statecraft, he is "able to foil the statesmen of Europe with their own weapons." The Boers very generally the Canon has little respect for.

They detest progress of any kind, are frequently regardless of truth, and unfaithful to promises when falsehood or betrayal of engagement will suit their purpose. They are subject to alternations of lethargic idleness and fierceness of courage which characterize many wild animals. Some of them are, of course, not bad fellows to get on with, if there is no reason for crossing them. They delight in isolation, detest work, dislike paying taxes, hate all progressive ways, cling to the most wretched stationary stage of semi-civilisation with unparalleled tenacity, and love what is called "independence"—that is, seldom self-seeking up to the verge and over the verge of license. They are utterly uncultured—indeed, have no conception of what culture means; their very language is incapable of expressing high philosophical ideas, and the pastoral home life so much insisted upon by their panegyrists thinly veils in many cases—such is the testimony of the many credible witnesses who have lived among them—the most odious vices.

Our author goes so far as to insist that there is no question of "right" as to the Boers holding the country.

The Boers held the Transvaal—in so far as they did hold it—by the right of "might" by defeating some of its previous possessors. By the right of a just and good administration they have never held it, and do not hold it now. The only "right" by which they held it they forfeited to the English. We delivered them from the Zulus, who would have annihilated them, and, we acted with justice while we held it, although a speedier fulfillment of our promise of self-government would have avoided many evils. The Transvaal was justly ours. The sooner, probably, it is ours again, the better for itself and for South Africa.

Questions are raised as to the honesty of the Transvaal Government.

There can be little doubt now that the corruption of the Transvaal is deep and far-reaching. For any desired object there, it is very generally asserted that money, administered in prescribed doses, must be forthcoming. Corruption is a thing obviously hard to bring home. There are methods and methods of bribery, and the Pretoria Government are masters in these. Cases are known in which large sums of money honestly offered as a proper quid pro quo to indemnify the Government for the surrender of certain rights in property have been refused because the money would go, of course, into the Treasury, and smaller sums have produced the necessary effect when they have been paid in the form of douceurs to influential persons, so that they went into private pockets. Honest and upright men have begun their careers with the firm determination to stand firm to principle and resist the use of such means, but they have found the thing impossible. * * * It is probable that even the most corrupt of the South American republics cannot surpass the Government of the Transvaal in wholesale corruption. There is a difference, however, and one which tells favorably for the South American States. There the thing is fairly open and above board. In the Transvaal these things are better managed.

Though fond of praying and preaching, Canon Little questions the religious sincerity of the Boers. To the Boer the African native is an animal and nothing more, and he is either to be worked out or killed off.

To these people, not altogether so gentle, simple, and religious as some philanthropists supposed, the Government of 1881 handed over the natives of the Transvaal without appeal. Probably no more inhuman mistake has ever been committed, with not only a calm unconsciousness, but even with a flourish of trumpets as to transcendant morality, by any body of well-intentioned and misinformed men. The British colonial policy has much, indeed, to answer for, but we cannot wonder if many in South Africa consider that it never, probably, has had to answer for a sin of such dimensions, as—in spite, too, of being done in the name of high moral principle—the surrender after Majuba Hill.

Cecil Rhodes never found a stronger advocate than is the Canon Residentiary of Worcester.

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# WHAT READERS THINK.

## Men of the North—Letter from Mrs. Dixon.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

The very courteous and kind review of "The Missouri Compromise and Its Repeal," which appeared in THE TIMES of June 10, contained a statement which the author begs leave to correct in as kind and courteous a spirit as that in which the review was written. It is this: "She [Mrs. Dixon] seems to see but little good in the men of the North, except Webster."

In truth, my book was not intended as a eulogy of men, but only a fair presentation of their acts and motives so far as I could judge. I had thought of the matter only in this light, truth and justice being my aim as I wrote. Upon examining my history, however, with a view to this point, as carefully as very trifling eyes will permit, I find expressions of admiration for various Northern men besides Mr. Webster. On Page 68, Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania is commended as "a very superior man." Page 243, Mr. Meigs of New York is spoken of as "that truly good and great man." Pages 127-8 and 239 the Hon. Gerritt Smith and Mr. Greeley are recognized as "sincere and humane men." Page 596 the Hon. Hamilton Fish is mentioned as one for whom Mr. Dixon "entertained a warm friendship." Next, Pages 503-5, see what is said of bluff old Ben Wade of Ohio, who was honesty itself; of Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, soldier, patriot, President; from Page 133 to 505—but especially 408-9—of Mr. Hale, the "humorist of the Senate," (whom I always liked, though entirely opposed to his politics,) also from New Hampshire, Pages 233-8. Then there was Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts, who speaks for himself, Pages 58, 62, and 63, and Mr. Clarke of New York, who was "willing to see justice done as far as possible, and anxious to preserve peace," Pages 110-11.

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Brodhead, Charles Brown, and John G. Flower of Pennsylvania, James Brooke, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Livingston, Gov. Marcy, John G. Storrs, and Mr. Vanderpool of New York, Gen. Cass and Mr. Stuart of Michigan, Walker of Wisconsin, Norris and Palmer of New Hampshire, old Truman Smith, and Mr. Tomlinson of Connecticut, Davis, Winthrop, and Eustis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Iowa, and Taylor and Mohle of Indiana were all "men of the North" whom I should have praised for their integrity and patriotism had I been writing eulogies. Upon them and such as they were I could and would pass no strictures; for in all and each of these men I "see" much "good." There is also Stephen A. Douglas, from that eminently Northern city, Chicago. For my opinion of him see Douglas's own words as applied to Mr. Webster, the comparison drawn between the two, or rather the picture of "the sad close of the lives of these two gifted men; both sacrificed on the altar of their country's welfare"—Pages 422-3. And for the opinion of one far better able to judge of men see letter of Archibald Dixon, Page 415-9.

Of John Quincy Adams: In my judgment of him I was influenced by no "sectional bias" whatever. If I had ever heard him denounced as the author of the "agitation of '36," as it was called, I did not remember it. It had fallen on childish, unheeding ears. I had thought of him only as a great statesman and patriot. When I read his correspondence with the Spanish Minister, previous to the treaty by which we acquired Florida, and our southern boundary was fixed at the Sabine River, I formed the highest opinion of his ability, his boldness, his talent for statecraft, and his love of country. Afterward, however, when I came to that period of his political career succeeding the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, when I read his speeches in Congress, the various motions he made, the petitions he presented for a dissolution of the Union; when I read all these I could not but feel that he was actuated not by love of country as he had evidently been before his nature was warped by hatred of Jackson and his own disappointment, but rather now by an intense ambition to obtain the Presidency, (an ambition which has wrecked the lives of many American statesmen,) and to gain which he did not hesitate to adopt that policy which did more to bring about ill-feeling between the two sections of our country than any course he could have chosen for that purpose. I confess to an astonishment only equaled by my regret in being compelled to resign the admiration I had felt for a man who should have been great to the end of his life. No, it was no "sectional bias," but his own words, his own declarations, that satisfied me as to the melancholy decline of John Quincy Adams from high patriotism to mere selfish ambition.

You will find in my work very sincere and outspoken criticisms of some other "men of the North" whom my reading of the records taught me to believe selfish rather than patriotic, ambitious for their own promotion rather than for the welfare of their country; men whose great abilities should have placed them far above all insincerity, all political intrigue and subterfuge; and who might have occupied the highest places on the roll of their country's honor had they but pursued the straight path of true patriotism instead of the crooked one of self-interest. But you will find nowhere any criticism in an unkind spirit of any men whom I believed to be true and sincere patriots, no matter how much their ideas might differ from mine or how far north their homes may have been. When one attempts to write a political history the question of political integrity must ever be first; and historical truth must rise above all "sectional bias" or sectional prejudice.

SUSAN BULLITT DIXON.

Big Stone Gap, Va., July 6, 1899.

## "Collectors and Department Store Books" in Philadelphia.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In reading your editorial on "Collectors and Department Store Books" in Saturday's issue, I am impelled to enter the lists in defense of at least one department book store, in the which I am employed. I feel it only justice to myself and to my fellow-clerks to enter a protest against some of the statements in your article, and in particular the one which I most resent—that department store book clerks "regard books as something to be sold, and know one book from another simply by its binding."

Now, I really love every book under my care, and though I have very little leisure, utilize every moment of it in trying to get a little knowledge of their contents. We do sell "countless books," probably more than any retail book store in the country, but our sales are by no means confined to bargains, nor even to the popular novels of the day. I am sure no book store in the city can show so large and carefully selected a stock in social science, pedagogy, psychology, and literature, and people from all over the country send to us continually for advice in choosing books on special subjects, which advice some of our clerks are well fitted to give. As to the delight of browsing among books in a bookish atmosphere, either our customers find our books sufficiently attractive without the required atmosphere, or some of the latter has stolen in upon us unawares from a near-by regular book store, for we have dozens of real book lovers and collectors, too, who spend hours with us looking over the shelves and tables, (where, by the way, the books are attractively arranged and not "piled up like dry goods") often chatting about the recent publications, and many times giving us very valuable information on some pet subjects.

In regard to the sale of our books depending upon their popularity and upon advertisements, we have recently had an experience which disproves this. When "Richard Carvel" was published some of our clerks had read the story, and recognizing its singular merit recommended it very highly to our customers, who do rely upon our judgment in such matters, and succeeded in disposing of a very large order of the book in less than a week after its issue, although up to that time there had been no important reviews of it, and no advertisements, to my knowledge, in Philadelphia.

No doubt there are numbers of department book stores to which your article fully applies, but there is at least one which is trying to do good, conscientious, intelligent work, which is run upon the plan of a regular book store by a man of life-long experience in the business, where clerks are retained from year to year and so acquire a general knowledge of authors and titles, and in many cases much more than this, and for this department book store and any others like it I enter a plea for justice.

I feel I must thank you for the pleasure and profit derived from reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW. I know of no literary journal to compare with it for either book buyers or book sellers. G. HALL.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1899.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 1 I read an article on "Collectors and Department Store Books." It would seem as if the article were written by a person who never had the advantage of visiting a first-class department store.

In going through the book department of the largest store in Philadelphia one is struck by two things—the neatness of everything and the way the books are arranged, and not piled up "like so many dress goods." Each person who has charge of the different stocks not only knows the books by their binding, which, by the way, is a good way to know them, but also the criticisms on them.

The article also states the sale of a book is governed by its popularity, not by its merit, but is this not so the world over? The trade is no, governed by its petty sales, but by regular customers, who buy from ten to five hundred books a year, and seem to be contented with the "bookish atmosphere" found there. Almost every book published can be found on the shelves the day of publication.

As for cutting in prices, that is business; but one never hears of a price like 69 cents there. There is not a retail book store in America that can compete or do the business this "department" does. Very truly yours, HAROLD C. KINSEY,

2,431 North Eighth Street.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1899.

## Markham's Poem and Gray's "Elegy."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

The "Man With the Hoe," by Edwin Markham, now published in book form with other poems by the same author, has attracted considerable attention by its expressive force and poetic quality. Upon reading and noting the import of this poem one may perceive the fiery message thundered from the poet's heart, decrying man's inhumanity to man and picturing the wrongs of the downtrodden laborer, the lowest type of the human race. There is another poem famous the world over for more than a hundred years from which may be drawn a striking and somewhat confusing contrast to "The Man With the Hoe." That poem is Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." I select a verse from each of these poems, both dealing with the humble, illiterate "tiller of the soil," between which the contrast may be more apparent:

"Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdaining smile,
The short and simple annals of the Poor."
GRAY.

"How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?"

In the "Elegy" Gray speaks of the poor as leading happy, ideal lives, content to exist in unassuming simplicity, unruffled by ambition's mocking voice or grandeur's disdaining smile; a life void of care, full of "homely joys," in close touch with nature and with God, exulting in their "useful toil" and regarding their so-called advanced brothers with unenvious and disinterested eyes, neither asking nor accepting any aid tending toward the bettering of their condition socially.

In the "Man With the Hoe" Markham takes a decidedly different view. He speaks of the poor as being shamefully treated by men of broad and higher intellect; suppressed, abused, and made as base as the animals of the field. He thinks of them as "dumb terrors," who will at the last day break the silence of the centuries by appealing to an avenging God to punish men for their indifference to his lot. "How will it be with those who shaped him to the thing he is?" the poet asks. As to that, my opinion is that if there are any such "terrors" really in existence—which I doubt very much—God in His Almighty wisdom has shaped "him" to the thing he is, just as He has molded all classes of society in the human race. Really, I believe Markham's fiery poem has no vital significance to mankind, and I fully agree with Gray's view of the poor man's situation.

ALBERT E. McKAY.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1899.

## A Joke for a Joker.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Some remarks to-day of a mutual friend led me to scan again "Authors at Home," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17. Among its interesting notes I see that Mr. Bangs is at a loss for a name to his house, and has been on the brink of an error in thinking of "Windyhaugh." This is Scotch, and haugh means low lying, which Mr. Bangs's house is not, by a long way; and though such a name might serve for a standing joke, dulce domum is no joke.

May I offer a suggestion through you, Mr. Editor? It is very simple, so apparent that the "wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." (Isa., xxxv., 8.)—Bangs' 'All.

If it were Bangs' Hall, those who drop the "h" would say Bangs all. Bangs means beats, hence beats all, or bangs all. The Century has it, and quotes "that bangs Banagher, and Banagher bangs the world." If you think the joke may pass, well and good. MORIO.

Fool's Paradise, Irvington, N. Y., July 4.

## As a Humorist.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Can it be that your correspondent, Charles E. Savage, is a humorist, or does he seriously believe that there is in the English service such a body of men as the "Royal Horse Marines"? unless, indeed, it be on board the well-known Gilbertian ship, Pinafore. If so, he will, I fancy, have a difficulty in explaining the part the horses play in the daily routine of a British man-of-war. The marines are divided into two ecrps, the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, R. M. A. and R. M. L. I., and it is to the latter branch of this distinguished service that Major W. P. Drury, author of "The Bearers of the Burden," "The Tadpole of an Archangel," and other naval stories belongs. It would interest your readers to know that Major Drury, now serving on board her Majesty's ship Camperdown, was in command of the marine detachment landed at Candia during the late Cretan trouble. He has seen much sea service in her Majesty's ships Caroline, Edinburgh, and Camperdown, and it was in the Edinburgh that the writer had the pleasure of serving with him in the latter part of 1890. He had not then commenced his literary work, which has procured for him in England the title of "The Naval Kipling," but he was well known as a talented black-and-white artist, his sketches of naval life appearing frequently in The London Graphic. He is also a gifted musician, acting as President of the Ship's Band Committee, leader of the choir, &c.; while his brother is a well-known London actor. In conclusion may I add my small tribute of thanks for the pleasure your SATURDAY REVIEW has given me?

WALTER S. ATKIN.

R. M. S. Teutonic, New York City, July 10, 1899.

## Henry Van Dyke's "Little Rivers."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Some may appreciate most fully the luxuriant ease of a well-appointed den or library mid the privacy of their own home; others may feel the appropriateness of that silent repose that ushers one to the roomy seats and tables of a public or semi-public library, but as for me, the manifold pleasures of sight and sound that await the country visitant provide me with a background against which the pencilings of fancy and the master strokes of fact take on a softer and a bolder hue. Here in this volume of Henry Van Dyke's, which he calls "Little Rivers," can be found still inviolate the charm and language of many a frolicsome brook; here in his most attractive guise sits the wayfaring story teller, and the learning that is absorbed from a deep intimacy with Mother Nature looms from out the book like a glorious sun upon a foggy morn.

If I have ever read a piece of more winning and winsome prose than his introduction, I fail to remember it. There is a tingle and sense of fullness that seizes upon the mind and heart when we throw ourselves in abandonment upon the mercies and resources of the genii of field, forest, and lake. We vaunt and romp, whistle and leap, and peril puts on a shyness 'neath our gaze.

To live a joyous youth even within narrow boundaries is possible to all, and the requirement of full physical vigor so often emphasized pales in value at times before the keen sensibilities of invalidism. The necessity is not to be questioning and ever-curious, but trustful and full of hope. When we fish, let us do it with might and main, and not have an eye on the artistic effect we'll create on our friends with a string of bought or borrowed fish. There are a few fish stories here told inimitably by Van Dyke, who is a veritable raconteur. They are told with ease, with unction, and delight, and no imaginary tale can boast of such accompaniments because they are the result of sincere enthusiasm born in the atmosphere of fact. It is well for the student of English literature to turn from the brilliant word play and marshaling facts of Macaulay to the terseness and precision of Bacon; so, also, if we wish to get the humors and thought of the poet-naturalist, we should variously bestow our time between Burroughs and Van Dyke, choosing the former's "Wake, Robin," and the latter's "Little Rivers" for our study.

New York, July 3, 1899. J. F. F.

## Miss Harraden's "The Fowler."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I am very much interested in all criticisms relating to modern fiction, and would heartily welcome any opinions concerning "The Fowler," by Miss Harraden, author of that popular book, "Ships that Pass in the Night." These two novels have certain things in common; both prove the influence one person may assert over another, and both stories are told in the same simple, attractive style. In the earlier work the "disagreeable man" succumbs entirely to the softening influence of a girl whom suffering has only humanized and ennobled, whereas in "The Fowler" a bright, wholehearted, happy young woman is mentally wrecked by a despicable cynic, who gains such ascendency over her mind that he poisons it with his own misgivings and pessimisms. So completely does he control her that every vestige of her gallant womanhood is destroyed and she renounces even friends and family ties for his sake. This, in short, is the rather unworthy theme of a deeply psychological novel, and, although it awakens one's interest, it does not enlist one's sympathy. It is hard to imagine that a self-reliant person of great intellectual achievements could be so completely dominated by such a miserable specimen of mankind. Had the author not hated her hero so much and had made him a little less despicable, the complete subjugation of Nora's mind would have been easier to account for. The best bits of the book have nothing to do with its development, and Miss Harraden shows a felicitous touch in her portrayal of country life. The wooing of two rival innkeepers and the bickerings between Mary Purrington's great-uncle and great-great aunt Rebecca, aged ninety-six, are deliciously humorous and well drawn. On the whole, however, I think one closes the book with a feeling of depression and a sense of relief, anxious to learn what others may think.

INQUIRER.

New York City, July 2, 1899.

## Marinus Willett's Home and Its Garden.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In reply to Walter Scott Jarvis of 75 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, let me say that the old Willett homestead and its old-fashioned garden belong, alas! to the things of the past. The widow of Col. Marinus Willett of Revolutionary fame died there in 1866 at a great age. Soon after the property was sold, and the quaint old farmhouse was torn down. Tall tenements were reared on the Lewis Street side and on Cannon Street the Catholic Church St. Rose of Lima was erected, and later the large clergy house. The three brick houses on Delancey Street belonging to the Willett estate were also demolished after a time, and on their site is a parochial school. Tenements occupy the place where the Willett coachhouse and garden were on the same street.

The inclosed poem was suggested to the writer upon hearing that the approach to the new East River Bridge would span a part of this historic spot, so well remembered and beloved for its old-fashioned garden, which she has attempted to describe, and where so many happy days were spent in early life.

Feeling quite sure—indeed, knowing—you have many readers who remember and loved this old city garden, she trusts that the little memorial of it many find a place in THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

ANNIE EHNINGER DE FRIESE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 11, 1899.

### AN OLD CITY GARDEN.

A MEMORY.

Its fence rose high, its solitude to keep,
And shut its fragrant silence closely in:
The old house, like a watchdog fall'n asleep,
Heard not the city's din.

Like Cerberus guarding the Hesperides,

The grim old keeper watched this garden fair,
Lest to despoil it some young Hercules
Should enter unaware.

Yet oft a sprite, urged on by circumstance,
When the old sentinel fell in a doze,
Stole slyly in the garden, where, perchance,
She plucked its choicest rose.

Or bolder truant spied, with curious eye
Press'd to a peephole, fruit in tempting reach,
Quick scaled the fence with ape's agility,
And snatched a lusclous peach.

Its winding walks among green shrubberies
Were sweet with mint, sweet marjoram, and box,
And the delight of humming-birds and bees,
Balm, gilly-flowers, and phlox.

Its roses! golden, crimson, pink, white,
Their secret fragrance to the night unbound,
Illumined by the full moon's magic light,
It seemed enchanted ground!

Ah me! the ruthless change that put to rout
This dear old garden's sweet and stately pride,
Since from an open casement there looked out
The fair face of a bride,

Who in this garden saw an Eden fair
With tempting fruits by tempter unassailed,
And bordered paths between the flowers, where
No serpent ever trailed.

'Twill never bloom a'ain. Where in its charm
Grew modest flowers, sweet herbs, and stately plants,
Breeds alien life, and human creatures swarm
Like colonies of ants.

And none of all who crowd each narrow street
Within what once was that fair garden's bound
Knows that beneath his hurrying, heedless feet
Is consecrated ground.

And none within those stifling walls that frown,
Refusing welcome to the sun and air,
Knows where their shadows fall so blackly down
Once bloomed a garden fair.

Yet soon above these walls a bridge shall span,
When they, like Babel towers, are overthrown.
Ah me! alas! this is the work of man.
The garden was God's own.

ANNIE EHNINGER DE FRIESE.

## Books For a Fire Company.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In the column of questions and answers I notice the request of U. F. I. from Ansonia, Conn., for a list of ten or twenty best books for a fire company. Having been a member of the fire department in my own town for fifteen years, I feel sure the following list is a good one. F. H. H.

Thomaston, Conn., June 17, 1899.

"Harold," by Bulwer Lytton. Period, Saxon England, eleventh century.
"Ivanhoe," by Walter Scott. Period, Third Crusade, twelfth century.
"Last of the Barons," by Bulwer Lytton. Period, War of the Roses, fifteenth century.
"The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles Reade. Period, the Reformation, sixteenth century.
"Westward Ho!" by Charles Kingsley. Period, Queen Elizabeth, sixteenth century.
"Guy Fawkes," by W. H Ainsworth. Period, Gunpowder Plot, seventeenth century.
"St. George and St. Michael," by George McDonald. Period, Civil War, seventeenth century.
"Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore. Period, James II., seventeenth century.
"For Faith and Freedom," by Walter Besant. Period, Monmouth Rebellion, seventeenth century.
"Henry Esmond," by W. M. Thackeray. Period, Queen Anne, eighteenth century.
"Captain Singleton," by Daniel Defoe. Period, George I., eighteenth century.
"Waverley," by Walter Scott. Period, George II., eighteenth century.
"The Virginians," by W. M. Thackeray. Period, George III., eighteenth century.
"Ravenshoe," by Henry Kingsley. Period, Crimean War, nineteenth century.
"Hugh Wynn," by Dr. S. W. Mitchell. American Revolution.
"The Great Salt Lake Trail," by Inman and Cody.
"The Rough Riders," by Theodore Roosevelt. War with Spain.
"David Harum," Westcott.
"Prisoners of Hope," Mary Johnson.
"A Dash for a Throne," A. W. Marchmont.

## "Stevenson's Edinburgh Days."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I am sure it must have been a slip of the pen that caused you to write in your Review of Miss Simpson's "Stevenson's Edinburgh Days," "her [Miss Simpson's] father being well known to us as the discoverer of chloroform," Dr. Simpson did not discover chloroform, nor did he ever pretend to claim to have done so. Chloroform was discovered and manufactured in 1831 by Samuel Guthrie of Sacket's Harbor, N. Y. Liebig in 1831 mentions this discovery. Soubeiran also discovered it independently of Liebig and Guthrie, but after Guthrie had announced his discovery. Dr. N. B. Ives of Yale College used it, as made by Guthrie, in 1831, and Dumas of Paris named it (chloroform) in 1835. Dr. Simpson heard of it, he says, from a Mr. Waddie, and on Nov. 10, 1847, wrote his first paper on its use. He sent a copy of that paper to Dr. C. L. Jackson of Boston in December, 1847, who had it published here together with a paper by Dr. Ives, that gave the credit of its discovery to Samuel Guthrie and stated that Mr. Guthrie had brought it to his notice sixteen years before Dr. Simpson had heard of it. Give honor to whom honor is due. J. A. EVANS.

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1899.

P. S.—A son of Mr. Guthrie lives here and has papers that fully substantiate all I have stated above.

This was not a slip of the pen. Probably a misconception of Miss Simpson's meaning caused the statement. Miss Simpson is not to blame in the matter, except that her statement may be said to be a little ambiguous. She writes: "Ten years before the time when Louis tossed restless with fever, hearing all night 'the wind intone' in that house, early one morning, after much search, my father found the blessed anaesthetic qualities of chloroform, and was lulled by this syrup of sleep into controllable unconsciousness for the first time."

## Four Good Novels.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Just a word to admirers of the romantic school. The four books mentioned in the list herewith, viz.:

"The Honor of Savelli," by S. Levett Yeats;
"The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," by A. E. W. Mason;
"An Enemy to the King," by R. N. Stephens, and
"A Man-at-Arms," by Clinton Scollard, while they have not excited much comment seem to the writer to be far superior to and certainly much more readable than a great number of the novels put before the public during the last few years, but that have been better "log rolled" and boomed as the best-selling books of the day.

How many novels equally good as the ones named above, and as little celebrated, are on the shelves of readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW? Possibly the publication of this will evoke hints of some such; if so they will be welcome to ROMANTICUS.

Rome, N. Y., June 17, 1899.

## French Books for Girls.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Mothers ignorant of French frequently ask for names of books in that language suitable to give their daughters, who wish to supplement their studies by reading. It has occurred to me that a list of such books might be of use to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and I herewith send some titles which lay no especial claim to literary excellence, for the books are merely selections from the very inferior stock of a third-rate circulating library in a country town of Northern France, but they are entirely free from the ordinary moral blemishes of their class:

"Le Pêcheur d'Islande," Loti.
"L'Abbé Constantin," Halévy.
"Eugénie Grandet," Balzac.
"Le Rêve," Zola.
"Valliant," Jacques Vincent.
"La Neuvaine de Colette," Jeanne Schultz.
"Le Foyer Breton," Souvestre.
"En Bretagne," Souvestre.
"Joconde Berthier," M. Uchard.
"Marcof le Malouin," E. Capendu.
"Le Marquis de Loc-Ronan," E. Capendu.
"La Grande Marmère," G. Ohnet.
"L'a Maître des Forges," G. Ohnet.
"La Chevelure de Madeleine," J. Rameau.
"Dosia," H. Gréville.
"La Mare au Diable," George Sand.
"Graziella," Lamartine.
"Roman d'un Pauvre Jeune Homme," Feuillet.
"Columba," Prosper Mérimée.

It would be very easy to make a second list free from serious objection, but containing passages more freely expressed than is usual in English, and such a series might be made to include works of far greater power than many of those here given

M. J. A.

New York, July 4, 1899.

## Awaiting the Sifting Process of Time.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

A few extracts from "The London Literary Letter," expressing the views of William L. Alden, while showing that he has the courage of his convictions and the audacity to state them, also shows that his zeal is not according to knowledge. In your issue of March 25 he writes, referring to the death of Cavendish: "Whist will remain what Cavendish made it. I do not forget the important modification of leading fourth best. That any other modification of the game will ever be made there is not the slightest reason to suppose. Whist has reached perfection; it will never alter its character so long as it is played." This sounds prophetic, though only based on human ken, and seems to most whist players not up to date in view of the variety of leads and methods of play in vogue since Cavendish wrote his book.

In your issue of May 27, referring to Cunningham Graham's "Ipané"—"I pity the man who does not read it. He will lose an opportunity which will never again occur, for it is to the last degree improbable that there will ever be a second Cunningham Graham"—does he wish us to take him seriously or does he mean that there is no second edition of a personality when planted in the ground. A difference of opinion as to the productions of any author does not warrant a basis for pity any more than one's taste for meat warrants pity from a vegetarian. So many illustrations of the difference of taste in literature have been already furnished in "The London Literary Letter," notably in this same issue of the 27, that W. L. Alden would do well to follow his own advice and await the sifting processes of time. A. H. ROSS.

Newark, N. J., June 21, 1899.

## "Harum" and "Holley."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

A noted artist has said—with a suggestion of scorn in his remark—"that the art critic often reads into pictures high thoughts and exalted meanings utterly unthought of and entirely unintended by the artist." This by the way. But perhaps it may be true that the literary critic in the case of "David Harum" possibly had nothing to evolve from his own inner consciousness, and the homely picture of provincial life as represented by the homespun David presented nothing to his mind.

Did "Holley" see nothing but "third-rate matter" in the pathetic story of David's broken home, in the death of his wife and child? His little boy dying with a finger—so to speak—on his "daddy's" hand, though that father was far away? The return of David, to read in the face of his friend and sister that his arms must be empty of child love and he must face a lonely future? Can the critic read all this and pass it without a full heart? Can he fail to fathom the cause of the success of the book with such "bits" before him? That touch of nature in the death of a little child marks the book like a prophecy of its sure success, and success must follow any human interest and goodness such as David's. And the wife—while she did not die precisely of too much bonnet—women often threaten to die of too little—she in a way was as richly and individually a character study as her husband, and her passing out of the world with her longings unfulfilled finds a counterpart in many women shut away in lonely hamlets and shut out of the brightness and growth such as come to women of larger opportunity and cultivation. So the book lives because the characters are alive. Think of a man like David tuned to fine instincts being criticised and misunderstood for his speech and habits, merely an outcome of his lack of education and the out-of-the-way town in which he lived. His nature is sweet. His mind is wholesome, though his mode of expression was provincial, sometimes coarse, and lacking entirely the veneer the uneducated city man often takes on.

You feel a sort of shame, as though he must know and be hurt by such criticisms touching him so nearly, so personally. Sentiment? Certainly, but the world is sweetened by sentiment, and if there were more David Harums the faith in human kindness would not die out. Again, not only is the dialect true to that locality, but the naturalness of the brother and sister's conversations runs so smoothly that you feel they might have been taken down verbatim. Perhaps this very naturalness, this simplicity, is what deceives the critic. Simplicity is very often taken for vacuity, but beware, simple cloud forms sometimes contain electricity, and the uncouth dialect of a David Harum often holds such immensity of thought as may change the policy of a nation. Think of Lincoln, and who remembers his style of conversation, his mannerisms, to criticise them? What is remembered is the matchless splendor of his thought, in his conceptions for the betterment of his country. The comparison may be unequal, but it conveys the same idea. Anyway, I think "Holley" is only trying to start a fuss! He is likely being very much amused by this outcry against him, and is glad to give spice to thought even at his own expense. Certainly, it is one of the charms of the paper that just such criticisms are aired.

AUGUSTA S. BRYANT.

Webster Groves, St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1899.

## "The Heart of Denise" and Other Tales.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Macaulay deplored the circumstances and the hour that installed Frances E. Burney, the authoress of "Evelina," as Lady of the Bedchamber to the pitiless Queen Charlotte. To be effectually hid among the fopperies and littleness of Court life meant to a person of her attainments and capacities intellectual starvation. But the mania of fascination that surrounds royalty is responsible for such self-immolation. S. L. Yeats in his "Heart of Denise" gives a striking phase of Court intrigue, gathered from the feudal history of France under Navarre. A Chevalier of the Lance, M. de Lorgnac, undertakes to perform a dangerous mission for the King for which hazard he is promised the hand of Mlle. de Mieux. Her large estates will also be forfeited to his keeping and she must perforce surrender her heart, freedom, and person to his care. Even while she utters the words that show a regard for her future lord she despises him utterly and a loathsome horror of her probable slavery seizes upon her soul.

Suspicion, misjudgment, and prejudice lurk like ominous shadows over de Lornac's career, while his valor, knightliness, and intrepidity are suffered to pass unnoticed.

The drawing of de Clermont is a superb piece of painting. A being gifted, but perverse, formed by nature to great achievements, yet lacking the moral stratum of righteous impulse, his life can only be utilized as a warning to others. He must woo not for honorable purposes but for a pastime, and the necromantic power that he exercised over his fair victim has its existence in fact. Trustful womanhood tempted by a fair exterior and the blandishment of superior manners and courtliness seeks not for the under surface of such armor but gives a voucher for gold where tinsel and brass abound. The death of this vagabond is fitting, a thrust from a common ruffian, and the day of misdeeds exists no longer for him. The author has shown in Denise a personality winning and tender, full of trustfulness toward God and man, with a vein of true piety running through her soul. Through each entanglement we hope, pray, and look with expectancy for her issue therefrom unscathed and adorable as ever. And when she discovers the latent nobility of her husband's conduct, so misunderstood, she has learned the lesson of love and is happy.

The other tales in this volume are sprightly and clever and possess more than momentary interest. "Captain Moratti's Last Affair" is like a catalogue on brigandage, relieved by the softening influence of repentance at work on the heart of a "knight of the road." "The Treasure of Shaqui" has embalmed in its slender outline the possibilities of "A New Arabian Nights" with its particular references to India. If S. Levett Yeats would but accept the task. In the event of his occupying a platform, I should assuredly wish to be one of his audience. J. F.

New York, June 14, 1899.


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# NOTES AND NEWS.

## Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

### I. NEW YORK.

Among recent English writers there is no one of whom so much has been expected as of Neil Monro. His volume of short stories, "The Lost Pibroch," certainly justified the public's expectations. These were, in a measure, fulfilled in "John Splendid." His new book, "Gilian the Dreamer," still further confirms them. This story will shortly be presented in book form from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co.

J. C. Snaith, author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin" and "Fierce Heart, the Soldier," has written a new novel for D. Appleton & Co., entitled "Lady Barbarity." This is a comedy of the most romantic days of the eighteenth century; it will be published toward the last of the month of August.

The sales of "David Harum" have averaged 2,000 a day for every business day so far in July. On a single day this week the orders reached 7,000.

Possibly no novel has received such an extraordinary diversity of criticism as the last book by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, entitled "The Maternity of Harriott Wicken," of which a new edition has just appeared from the press of the Macmillan Company. As the title indicates, it is the kind of a book that is bound to be attacked or praised, according to the liberalism or conservatism of the reviewer. The author's art, too, has aroused varied discussion.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just disposed of a large edition of Richard Harding Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune," bound in paper, to the American News Company. The edition, which is limited to 100,000 copies, is similar to one of Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's, "A Lady of Quality," brought out in the same way not long ago. In this item may be recognized the signs of a movement tending toward the popularization of standard works of fiction which may be observed among publishers in many quarters.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to issue a collection of drawings by Michael Angelo Woolf, some of which have appeared in Life, Judge, &c. The volume, which will be entitled "Sketches of Lowly Life in a Great City," will also include some original drawings furnished by the relatives of Mr. Woolf, which have never before been reproduced. Mr. Woolf's nephew, Mr. Henius, is the editor of the book.

Fergus Hume, the author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," has a new book of adventure in press at the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is entitled "The Expedition of Captain Flick." The book relates the disappearance of an island in the Indian Ocean by means of an earthquake and the hairbreadth escapes of a party of English yachtsmen form the basis of the narrative.

A volume of short stories by Julian Ralph will be published before long by Harper & Brothers. The volume is to be entitled "A Prince of Georgia and Other Tales." This firm has almost ready in book form Senator Lodge's "War with Spain," which has been running as a serial in Harper's Magazine. The work will be presented with eighty-two full-page illustrations by various artists.

Mr. Joel Benton, one of the best-known critics of poetry in this country, has just collected his articles upon Poe and his shadowy double, Thomas Holley Chivers, which will be brought out in book form by M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. The volume, which will be entitled "In the Poe Circle," will be provided with portraits and other appropriate illustrations. The same publishers are about to present an enlarged edition of Mr. Benton's "Emerson as a Poet," which will contain a new essay on "Emerson's Later Poems" and valuable additions to the Emerson bibliography.

T. Gallon has a new novel in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It is as yet unnamed, but those persons who have seen the manuscript pronounce it a worthy successor to "Tatterly," "A Prince of Mischance," and "The Kingdom of Hate." It is on the theme of altruism, but presented in a peculiarly fresh and striking style. The early chapters show the author's intimate knowledge of the phases of child life, which surround the original plot that is later developed until there is unfolded a moving drama of self-sacrifice. The book will be presented in August or September.

In the July number of The International Studio, just published by John Lane of the Bodley Head, Gabriel Mourey continues his series, "The Art of 1899," with an interesting article on "The Paris Salons." The text is illustrated with several pages of half-tone reproductions. The frontispiece of the number is a reproduction in color of "The Violinist," by Kate Cameron. The other colored reproductions include "Vieux Pérron à Bruges," by Le Sidanier; "Design for a Bath in Mosaic," by E. M. Simas, and a reproduction of a painting by Byron Shaw. Horace Townsend has an illustrated article on "American and French Applied Art at the Grafton Gallery." "Studio Talk" from the great art centres of the world forms a particularly newsy and entertaining feature of this month, as does the American Supplement.

A fourth edition is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company of Charles Lever's novel, "Gerald Fitzgerald," which was only presented three weeks ago.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, and for some time Chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the Spanish-American war, has made his reappearance in literature. It may be recalled that Dr. Brady published some time ago a story of life at the United States Naval Academy through Charles Scribner's Sons. He has now completed a new romance of the war of 1812, which will be entitled "For the Freedom of the Sea," in which will be followed the fortunes of "Old Ironsides." The tale will first make its appearance as a serial some time in September in the columns of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia.

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Les Femmes en Culottes," by John Grand-Carteret; "L'Amour Criminel," by M. Garon, formerly Chief of Police; "Histoire et Philosophie des Styles," by Henry Havard; "Hommes et Choses d'Outre Mer," by Paul Hamelle; "Leurs Soeurs," by Henry Lavedan; "Reflets sur la Sombre Route," by Pierre Loti; "Le Poste de Neige," by Paul and Victor Margueritte; "Mémoires du Temps de Louis XIV.," by du Cause de Mazelle; "La Pacification de l'Europe et Nicolas II." by Nicolas Notovitch, and "Au fond du Gouffre," by George Ohnet.

"Tales of the Trail," by Col. Henry Inman, has just been published by Crane & Co. of Topeka, Kan. Col. Inman is the author of "The Old Santa Fé Trail," "A Pioneer from Kentucky," and "Salt Lake Trail" In his new book the author gives his personal recollections of such men as Custer, Sheridan, Forsythe, Buffalo Bill, Kit Carson, and others. The same publishers have also presented a new book by "Buffalo" Jones. To this unique character the world is indebted for almost every one of the three hundred buffaloes left. Mr. Jones speaks of the passing of the buffalo and of their age, and of his romantic search after the almost extinct musk ox of the arctic regions.

Now that a war cloud seems to be hovering over the Transvaal, it may interest some persons to know that a capital description of the forefathers of the Boers in South Africa, before they began their great "trek" to the north, is given in H. A. Bryden's "An Exiled Scot," published this week by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

A second edition of R. V. Risley's volume of "Men's Tragedies" is on the press of the Macmillan Company for immediate publication. It is also reported that Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head is contemplating another edition of the collection of short stories by the same author, entitled "The Sentimental Vikings." This volume was first published about four years ago. The contents were collected from the author's work in The Yellow Book, and from other English periodicals.

The promises of the publishers of Lippincott's Magazine for a "new" Lippincott in July have been emphasized by the contents of the August number. The complete novel will be by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, the author of "The Durket Sperrit," and "An Incident and Other Happenings." It is entitled "Fortune's Vassals." The brief fiction will be represented by "The Court of Judge Lynch," by Maurice Thompson, author of "A Tallahassee Girl"; "The Illumination of Lee Moy," by Dr. C. W. Doyle, author of "The Taming of the Jungle"; "Noah's Ark," by I. Zangwill, and "Woman: a Phase of Modernity," by Ellen Olney Kirk. George F. Barker will have an article on "Wireless Telegraphy Through Scientific Eyes," while Anne Holingsworth Wharton will present a second paper on "The Salon in Old Philadelphia." "The Devil's Bridge," by Charles M. Skinner, is a Philippine legend and study for a forthcoming volume.

A companion volume to Esther Singleton's "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," with numerous illustrations, will shortly be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be entitled "Great Pictures Described by Great Writers," Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," is described by Hans Andersen; Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," by Walter Pater; Guido's "Portrait of Beatrice Cenci," by Shelley; Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Tintoretto's "Paradise," by Ruskin, and Paul Potter's "Bull," by Thackeray.

The characters and setting for Henry Van Dyke's story in the fiction number of Scribner's August entitled "Vaillantcoeur," come from the Lake St. John region of Quebec. A guide narrates the tale to Mr. Van Dyke as they travel through Lac Moise. Walter Appleton Clark illustrates the story.

"Richard Carvel" is now in its seventh edition. Since its day of publication it has sold at the average rate of over 1,000 a day. In the Macmillan Company's mail one morning early this week there were orders for 4,000 copies of "Richard Carvel." Nearly every large city in the Union and Canada was represented, not to mention England, to which two editions have already been transported. Strange as it may seem, not a single copy has yet been ordered from the author's own birthplace, St. Louis, thus fulfilling the adage that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

New and important evidence of England's influence on the Continent during the Reformation period is presented in Canon Pennington's new historical work, "The Counter-Reformation in Europe," which has just been presented by Elliot Stock of London.

In Collier's Weekly, published to-day, are photographs of the Rough Riders' convention, at Las Vegas, New Mexico. There is an article on the return of the cruiser Philadelphia from Samoa, including photographs of the cruiser herself, the officers and crew, and Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, who were killed near Apia. Walter Camp tells about the Yale-Harvard boat races and the Poughkeepsie races. The front page shows a picture of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, photographed May 30, from the Brooklyn Bridge, 135 feet above the river level, a few minutes before the cruiser struck on a shoal or something else which stove in her bottom and sent her to the navy yard dry dock.

D. Appleton & Co. have secured from Lamson, Wolffe & Co. the publishers' rights of David Parker's novel, "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," which will shortly be republished uniform with other of Mr. Parker's novels.

The sixth edition is announced of Prof. Julius Silversmith's "Practical Handbook for Miners, Metallurgists, and Assayers." The publisher is D. Van Nostrand. Prof. Silversmith was at one time a lecturer on mines and mining in Armour's Institute, Chicago. The new edition of his work will be augmented by many illustrations and a description of all the latest methods and systems and improved machinery and appliances for the treatment of ores of metals.

The little volume called "Don't Worry Nuggets," published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, is to lead a series, of which three of the volumes are "Patriotic Nuggets," compiled by John R. Howard; "Educational Nuggets," also compiled by Mr. Howard, and "Philosophic Nuggets," which includes selections of Carlyle, Ruskin, Charles Kingsley, and Amiel, by Jeanne G. Pennington.

"Square Pegs," a new novel by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, will be published in the Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will be illustrated by the author.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish "Robert Raikes: The Man and His Work," with an introduction by Dean Farrar, D. D. Robert Raikes has been called the founder of the Sunday school. He began his great work in 1780, collecting a few poor children and giving them instruction on Sundays.

"The Carpetbagger," a novel by Opie Read and Frank Pixley, will shortly appear from the press of Laird & Lee of Chicago.

A third edition of "Ben King's Verse," completing 5,500 copies, has just been issued by Forbes & Co. Over 4,000 copies have been sold to date. It was published last September, and the demand has steadily increased. This seems to be an unusual sale for the work of a humble American rhymster. Mr. King's sense of humor was thoroughly American. Many of his verses still survive in garbled form on the American variety stage. The editor of the book has seen fit to change the name of "The Sum of Life" to "The Pessimist," ignoring the pun on Longfellow's poem implied in the earlier title. Here is one quatrain, which is probably familiar to music hall habitués in some form or other:

> Nothing to do but work,
> Nothing to eat but food,
> Nothing to wear but clothes,
> To keep one from going nude.

Arrangements have been made to translate into French Mr. Brooks Adams's work on "The Law of Civilization and Decay," which is published by the Macmillan Company. It is now in its second and revised edition. It is proposed to use it in economic courses in several of the larger universities in France.

### II. BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 13.—Miss Alice Brown's "Meadow Grass," thirteen tales of New England life, now in its tenth thousand, and "The Road to Castaly," her first volume of poems, have been transferred from the list of Messrs. Copeland & Day to that of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the publishers of her latest book, "Tiverton Tales." This volume is selling very well, for Miss Brown's work has that pleasant quality of friendliness which attracts those truly gentle readers who are repelled by the blunt, unkempt coarseness often called strength.

It may not be generally known that Miss Brown was the original discoverer of Miss Mary E. Wilkins, to whom some eighteen years ago she awarded the prize of $50 offered by The Boston Sunday Budget for the best short story. This was a genuine contest, not one of the species requiring competitors to subscribe for the paper, and the editor, Mr. W. A. Hovey, (Causeur), requested Miss Brown to examine the stories. She decided in favor of Miss Wilkins. This success brought the new writer's name before Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and before Mrs. Charles Stuart Pratt, (Ella Farman,) who encouraged her to send stories and verse to Wide Awake, the children's magazine then issued by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co.

Th. Bentzon has translated Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," and given it the title of "Un Ecolier Américain," which seems rather grave for Tom, the friend of Pepper Whitcomb. Still, when one considers the composition on the horse, with its warning, "The way of the transgressor is hard," one is thankful that the sage of the Temple Grammar School does not appear in Paris is "Le petit philosophe de l'Embouchure." The book is "approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, adapted for schools and public libraries, and selected by the City of Paris for distribution as a prize," and it is in its fourth impression.

The next volume of the American Statesman Series is to be "Salmon P. Chase," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University. Its publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will also issue a life of the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, one of Dr. Holmes's "three-deckers" among old-fashioned ministers, one who not only spoke as having authority, but had it. Another preacher's memories will be found in "The Reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe," reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly, but Mrs. Howe's work in the preacher's desk is but a small part of her varied public labors.

"Square Pegs" is the title of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's coming novel, to be published in the Autumn, and it appears to indicate a story of a different temper from her former books, in which the pegs are either round by nature, or rounded by events before the closing chapter.

The house which furnishes both the scenes and the speakers for the Rev. Samuel Child's "The House with Sixty Closets," to be published in the Autumn, by Messrs. Lee& Shepard, is in Fairfield, Conn., and was built by Judge Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Gen. Sherman's grandfather. Many old portraits and relics of the family still remain in the house, and on these and some lately discovered manuscripts of Judge Sherman the story was based, and sent to the publisher in June, 1898.

A "popular" edition of Miss Selma Lagerlof's "The Miracles of Antichrist" is announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Cause: The pirate whom we have always with us and readers without consciences.

# ART ABROAD AND AT HOME.

## The Season in London.

LONDON, July 5.—The art season here reaches its height simultaneously with the social season, and declines with the latter, so that it is now on the wane. It has not been as important in many ways as usual, but there have been and continue to be a number of interesting exhibitions, and the crowds which attend them indicate that the public interest in art in England is even more keen than ever. The disappointment of the Royal Academy, whose show is not up to the standard this year, has been compensated for by the displays of the British Society of Water Colors, the extremely choice exhibition of old masters at Agnew's, and by a number of novel and important little exhibitions of all kinds. Benjamin Constant has been showing a number of his recent portraits, while the little exhibition of the new English Art Club and of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers is exceptionally good. It must be extremely gratifying to Mr. Whistler, the President of the International Society, and the other officers of the society to find so much public interest in their display. Mr. Whistler himself sent no less than six important examples, among them his striking "Carmen Qui Rit." Other portraits which call for mention in this display are William Nicholson's "Mrs. Nicholson," James Guthrie's "Portrait of Mrs. Watson," Alexander Mains's "Portrait of a Lady," these last two very forceful and full of individuality; Harrington Mann's "Mrs. Lymington and Her Daughter Sybil," and J. G. Shannon's "Portrait of Three Children." It was a pleasure to see Cecelia Beaux's clever portrait of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder's little daughters, and which attracted so much attention and favorable notice at last Autumn's portrait show in New York, as greatly admired by the English public. There are groups in front of it all the time. Of works other than portraits in this display I was particularly struck by W. H. Bell's "May Morning," A. K. Brown's "In Shadow," Arthur S. Haynes's "Study of a Chalk Pit," and two remarkably clever landscapes by Alfred Withers, "The Turret Mill" and "A Breton Road."

The Messrs. Agnew have made much talk in art circles by their display of some selected old masters which have lately come into their possession. Some of these, and notably one of the examples of Raphael, are more important than any shown in many a year. I spent an entire afternoon in their gallery last week and found myself well repaid.

John S. Sargent, whose death was reported by cable in America in May last, is busily at work in his studio at Chelsea. I visited him there one morning last week and found that he has just completed a portrait of a little girl, standing, with riding whip across her knees and clad in a white frock and a red jacket and hat. The figure is life size and full face, and in virility and that remarkable lifelike quality which Mr. Sargent gives to his work is the best canvas he has painted since his famous "Man with a Poodle," by which title his portrait of the London art dealer Mr. Asher Wertheimer is generally known. This child's portrait is superior to Mr. Sargent's well-known one of little Beatrix Goelet and is the best one of a child he has ever painted. He is also at work upon a full-length portrait of an extremely tall woman well known in London society, and another feminine portrait of a young woman walking on a river bank with a decorative landscape background. Mr. Sargent works in a studio in a house in Tite Street, Chelsea, formerly occupied by James McN. Whistler. He is in vigorous health and took the false news of his death as a good joke. He is much pleased with the success of the recent exhibition of his works in Boston.

American visitors to London, most of whom, of course, visit the National Gallery, but only a few of whom, I regret to say, find their way to the Tate Gallery, with its important collection of old and modern pictures, are seemingly not aware of the fact that the old Guild Hall contains a collection of Turners equal, if not superior, to those in the National Gallery. I found a study of these Turners well worth the time spent in getting to and from the Guild Hall, which is in the city, and which, with the present congested condition of London streets, is not an easy place to reach.

Most of the more prominent New York dealers are now here and I am told that several of them have made important purchases for the New York market next year. Mr. Augustus Tooth found an extremely interesting exhibition in progress at the London house of Arthur Tooth & Sons on his arrival. I saw there, among other exceptionally good canvases, a large and superior example of Harpignie's. C. W. Klackner has a number of interesting pictures on view at his house here, and Roland Knoedler, who has been at many of the larger art sales of the Paris season, has just reached here. T. J. Blakeslee, who spent May and early June in Paris, where he secured some good pictures, was in London only a few days, and is now rusticating at the picturesque little village of Cookham, on the Thames. I recently enjoyed a walk through the beautiful Cleveden woods on a perfect June evening with him. C. W. Kraushaar and other New York art men are also here.

C. Melville Dewey and Mrs. Dewey have settled down for the Summer at Fairford, near Oxford, and R. W. Van Boskerck is painting in Sussex.

The report cabled to New York a few weeks ago that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the remarkable examples of Fragonard recently found in a peasant house at Grasse, France, is correct. Doubts were expressed as to its truth at the time.

Mr. Morgan paid $60,000 for these pictures, which will be seen in New York this Autumn. Here, as in France, the artists are busily engaged in painting or putting the finishing touches to their canvases to be shown at the Paris Exposition next year.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

## New York Art Notes.

It now seems certain that the statue of Lafayette, subscribed for by the schoolchildren of the United States, will be completed in time for the Paris Exposition of next year. The sculptor of the figure, Paul W. Bartlett, and the designer of the pedestal, George G. Barnard, both have their work well in hand, and though, of course, it cannot be expected that a finished bronze statue will be produced in time for the exposition, it is certain, unless unforeseen accidents occur, that the models of the statue and pedestal will be seen by the visitors to Paris.

The memorial of Heine, after all the stress and storm which has assailed it, has at last found a resting place in the Borough of the Bronx. It is sufficiently far removed from the crowded city streets to satisfy those who opposed its presence where urban crowds might view it, and it is sufficiently near New York for inspection by those who are willing to believe that its admirers and defenders are right. Such a result of all the quarrels and bickerings of the opposing critics is almost ideal. Everybody is satisfied, and nobody is injured. Besides this, the location of the fountain is in every way the best that could have been suggested for its somewhat rococo style. The sylvan glades and flowery meadows of Bronx Park are a fitting foil and contrast for the multitudinous details of Herr Herter's work. It is not likely that opinion will be ageed as to the Lorelei for many years to come. It cannot be gainsaid that the modeling of the figures at the base is masterly. The rock on which opinion splits is the central figure, the "Lorelei." She is altogether too healthy and solid and muscular for any but a Teuton ideal. She is a shock to Latin nerves. The light, graceful, exquisite form which one associates with the water fairy, the Undine of legend and romance, converted into a German peasant woman, coarse and healthy, and of too solid flesh—harmony of feeling on this point is hopeless.

## Artistic Copyright.

Mr. Gerald Robinson, President of the English Society of Mezzotint Engravers, appeared lately before the select committee of the House of Lords, and protested against certain clauses in the proposed artistic copyright bills as they had been formulated. Mezzotints and photographs, Mr. Robinson said, were classed in the same line as to copyright, and that if mezzotints were put on a level with photographs, it was as much as insisting "that engraving was not a fine art."

The Chairman of the committee then asked if Mr. Robinson objected to the proposed definition of an engraving, and his reply was:

> Yes; we think that the definition of engraving being so comprehensive and covering all kinds of photographic engraving, and every kind of process work, levels all the distinctions which exist between artistic engraving and mechanical engraving, so called. I suggest that process work should be defined and put in Section 4; and we say that Section 4 will not work without it. We argue against the principle of the bill altogether, because we say it deprives the engraver of any status at all practically and puts him on a level with the process worker. The whole point, almost, with us is to get a definition of "process work."

Mr. Robinson then added that he wanted it to be held as a penal offense for anybody to pass off process work as engraving, and he said: "For the protection of the public, an artist ought to have copyright as far as possible in his own pictures; and then, if cheap reproductions were allowed, it should be an offense to represent them as other than what they were. The signing of these things was the important matter. Process work was not permitted to be signed as if it were a mezzotint engraving."

## Columbia University Library.

The additions to the library during the past college year, ending June 30, 1899, were 28,404 bound volumes, of which 18,288 were derived from purchase or exchange, 5,141 volumes from gift, and 1,975 from the incorporation into bound volumes either singly or by subjects of pamphlets and other material received unbound during the year or already in the library in unbound form. This is the largest annual growth which the library has ever made, the nearest approach to it having been in 1894-5, when 24,889 volumes were added.

It may be interesting to give in brief the additions to the library of the university during the past fifteen years. There were added to the library during the five years ending June 30, 1889, 35,836 volumes, the additions for the following five years ending June 30, 1894, were 80,931 volumes, while the number added the third period of five years ending June 30, 1899, was 98,582.

The number of books in Columbia University Library in 1883, when the various libraries belonging to Columbia were consolidated in what was then the new library building under Melvil Dewey, was less than 50,000 volumes. In May, 1889, when Mr. George H. Baker, after about a year's service as acting librarian, was chosen librarian in chief, the library numbered a little above 90,000. It now contains, July 1, 1899, about 275,000 volumes, and is thus exceeded in numbers by no university library in America, except that of Harvard, unless the undetermined and indeterminable extent of the Chicago University Library should be thought to exceed the above figure.

Many additions have been made during the past year in French and German history, together with more than 2,200 volumes in philosophy and education, with large developments in many other directions. Among other special purchases was a collection of more than 1,100 pamphlets issued during the French Revolution, consisting of reports and other official and semi-official documents addressed to the legislative bodies in France during the years 1789-91. Also a large body of dissertations in Greek literary history and archaeology was acquired. Following the interest and importance which the subject has assumed, an unusually rich collection of material on the Philippine Islands has been formed, including many Spanish works and books printed in Manila.

There have been made and added to the general catalogue during the past year 61,034 new cards, and the number of cards incorporated with the catalogue for a number of years has an average of 50,000 annually. The growth and the use of the library as indicated by the loans of books to be used out of the building has shown a notable increase from year to year during the past ten years. The number of books loaned in 1888-9 was 11,325, the following year it rose to 16,004, and it has annually increased until the record for the past fiscal year is 77,260 volumes loaned, or between six and seven times that of ten years ago.

Columbia University Library now consists, as far as the public is concerned, of a general reading room, the Law Reading Room, the Avery Architectural Reading Room, 18 special reading rooms or seminar rooms in the library buildings, and 20 departmental libraries of greater or less extent, each with certain reading-room facilities.

Mr. George H. Baker, who resigned from the library on July 1, has been succeeded by Dr. James H. Canfield, late President of the Ohio State University, who has commenced his work.

## John Newbery's Publications.

The treasures of the private collections of the City of Boston have recently been augmented through the acquisition, by Mr. D. C. Heath, the well-known publisher of that city, of the library of children's books and educational works issued by the house of Newbery from 1740 to 1800, which was brought together by Mr. Charles Welsh when he was writing the biography of John Newbery, Oliver Goldsmith's friend and publisher, and the founder of the famous publishing house which for nearly 150 years was at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. These are the books to which Washington Irving referred in his preface to "Bracebridge Hall" when he said:

> "Nor was it without a recurrence of childish interest that I first peeped into Mr. Newbery's shop, in St. Paul's Churchyard, that fountain-head of literature. Mr. Newbery was the first that ever filled my infant mind with the idea of a great and good man. He published all the picture books of the day; and, out of his abundant love for children, he charged 'nothing for either paper or print, and only a penny-halfpenny for the binding!'"

At the end of his "Bookseller of the Last Century" Mr. Welsh brought together a catalogue of the chief publications of the house of Newbery, which is of immense value to the bibliograph, the student of books for children, and of the educational literature of the last century. Many of the little books there enumerated have disappeared entirely, for nothing vanishes so completely as the children's books of bygone times, which were thumbed until they were worn out and useless. But the collection which Mr. Heath has acquired and which is now being catalogued and arranged is as fully representative as any collection is ever likely to be. It contains some unique treasures, and forms an instructive object lesson in the evolution of children's literature and of the school book. Besides a collection of chapbooks for children—several battledores, (the successors of the hornbooks,) some rare primers—a thoroughly representative collection of fiction for children—of early toy books, and of those books in which the pill of information is gilded in a fashion which is very curious to those who are familiar with present-day methods of conveying instruction, there are in the collection first editions of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," "The Traveller," and "The Deserted Village," and of other works by Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson, as well as many other rare treasures.

## Ill-Natured Verse in Blackwood.

We may be entirely wanting in a proper sense of humor, and confess to have found nothing amusing in certain verses printed in Blackwood's Magazine for June, entitled "The Kentucky Girl."

The poet tells of a "Yankee" officer fighting in the Philippines amid a shower of bullets, "and one of them plugged hotly in the centre of the brain" of "the gallant Colonel." When "the fair Kentucky damsel" learns that her lover has been killed, then "she tumbled dead."

Exactly where the laugh comes in here we fail to see. We are positive that we have yet to read anything published in this country holding those English officers who took part in the battles of the Soudan in a ridiculous light. "The incident W. H. H., the writer of "The Kentucky Girl," describes—"the plugging" of a soldier—might pass muster, but what is singularly indecorous is to be found in the refrain which follows each of the six stanzas. Here the name of a gentleman who holds the highest position in England the Government of the United States can give to any of its citizens is treated in disrespectful manner.


# Prisoners of Hope

*By MARY JOHNSTON. 12mo, $1.50*

MISS JOHNSTON'S novel of Colonial Virginia has advanced steadily and surely in popularity as its uncommon power, historic imagination, clear discrimination of character, its most interesting love story, and its literary charm have gradually become more widely known. *The States*, of New Orleans, in the following paragraphs indicates the sources of its popularity:—

"Those who have not yet read Mary Johnston's 'Prisoners of Hope' have missed the enjoyment of a charming bit of contemporaneous fiction and have deprived themselves of a pleasure only occasionally vouchsafed them in these days of abundant literary trash.

"Miss Johnston has selected for the scene of her sprightly tale the Virginia of old colonial days, and few writers have given us a more delightful picture of the period, or better drawn, in light and shade, the exclusive society of the time.

"The aristocratic refinement of the stately mansions in which the action moves at times, the culture of its lords and masters, the beauty and grace of its maids and mistresses, are presented with a deftness of skill that distinguishes the finished artist; yet when the thread of the tale winds in among the rougher paths of insurrection and bloody strife, there is not wanting the vividness of description that thrills and enchains.

"The tale is of interest rarely so well sustained. One moves into it fascinated from the beginning. It is notably strong in description. The relation of the thrilling experience of Landless and Patricia on the bosom of the storm-tossed Chesapeake, the graphic story of the battle without quarter between the besieged colonists and their loyal help on the one side and the slaves and Indians on the other, Miss Johnston has done with genuine cleverness. The tale is not less admirable in the delicacy of its sentiment."

Of Miss Johnston's New Story

## TO HAVE AND TO HOLD,

Now appearing in The Atlantic Monthly, The Critic, speaking of the earlier chapters, said: "It is one of the best first installments of a novel that I have read in many a long day. * * * I cannot think of any other of recent days that opens with more picturesqueness and 'go,' or that piques curiosity to the same extent."

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4 PARK ST., BOSTON; 11 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.


Blackwood's Magazine has been considered as the type of conservatism, or at least possessed of good manners, but this, as a departure from common decency, should be decried.

If the source of the verses be American, which is possible, the acceptance of "The Kentucky Girl" shows a singular want of discrimination on the part of its editor.

## Quoting Mommsen.

A Viennese paper, The Workmen's Journal, was bold enough to print a quotation from Mommsen's "Roman History," whereupon the police seized and confiscated the paper. This coming to the attention of Mommsen, he made use of Goethe's epigram:

One thing alone I dread for my dear poetical venture,
Lest the Vienna censure should pass it unglorified by.

And wrote the following characteristic letter: "I ventured to hope that I might enjoy the same distinction, and am the more grateful for the honor in that it was wholly unexpected. The epigram dates from 1797, and this suggests a question whether culture has made much progress in Austria during the century. Let me express a hope that beneath the persistent barbarism, or, should I say, 'rebarbarization,' of the upper strata of society, the natural power of the subsoil is at work, and will cause many green shoots to spring up under the dry old timber above."

## The Dante Society.

At a meeting of the Dante Society in London the Baron de Rensis, the Italian Ambassador, was one of the speakers. Somehow it had been announced that the Baron de Rensis had chosen for his topic, "Dante as a Business Man." The Baron repudiated any idea of this kind. In the course of his address he said:

> Dante was an exceedingly bad business man, and he was bitterly opposed to the accumulation of wealth, which he regarded as a symptom of the decadence of his beloved City of Florence. He had a passion for poverty, which he idealized until he used language in speaking of it of almost amorous admiration and devotion. For the sinful and erring he had a tender heart; his malediction, when it was uttered, was always accompanied by forgiveness. But for avarice, fraud, simony, usury he had no pity, and when he had exhausted all the vehemence of his invective in denouncing those who were given to these vices, he directed against them that irony which was his greatest and most formidable instrument. In Dante form and thought were alike great; he was the high priest of truth and beauty. While he was a pure Catholic, the weapons from his arsenal were those by which the Papacy had been most severely scourged. He had the sweetest, purest, and best of thoughts, but no one had ever been able to surpass the force and incisiveness of his invective.

## A New Library's First Year.

The Richmond Hill Library, recently organized by the Ladies' Twentieth Century Club of Richmond Hill, L. I., has just made its report to the Regents of the University at Albany. This library was opened to the public on April 8 and makes its annual report at this early date because June 30 marks the expiration of the official library year, (for annual reports.)

This new library has been very popular from the first and has already demonstrated its usefulness. Beginning with 1,418 volumes, its circulation is already 4,132, within less than three months. The librarian, Miss Hariette M. Easby, is in close touch with the citizens of this neighborhood, particularly the younger element, and not a little of the success of the library is due to her large acquaintanceship and her patient and kindly regard for the needs of the younger readers who frequent the reading room and the library. Many of the recent publications have lately been added to the library, and another large addition of current works of literature will soon be placed upon the shelves.

In this library "open shelves" is the word, free access to all the books on all the shelves being enjoyed by every visitor, old and young. No complaints have been made to the Trustees of any abuse of this privilege, while there is no doubt that ease of accessibility, the privilege of handling the books, of delving in them, goes a long way toward awakening and confirming the reading habit in individuals, and toward increasing the number of confirmed readers—the enlightenment of the community.


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# TWO OUTDOOR BOOKS.

## Ornamental Shrubs.*

It often happens that the author of a book is a very selfish person. He is, of course, interested in the books he is writing himself, and if others are not, so much the worse for them. Because of this we frequently find a book crowded with technical terms and expressions familiar enough of course to those who have studied the things of which the author writes, but are all Greek to the lay majority. The present volume offered exceptional opportunity for the introduction of botanical technique that should awe, if it did not inspire; but if the present author was tempted thus, he has for the most part resisted the temptation manfully, and the result is that we have a book prepared especially for the large number of people who, though interested in plants and flowers, have little or no knowledge of botany, and neither time nor inclination to acquire it. The book was written in Newport, where, perhaps to a greater extent than elsewhere in this country at least, are to be found in practical use the combined horticultural treasures of the world. The revival of gardening is among the most interesting movements in the outdoor life of modern England and America. The famous Newport gardens derive their chief beauty and glory from what are known as hardy plants. In almost every instance the chief reliance for both flowers and foliage is upon shrubs and herbaceous perennials. In Newport and the various estates there have been assembled the newer as well as the older hardy exotics from all parts of the world. They have been grown alongside our native plants, and their relative merits fully determined. Mr. Davis has been able to study the processes of growth and cultivation on most of the Newport estates during extended periods, and writes with authority upon his chosen theme. The field is a broad one, and in his pages we have contact with all the old favorites and many new ones. Landscape gardening signifies a combination of utility and beauty in the use of tree and shrub mediums, and a shrub that will answer very well in certain places and soils will not do at all with conditions only slightly changed. Again, ornamental shrubs well suited for large grounds will not lend themselves to places more restricted as to size.

To the novice the mass of possible material is simply bewildering, but in the hands of the practical man much is rejected as unfit without the trouble of consideration. Flowering shrubs and those with brilliantly colored foliage are to ornamental gardening what the finishing touches are to the painted picture or the final polish is to the sparkling gem. There is a color value to shrubs and to otherwise tame garden work they are a distinct gain when the color is carefully and intelligently chosen.

Among the many shrub forms of merit may be named Azalea, Barberry, Dogwood, Filbert, Japanese Quince, Deutzia, Silver Thorn, Rose of Sharon, Hydrangea, Rhododendron, Honeysuckle, Mock Orange, Magnolia, Sumac, Elder, Spiraea, Snowberry, Hawthorn, Indian Currant, Chinese Lilac, Japanese Snowball, Roses, and Syringa, as a few of the more familiar and popular varieties. Generally speaking, shrubs with a green foliage have a superior value over those in which the purple predominates. Red berries are exceedingly effective as Autumnal effects. Patience, care, and vigilance are all required of the successful landscape gardener. It is not enough to know plants, their habits, their fertilizing requirements, the exact amount of moisture they must have, but, knowing all this, to apply it and then to be constantly on the alert to guard against seemingly trivial and unimportant conditions, that are after all far-reaching in effect. The cultivation of plants and flowers is a fascinating occupation. Alexandre Dumas has given us suggestions of the great possibilities in this direction in his story of "The Black Tulip." It is a mistake to hold to the one-time theory that American trees and shrubs should, to a great extent, inhabit American lawns. Some persons have been fanatical enough to hold that nothing but American trees suit American lawns, but the continued employment of such trees as the Norway maple will serve to disprove the universality of such a theory. There is no good reason for rejecting an ornamental tree or shrub that is suited to a certain soil solely because it is not American. It is better to lay hold of any good thing, whenever and wherever it may have originated and to naturalize it. The book is full of information upon the subject of which it treats, and it contains many suggestions that will prove helpful and valuable. The illustrations in the volume, otherwise typographically praiseworthy, are somewhat disappointing.

*ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS FOR GARDEN, LAWN, AND PARK PLANTING. With an Account of the Origin, Capabilities, and Adaptations of the Numerous Species and Varieties, Native and Foreign, and Especially of the New and Rare Sorts, Suited to Cultivation in the United States. By Lucius D. Davis. Fully illustrated. Cloth, Decorated cover. Gilt top. Rough edges. Rubricated title. Large octavo. Pp. 338. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

## Insects That Are Our Friends.*

When you study insects you will quickly learn in what marvelous ways their structure is fitted to the surroundings amid which they live. You will be amazed at their strange manifested instinct, so close in some of its revelations to what is called reason. It will be impossible not to observe how important a part is borne by insects in the economy of nature and how closely related are insects, plants, and birds, or entomology, botany, and ornithology. The present book is the result of the author's realization of the lack of such information as now enters into the book's text, when in her youthful days of enthusiasm such a book was entirely unavailable to her. She has tried to do for young students of the present day what was not done for her. The child who finds an interest in the ants, the beetles, the worms, and caterpillars is assisted and encouraged by the present writer. Ways and means of finding various insects are pointed out, and instruction follows as to treatment of secured specimens. Personal interest and knowledge characterize and lend a sparkling charm at least to the earlier pages, and the recommendations of the writer are perspicuous and practical. Nature study will be stimulated and encouraged on the part of the young, for whom the volume is intended, and into whose hands it will doubtless go. In entomological studies, to get the best results and to secure the most accurate knowledge, it is needful that the student should come into personal contact with the things about which he studies. No closet naturalist can ever acquire the results that easily come from field work. To study insects properly, therefore, and to be able to recognize insect friends from foes, one must collect them. Now, collecting insects, as the book well suggests, signifies something more than merely gathering specimens with faded color, broken legs, bruised wings, or missing antennae. First, catch your insects truly, but catch them with net and wide-mouthed bottle carefully, so as not to crush and spoil them, and having caught them you must either know or learn how to mount and preserve them. There are certain rules agreed upon by entomologists, so that your specimens shall be individually fit either for study or for exhibition, with which your collection, as a whole, shall be valuable and attractive, but lacking which your collecting labors will have been in vain. It is estimated that the animal kingdom comprises more than 1,000,000 species, and that insects constitute one class of this animal kingdom, than which there is no other class more numerous. The classification followed by Miss Cragin is largely that of Comstock's Manual, though place is sometimes given to a classification derived from sources less reliable. There are, it is true, certain blemishes in the book, and the enumeration of families in the various orders is not always complete. Accuracy is at times also lacking, but with all its faults the book will do a certain good. It will have a tendency to inspire youthful but original research. It will keep the student, under its influence, out of mischief, and with growing knowledge, the errors of text arising from the occasional lack of personal acquaintance with the zoological facts presented and a consequent dependence upon the reading of conflicting authorities will pass away.

The illustrations are confined entirely to black and white. This would not of necessity imply an absolute lack, even if we admit the value of color in the cases of the pictorial representation of insects, moths, butterflies, &c., but unfortunately there is, in point of fact, an indifference, if not an actual badness, about the pictures that strongly suggests the work of an artist who never saw the specimens themselves. In these days of photography and of half-tones this is the more lamentable, as it is of the highest importance that illustrations should convey the greatest and most detailed accuracy. A glance through the book reveals the frequent lack of clear definition in the pictures, which cannot be ascribed to the presswork. The list of "Books of Reference" given in the Cragin book leaves much to be desired. As an inspiration and as a stepping stone to something else, and an introduction to the methods of collecting and preserving insects, the book will admirably serve, but unfortunately that is about all.

Cromwell Childe has compiled and arranged a valuable little work which will be issued the first of next month by Bonnell, Silver & Co. It is entitled "A Pocket History of the American Navy and Naval Commanders." It is a comprehensive little handbook of the men and deeds of the United States Navy, together with many interesting details as to sea power. The book is intended for popular reference, and has been compiled from the best naval authorities. An interesting feature of it is the records of the famous ships of the various wars.

*OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND FOES. How to Collect, Preserve, and Study Them. By Belle S. Cragin, A. M. With 255 illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pp. 377. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

# TOM HUGHES.

## The Unveiling of a Statue of Him at Rugby.

At Rugby the statue of Thomas Hughes has just been unveiled, and the occasion brought together all Rugbians. The statue is of marble. On the pedestal is the name of Thomas Hughes, with the date of his birth and death, with the notification that he was the author "Tom Brown." Underneath this is the inscription, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith. Quit you like men; be strong." The project of erecting this statue originated among the old Rugbians in London.

The ceremonies were presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in an eloquent address, told of the services that Arnold had rendered. The Archbishop said that it was reserved for Tom Hughes to tell them what Arnold was as a schoolmaster, and how, in the school, he bestowed himself on his duties in such a manner as to reveal to all who came within knowledge of his work and into contact with his personality what sort of teacher was required for the education of English lads. In the school they saw how Arnold's nobility of mind penetrated into the character of his boys. They saw how, singly, by his persistence in the discharge of duty, by his appreciation of truth and high principle, by the steady way in which he kept all those whom he taught perpetually penetrated with the thought of pursuing the highest aims, he impressed, not only those who had great abilities, but average boys, in something that lifted them far above what they would have been without his teaching. They saw how he made the ordinary schoolboy feel that there was something better to live for than merely the enjoyments of the moment, and there was a dignity in human character and conduct. * * * He taught them there to enter into the spirit of humanity in general, and that even those who had no very great ability had a part to fill in the workings of the world. He taught them that whatever little they might be able to do, it was still worth doing. It was good that the statue of Hughes should stand among them to remind them of what such a man could be, to remind the whole school of what the school Arnold taught was really like, to remind them of that wonderful past when, under Arnold's inspiration, Rugby School became, although the world did not know it at the time, a model for the future of English education, and in many ways took the lead in all great and real aims, for he made England feel that what was best worth having in the teaching of the young, even, above all, the knowledge that could be given to them was nobility of character, truth, devotion to high service, and that which made one worthy to be called a man. Tom Hughes, in his account of the school where he was brought up, had shown to them what was the magic charm which acted upon him as it acted upon others. He doubted if there lived any man who could so vividly have portrayed to them all that that great school became under its great headmaster—the master to be reverenced.

Mr. Goschen, in his concluding speech, paid a glowing tribute to the memories of Tom Hughes and Dr. Arnold. Mr. Goschen said:

He had had sent to him a beautifully bound and illustrated French translation of Tom Brown, with pictures illustrating the costume of the schoolboys of the day. Tom Hughes's character was essentially a British character. The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented to them Tom Hughes as a scholar and disciple of Arnold. But he possessed something which no schoolmaster, no great man, could have given him, and that was the peculiar temperament and constitution of his own nature. That nature combined to an extraordinary degree the tender heart of the girl with the splendid courage of the man. Sympathy was one of Hughes's chief characteristics. As Lord Cross had truly said, he hated sham, and he embodied in the schoolboy life that hatred of anything that was untrue and dishonorable, that was unworthy of his ideas of school life, and he showed what it was most important to show, that the highest intellectual development which was at that time introduced into our public schools did not develop into priggishness, but into a fine, healthy, intellectual schoolboy character. He was a hero in his way, and he represented a peculiar kind of heroism. It was a moral heroism, ready to battle against all that was ingloriously to mean in the world. His was a heroism modest and simple, and not vain-glorious, and there he stood now, looking over that close which he loved so well, and where he developed those fine physical qualities which accompanied his moral and intellectual qualities. That model schoolboy, with all the splendid moral influences of Arnold upon him, was also an athlete. He distinguished himself at football, and rowed with Oxford on the famous occasion when Oxford beat Cambridge with seven oars in the boat. Then he passed from Rugby to Oriel College and into the life of the world. When in the world what was one of his characteristics? He assisted Morris and others in their efforts for improving the condition of the working classes and instilling something brighter into their lives.

Tom Hughes, Morris, and others were the pioneers in those workmen's clubs and polytechnic institutes which now did so much for a great portion of the nation. He brought to them not philosophy, not literary ability, but that invigorating freshness which permeated what those good men did in those days. Then he passed into the House of Commons, where his honesty, his cheerfulness—for Tom Hughes was nothing if not fresh and cheerful, full of hope, and never discouraged—always led him to believe the best of all men. He was ever sanguine in disposition—sanguine that men could accomplish something in this world if they put their shoulders to the wheel. He terminated his Parliamentary life by an act of self-sacrifice in withdrawing in favor of some other candidate. So he closed his Parliamentary life, but the whole of his life, from the time when he was there at Rugby, when he left Parliament, and afterward did good and honest work as a Judge—that life was a fine English life—a life to which every Rugbian might look with pride. If they wanted the embodiment of what such a life had been, if they wanted Rugby School which molded him, to be represented, they should turn not to mythological figures, and not to any of those feminine statues which sometimes were emblematic of nations—if they wanted a man to represent the character of Rugby, that man was Tom Hughes, and there he stood.

Thomas Hughes was fully entitled to that reference to him Mr. Goschen made. "The most distinguished schoolboy who ever lived." Many become great in after life, but it is rare praise for a lad to have won the love of his schoolmates, not for his talents alone, but because he was honest, unselfish, and above all, so manly. And may "Tom Brown" long remain the book of books for our own American schoolboys.


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